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PREFACE

INDIA—A Reference Annual was first brought out in 1953 with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The encouraging response, both within the country and abroad, has led to a widening of the scope of the *Annual* in successive issues.

The *Annual* contains the latest information available from official and other authoritative sources relating to each subject covered in it. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. The volume, in fact, has been somewhat reduced in size in the interest of economy necessitated by the National Emergency. The usual size will be restored when circumstances permit.

Among the departures from the earlier editions are that the four separate chapters on 'Constitution', 'Legislature', 'Executive' and 'Judiciary' have been abridged and put together in a single chapter entitled 'Government'. The chapter on 'Relief and Rehabilitation' has been incorporated into the chapter on 'Social Welfare'. The chapter on 'States and Union Territories' does not contain the usual full lists of the members of State Legislatures. The detailed lists are available in *India 1962*; the 1963 edition noticed only the changes that had occurred up to May 31, 1963, and the present volume includes changes from June 1, 1963 to May 31, 1964. Some of the Appendices and the Select Bibliography appearing in earlier editions have been dropped. On the other hand, the scope of the chapter on 'India and International Organisations' has been widened, and the chapter is now entitled 'India and the World'.

Attention is invited to the Appendix on the National Emergency, including a chronicle of events, relating to the Sino-Indian dispute, from January 1962 to the end of April 1964.

Over the past few years, India has been gradually adopting the metric system of weights and measures (*see* p. 304). The data in the *Annual* have therefore been given in the metric system wherever available. For conversion, equivalents of some of the more important weights and measures are given at the end of the Appendices.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is the seventh largest and the second most populous country in the world Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,61,597 sq. miles * It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

North of Kashmir, India is bounded by the Muztagh, the Aghil and the Kuenlun mountains. For the rest she is bounded by the Himalayas except in the Nepal region She is adjoined in the north by China and Nepal. In the east lies East Pakistan surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura In the north-west West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Manaar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea are parts of the territory of India

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions (*i*) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (*ii*) the Indo-Gangetic Plain, and (*iii*) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth There is hardly any variation in relief Between the Yamuna river at Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop of only 700 feet in elevation

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikala and Ajanta The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats,

*Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in April 1963 This is still provisional.

where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft., and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 to 4,000 ft., rising in places to over 8,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 ft. have not revealed any rocky bed The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by wind-blown materials Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

The rivers in India may be classified as follows : (*a*) the Himalayan rivers, (*b*) the Deccan rivers, (*c*) the coastal rivers, and (*d*) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent floods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are non-perennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas Most of them also are non-perennial. The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and

joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from Central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about 10 per cent of the total area of India. The basins of the Brahmaputra in the east and the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basins of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar in the south.

Climate

The India Meteorological Department recognises four seasons. (*i*) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (*ii*) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (*iii*) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (*iv*) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November).

There are four broad climatic regions based on rainfall. Practically the whole of Assam and the West Coast of India lying at the foot of the Western Ghats and extending from the north of Bombay to Trivandrum are areas of very heavy rainfall In contrast to these, the Rajasthan desert extending to Kutch, and the high Ladakh plateau of Kashmir extending westward to Gilgit are regions of low precipitation. In between these areas at the extreme ends of the rainfall range are two areas of moderately high and low rainfall respectively The former consists of a broad belt in the eastern part of the Peninsula merging northward with the north India plains and southward with the eastern coastal plains. The latter comprises a belt extending from the Punjab plains across the Vindhya mountains into the western part of the Deccan, widening considerably in the Mysore plateau

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in formations of Gondwana and Tertiary ages The reserves of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness down to a depth of 2,000 ft are estimated at 11,945 crore tons. Rich deposits (about 11 crore tons) of coal with high coking index have recently been discovered in Chano Rikba block of north Karanpura coalfield. New seams have also been discovered in Singrauli, Ramgarh and Raniganj coalfields

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Kashmir. Of the total estimated reserves of nearly 213 crore tons in these areas the deposits in and around Neyveli in South Arcot district of Madras are of the order of 200 crore tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga Valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 411 lakh kw at sixty per cent load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, magnetic ores occurring in Madras, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive spathic (carbonate) ores are present in West Bengal The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 710 crore tons

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in respect of manganese deposits About 14 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 18 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra

Chromite

Chromite occurs mainly in Bihar, Orissa, Mysore, Madras and Maharashtra The total reserves, proved and probable, have been estimated at 49 lakh tons

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh The total reserves have so far been estimated at 11,68 lakh tons Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Orissa, Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite occur in Bihar Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Orissa Workable deposits of sillimanite occur in Assam It also occurs in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore Corundum is found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

Proved reserves of gold ore in the Kolar Gold Fields of Mysore are 37 lakh tons while those of Hutti gold mines in Raichur district are 5 lakh tons. Gold also occurs at Ramgiri in Andhra Pradesh where detail proving work is in progress

Copper

There are two important copper belts in India, *viz.*, Singhbhum in Bihar and Khetri and Daribo in Rajasthan Reserves of 3 56 crore tons with 1 per cent content have recently been proved in the Khetri area while probable reserves are placed at 9.8 crore tons. Reserves of about 2.07 crore tons with 0 8 per cent copper content and above have been estimated in Roam Sidheswar area in Singhbhum

Lead-Zinc

Zawar mine in Udaipur district of Rajasthan is the only potential source of lead-zinc ores in the country. Reserves of ore in the central zone of Mochia Mangra hill of this mine are estimated at 80 lakh to one crore tons

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief deposits occur in Bihar, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Gujarat which together hold probable reserves of about 25,00 lakh tons. High grade bauxite reserves are estimated at 7,40 lakh tons.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts in India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckoned at 38,00 lakh tons.

Salt

Salt is mainly derived from the sea (along the coastal region, mostly in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras), inland lakes (in Rajasthan and Gujarat) and to a very small extent from rock salt deposits (in Himachal Pradesh).

Gypsum

Rajasthan contains the largest reserves of 92 crore tons of gypsum out of the country's total reserves of 99.8 crore tons. Other States in which deposits are located are Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

Miscellaneous Minerals

Other minerals like apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, garnet, quartz, saltpetre, steatite, limestone, etc., are also mined in various parts of the country. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar, 80 lakh tons in Madras and 1.6 lakh tons in Andhra Pradesh. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at one crore tons. Pyrites deposits occur at Amjor in Shahabad district of Bihar where reserves of 38.5 crore tons averaging 40 per cent sulphur are estimated. Proved reserves of 20 lakh tons of pyrites averaging 20–30 per cent sulphur are located at Ingaldhal in Mysore.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND*

In 1951, India's total population was 36,09,50,365. According to the 1961 census it is 43,90,72,582†, which shows an increase of 21.64 per cent during the ten years. Table 1 shows the growth of population since 1901.

Table 2 gives the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories. Madhya Pradesh, covering an area of 1,71,217 sq. miles is the largest and Uttar Pradesh, with 7,37,46,401 inhabitants, is the most populous State. The Union Territory of Delhi has the highest density of population accounting for 4,640 persons per sq. mile.

Table 3 shows the area, headquarters and population of districts.

*Population figures in this chapter and elsewhere in this publication are based on the 1961 census. There are aspects of the Demographic Background in respect of which the results are not available. In all such cases, information based on the 1951 census has been provided.

†The 1951 census covered Sikkim also. Its population (1,62,189) is not included in this figure.

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901-1961)

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961
INDIA	23 83 37 313	25 20,05,470	25 12,39,492	27,88 67,430	31 85 39,060	36 09,50,365	43,90,72 582
States							
Andhra Pradesh	1 90,65 921	2,14,47,412	2 14 20 448	2 42,03,573	2,72,89,340	3,11,15,259	3,59,83,447
Assam	37 12 638	43 33,826	51,57 789	61,65,612	74,03,396	88,30,732	1,22,09,330*
Bihar	2,73,14,210	2,83,16,916	2,81,29,208	3,13,49 892	3,51 74,146	3,87 86,184	4,64,55,610
Gujarat	90,94,748	98 03,587	1,01,74,989	1,14,89,828	1,37 01 551	1 62 62,657	2,06,33,350
Jammu and Kashmir	21 39 362	22,92,535	24 24,359	26,70,208	29 46,728	32,53,852	35,60,976
Kerala	63 96 262	71,47,673	78 02,127	95,07,050	1,10,31,541	1,35,49,118	1,69,03,715
Madhya Pradesh	1,68,60 768	1,94 40 965	1,91,71 750	2,13,55,657	2,39,90,608	2,60,71,637	3,23,72,408
Madras	1 92 52,630	2,09,02,616	2 16,28,518	2 34,72,099	2,62,67,507	3,01,19,047	3,36,86,953
Maharashtra	1 93,91,643	2,14,74,523	2 08,49,666	2,39 59,300	2,68 32,758	2,20,02,564	3,95,53,718
Mysore	1 30,54 754	1,35 25 251	1,33,77 599	1,46 32 992	1,62 55 368	1,91,01,956	2,35,86,772
Nagaland	1,01,550	1,49,038	1,58 801	1 78,344	1 89,641	2,12,975	3,69,200
Orissa	1 03,02 917	1 13,78,875	1,11,58,586	1,24 91,056	1,37 67 988	1,46,45,946	1,75,48,846
Punjab	1 32,65,860	1 19,45,019	1,24 65,009	1 36,66 876	1 61,01,189	1,61,34,890	2,03,06,812
Rajasthan	1,02,94 090	1 09,83 509	1 02 92 648	1,17,47 974	1 38 63,859	1,59,70,774	2,01,55,602
Uttar Pradesh	4,86 25 310	4,81 52,273	4 66,69 865	4,97 76 754	5 65 31 848	6,32,15,742	7,37,46,401
West Bengal	1,69,40 088	1 79,98,769	1,74 74,348	1,88,97 036	2 32 29 552	2,62 99,980	3,49,26,279
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	24 649	26,459	27 086	29,463	33,768	30,971	63,548
Delhi	4 05 819	4,13 851	4,88 452	6 36,246	9 17,939	17,44 072	26,58,612
Himachal Pradesh	8 44 270	8,76 562	8,90,046	9 54,276	10 57 711	11 09,466	13,51,144
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	13,882	14 555	13,637	16 040	18 355	21,035	24,108
Manipur	2 84 465	3,46,222	3,84 016	4 45,606	5 12,069	5,77 635	7,80,037
Tripura	1 73 325	2,29 613	3,04,437	3 82 450	5 13,010	6 39,029	11,42,005
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24,280	29 020	31,048	38,260	40 441	41,532	57,963
Goa, Daman and Diu	5 07 518	5,19,222	5 00,904	5 41,710	5,83 736	5 96,059	6,26,667
Pondicherry	2,46 354	2,57 179	2 44,156	2,58 628	2,85 011	3,17,253	3,69,079

*Including N.E.F.T

TABLE 2

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION

	Area in sq miles *	Population 1961	Density of population
INDIA	(a) 12,61,597 (b) 12,29,239	Not Available 43,90,72,582	Not Available 370†
States			
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,286	3,59,83,447	339
Assam	78,529	1,22,09,330	155
Bihar	67,196	4,64,55,610	691
Gujarat	72,445	2,06,33,350	286
Jammu and Kashmir	(a) 86,023 (b) 53,665	N A. 35,60,976	N A. 66
Kerala	15,002	1,69,03,715	1,127
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,217	3,23,72,408	189
Madras	50,331	3,36,86,953	669
Maharashtra	1,18,717	3,95,53,718	333
Mysore	74,210	2,35,86,772	318
Nagaland	6,366	3,69,200	58
Orissa	60,164	1,75,48,846	292
Punjab	47,106	2,03,06,812	431
Rajasthan	1,32,152	2,01,55,602	153
Uttar Pradesh	1,13,654	7,37,46,401	649
West Bengal	33,829	3,49,26,279	1,032
Union Territories			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	63,548	20
Delhi	573	26,58,612	4,640
Himachal Pradesh	10,885	13,51,144	124
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	24,108	2,192
Manipur	8,628	7,80,037	90
Tripura	4,036	11,42,005	283
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189	57,963	307
Goa, Daman and Diu	1,426	6,26,667	439
Pondicherry	185	3,69,079	1,995

TABLE 3

AREA * AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS (1961)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq miles	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH	**Hyderabad**	**1,06,286**	**3,59,83,447**
1 Adilabad	Adilabad	6,306	10,09,292
2 Anantapur	Anantapur	7,385	17,67,464
3 Chittoor	Chittoor	5,855	19,14,639
4 Cuddapah	Cuddapah	5,924	13,42,015

* Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in April 1963. These are still provisional pending final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. The area figures for Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Bihar States are approximate, and for some districts of Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry provisional. The erstwhile district of Kangra in Punjab has been recently bifurcated and a new district of Kulu has been carved out of it. The respective areas of these two districts are according to village papers. Due to these facts and a few other changes revealed by the latest surveys, a difference of 578 sq miles in the area figure shown against India and the total of area shown against States and Union Territories has yet to be reconciled.

† In working out the density of population for India, the area (2,744 sq. miles) and population (1,62,189) of Sikkim have been taken into account and the area and population of Jammu & Kashmir have not been taken into consideration because the 1961 census in that State did not cover portions currently under foreign occupation.

(a) The areas of India and Jammu and Kashmir include the whole of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Statistics are available and presented only for censused (1961) areas.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq miles	Population
5 East Godavari	Kakinada	4,181	26,08,375
6. Guntur	Guntur	5,802	30,09,900
7 Hyderabad	Hyderabad	2,988	20,62,995
8 Karimnagar	Karimnagar	4,582	16,21,515
9 Khammam	Khammam	6,147	10,57,542
10 Krishna	Machlipatnam	3,378	20,76,956
11 Kurnool	Kurnool	9,277	19,08,740
12 Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar	7,119	15,90,686
13 Medak	Sangareddy	3,711	12,27,361
14 Nalgonda	Nalgonda	5 483	15,74,946
15 Nellore	Nellore	7 974	20,33,679
16 Nizamabad	Nizamabad	3,105	10,22,013
17 Srikakulam	Srikakulam	3 901	23,40,878
18 Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	5,200	22,90,759
19 Warangal	Warangal	4,988	15,45,435
20 West Godavari	Eluru	2,980	19,78,257
ASSAM*	**Shillong**	**47,091**	**1,18,72,772**
1 Cachar	Silchar	2,688	13,78,476
2 Darrang	Tezpur	3 369	12,89,670
3 Garo Hills	Tura	3,119	3,07,228
4 Goalpara	Dhubri	4,007	15,43,892
5 Kamrup	Gauhati	3,804	20 62,572
6 Lakhimpur	Dibrugarh	4,926	15,63,842
7 Mizo Hills	Aijal	8 134	2 66,063
8 Nowgong	Nowgong	2,167	12,10,761
9 Sibsagar	Jorhat	3,453	15,08,390
10 United Khasi and Jaintia Hills	Shillong	5,546	4,62,152
11 United Mikir and North Cachar Hills	Diphu	5,878	2,79,726
BIHAR	**Patna**	**67,196**	**4,64,55,610**
1 Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	2,183	17 11,13[illegible]
2 Champaran	Motihari	5,353	30 06 211
3 Darbhanga	Laheria Sarai	3,345	44,13 0[illegible]
4 Dhanbad	Dhanbad	1 114	11 58,61[illegible]
5 Gaya	Gaya	4 766	36,47,892
6 Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	7 016	23,96 411
7 Monghyr	Monghyr	3,975	33 87 082
8 Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	3,018	41,18,398
9 Palamau	Daltonganj	4,925	11,87,789
10 Patna	Patna	2 164	20,49 746
11 Purnea	Purnea	4 259	30,89 128
12 Ranchi	Ranchi	7,047	21,38,56[illegible]
13 Saharsa	Saharsa	2 093	17,23 566
14 Santal Parganas	Dumka	5 470	26,75,203
15. Saran	Chapra	2,669	35,84,918
16 Shahabad	Arrah	4 408	32,18,017
17 Singhbhum	Chaibasa	5,191	20,49,911
GUJARAT	**Ahmedabad**	**72,245**	**2,06,33,350**
1 Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	3,461	22,10,199
2 Amreli	Amreli	1,545	6,67 823
3 Banas Kantha	Palanpur	4,037	9,96,144
4 Baroda	Baroda	2,961	15,27,326
5. Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	4,652	11,19,435
6. Broach	Broach	2,986	8,91,969
7. Dangs	Ahwa	689	71,567
8 Jamnagar	Jamnagar	3,944	8,28,419
9 Junagadh	Junagadh	4,186	12,45,643
10. Kaira	Kaira	2,621	19,77,540
11 Kutch	Bhuj	17,060	6,96,440
12. Mehsana	Mehsana	4,324	16,89,963
13 Panch Mahals	Godhra	3,486	14,68,946
14 Rajkot	Rajkot	4,588	12,08 519

*Excluding N.E.F.T. shown separately below

TABLE 3 (*contd*)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq miles	Population
15 Sabar Kantha	Himmatnagar	2,883	9,18,587
16 Surat	Surat	4,856	24,51,624
17 Surendranagar	Surendranagar	4,006	6,63,206
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	**Srinagar**	**(a) 86 023**	**N A**
		(b) 53,665	**35,60,976**
1. Anantnag	Anantnag	(*a*) 2,814	N A
		(*b*) 2,097	6,56,368
2 Baramula	Baramula	(*a*) 3,317	N A
		(*b*) 2,536	6,04,659
3 Doda	Doda	(*a*) -	
		(*b*) 4,380	2,68,403
4 Jammu	Jammu	(*a*) 1,147	N A,
		(*b*) 1,249	5,16,932
5 Kathua	Kathua	(*a*) 1,023	2,07,420
		(*b*) 1,024	2,07,420
6 Ladakh	Leh	(*a*) 65,104	N A
		(*b*) 37 754	88,651
7. Poonch	Poonch	(*a*) 1 627	N A
		(*b*) 1,689	3,26,061
8. Srinagar	Srinagar	(*a*) -	
		(*b*) 1,203	6,40,411
9 Udhampur	Udhampur	(*a*) 5,070	N A
		(*b*) 1 731	2,54,061
KERALA	**Trivandrum**	**15,002**	**1,69,03,715**
1 Alleppey	Alleppey	698	18,11,252
2 Cannanore	Cannanore	2,744	17,80,294
3 Ernakulam	Ernakulam	1,270	18,59,913
4 Kottayam	Kottayam	2,326	17,32,880
5 Calicut	Calicut	2,642	26,17,189
6 Palghat	Palghat	1,982	17,70,566
7 Quilon	Quilon	1 944	19,41,228
8 Trichur	Trichur	1,149	16,39,862
9 Trivandrum	Trivandrum	847	17,44 531
MADHYA PRADESH	**Bhopal**	**1,71,217**	**3,23,72,408**
1 Balaghat	Balaghat	3,573	8,06,702
2 Bastar	Jagdalpur	15 124	11,67,501
3 Betul	Betul	3 884	5,60,412
4 Bhind	Bhind	1,723	6,41,169
5 Bilaspur	Bilaspur	7,615	20,21,793
6 Chhatarpur	Chhatarpur	3,381	5,87,373
7 Chhindwara	Chhindwara	4,565	7,85,535
8 Damoh	Damoh	2,827	4,38,343
9 Datia	Datia	782	2,00,467
10 Dewas	Dewas	2,706	4,46,901
11 Dhar	Dhar	3,150	6,43,774
12 Durg	Durg	7,576	18,85,236
13 Guna	Guna	4,271	5,95 825
14 Gwalior	Gwalior	2,002	6,57,876
15 Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	3,867	6,18,293
16 Indore	Indore	1,479	7,53,594
17 Jabalpur	Jabalpur	3,918	12,73,825
18 Jhabua	Jhabua	2,615	5,14,384
19 Mandla	Mandla	5,127	6,84,503
20 Mandsaur	Mandsaur	3,966	7,52,085

*The area shown against (*a*) is the area according to the setup of the districts in 1941 For reasons stated below the units Reasi, Mirpur, Chenani Jagir, Muzaffarabad, Astore and Gilgit (leased area and agency) do not appear as separate units in 1961. Astore and Gilgit (leased area and agency) are at present under occupation of Pakistan and the remaining portions have been merged with other districts Chenani Jagir has been merged with Udhampur and Doda districts Reasi has been redistributed among Anantnag, Udhampur, Doda and Poonch districts.

(*b*) Statistics are available and presented only for the censused (1961) area.

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
21. Morena	Morena	4,489	7,83,348
22. Narsimhapur	Narsimhapur	1,979	4,12,406
23. Nimar (East)	Khandwa	4,132	6,85,150
24. Nimar (West)	Khargone	5,206	9,90,464
25. Panna	Panna	2,716	3,31,257
26. Raigarh	Raigarh	5,064	10,41,226
27. Raipur	Raipur	8,214	20,02,004
28. Rajgarh	Rajgarh	2,383	5,16,871
29. Raisen	Raisen	3,272	4,11,426
30. Ratlam	Ratlam	1,727	4,83,521
31. Rewa	Rewa	2,509	7,72,602
32. Sagar	Sagar	3,961	7,96,547
33. Satna	Satna	2,823	6,94,370
34. Sehore	Sehore	3,600	7,54,684
35. Seoni	Seoni	3,376	5,23,741
36. Shahdol	Shahdol	5,412	8,29,649
37. Shajapur	Shajapur	2,388	5,26,135
38. Shivpuri	Shivpuri	3,986	5,57,954
39. Sidhi	Sidhi	4,060	5,80,129
40. Surguja	Ambikapur	8,626	10,36,738
41. Tikamgarh	Tikamgarh	1,944	4,55,662
42. Ujjain	Ujjain	2,360	6,61,720
43. Vidisha	Vidisha	2,839	4,89,213
MADRAS	**Madras**	**50,331**	**3,36,86,953**
1. Chingleput	Nandanam	3,031	21,96,412
2. Coimbatore	Coimbatore	6,018	35,57,471
3. Kanyakumari	Nagercoil	643	9,96,915
4. Madras	Madras	49	17,29,141
5. Madurai	Madurai	4,910	32,11,227
6. Nilgiris	Ootacamund	984	4,09,308
7. North Arcot	Vellore	4,992	31,46,326
8. Ramanathapuram	Madurai	4,849	24,21,788
9. Salem	Salem	7,028	38,04,108
10. South Arcot	Cuddalore	4,204	30,47,973
11. Thanjavur	Thanjavur	3,740	32,45,927
12. Tiruchirrappalli	Tiruchirrappalli	5,514	31,90,078
13. Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	4,419	27,30,279
MAHARASHTRA	**Bombay**	**1,18,717**	**3,95,53,718**
1. Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	6,586	17,75,969
2. Akola	Akola	4,095	11,89,354
3. Amravati	Amravati	4,723	12,32,780
4. Aurangabad	Aurangabad	6,314	15,32,341
5. Bhandara	Bhandara	3,582	12,68,286
6. Bhir	Bhir	4,268	10,01,466
7. Buldana	Buldana	3,751	10,59,698
8. Chanda	Chanda	9,976	12,38,070
9. Dhulia	Dhulia	5,022	13,51,236
10. Bombay Suburban	Bombay	186	41,52,056
11. Jalgaon	Jalgaon	4,573	17,65,047
12. Kolaba	Alibag	2,716	10,58,855
13. Kolhapur	Kolhapur	3,141	15,96,493
14. Nagpur	Nagpur	3,842	15,12,807
15. Nanded	Nanded	4,024	10,79,674
16. Nasik	Nasik	6,020	18,55,246
17. Osmanabad	Osmanabad	5,504	14,77,656
18. Parbhani	Parbhani	4,854	12,06,236
19. Poona	Poona	6,033	24,66,880
20. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	5,025	18,27,203
21. Sangli	Sangli	3,299	12,30,716
22. Satara	Satara	4,041	14,30,105
23. Sholapur	Sholapur	5,809	18,60,119
24. Thana	Thana	3,658	16,52,678

TABLE 3 (*contd.*)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
25 Wardha	Wardha	2,429	6,34,277
26 Yeotmal	Yeotmal	5,246	10,98,470
MYSORE	**Bangalore**	**74,210**	**2,35,86,772**
1 Bangalore Urban*	Bangalore	418	13,58,879
2 Bangalore Rural*	Bangalore	2,673	11,46,719
3 Belgaum	Belgaum	5,163	19,83,811
4 Bellary	Bellary	3,825	9,15,261
5 Bidar	Bidar	2,119	6,63,172
6 Bijapur	Bijapur	6,594	16,60,178
7. Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	2,787	5,97,305
8 Chitradurga	Chitradurga	4,185	10,94,284
9 Coorg	Mercara	1,587	3,22,829
10 Dharwar	Dharwar	5,303	19,50,362
11 Gulbarga	Gulbarga	6,332	13,99,457
12 Hassan	Hassan	2,638	8,95,847
13 Kolar	Kolar	3,188	12,90,144
14 Mandya	Mandya	1,924	8,99,210
15 Mysore	Mysore	4,617	16,71,399
16 North Kanara	Karwar	3,965	6,89,549
17 Raichur	Raichur	5,491	11,00,895
18 Shimoga	Shimoga	4,066	10,17,368
19 South Kanara	Mangalore	3,229	15,63,837
20 Tumkur	Tumkur	4,096	13,67,402
NAGALAND	**Kohima**	6 366	3 69,200
1 Kohima	Kohima	2,374	1,08,924
2 Mokokchung	Mokokchung	1,924	1,26,001
3 Tuensang	Tuensang	2,068	1,34,275
ORISSA	**Bhubaneswar**	**60,164**	**1,75,48,846**
1 Balasore	Balasore	2,500	14,15,923
2 Bolangir	Bolangir	3,439	10,68,686
3 Cuttack	Cuttack	4,236	30,60,320
4 Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	4,177	10,28,935
5 Ganjam	Chatrapur	4,824	18,72,530
6 Kalahandi	Bhawanipatna	5,099	10,09,654
7 Keonjhar	Keonjhargarh	3,206	7,43,315
8 Koraput	Koraput	9,864	14,98,271
9 Mayurbhanj	Baripada	4,022	12,04,043
10 Baudh-Khondmals	Phulbani	4,284	5,14,427
11 Puri	Puri	3,999	18,65,439
12 Sambalpur	Sambalpur	6,763	15,08,686
13 Sundargarh	Sundargarh	3,751	7,58,617
PUNJAB	**Chandigarh**	**47,106**	**2,03,06,812**
1 Ambala	Ambala	2,358	13,73,477
2 Amritsar	Amritsar	1,978	15,34,916
3 Bhatinda	Bhatinda	2,706	10,55,177
4 Ferozepore	Ferozepore	3,872	16,19,116
5 Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur	1,360	9,87,994
6 Gurgaon	Gurgaon	2,367	12,40,706
7 Hissar	Hissar	5,380	15,40,508
8 Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur	2,210	12,33,493
9 Jullundur	Jullundur	1,335	12,27,367
10. Kangra*	Dharmsala	2,545	9,09,593
11. Kapurthala	Kapurthala	630	3,43,778
12 Karnal	Karnal	3,062	14,90,430
13. Kulu*	Kulu	2,738	1,52,925
14 Lahaul and Spiti	Keylong	4,714	20,453
15 Ludhiana	Ludhiana	1,324	10,22,519
16 Mahendragarh	Narnaul	1,343	5,47,850
17 Patiala	Patiala	1,935	10,48,778
18 Rohtak	Rohtak	2,330	14,20,391

*Area and population figures furnished by the State Government

TABLE 3 (*contd*)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
19. Sangrur	Sangrur	3,031	14,24,688
20 Simla	Simla	267	1,12,653
RAJASTHAN	**Jaipur**	**1,32,152**	**2,01,55,602**
1 Ajmer	Ajmer	3,283	9,76,574
2 Alwar	Alwar	3,241	10,90,026
3 Banswara	Banswara	1,946	4,75,245
4. Barmer	Barmer	10,170	6,49,794
5 Bharatpur	Bharatpur	3,127	11,49,883
6 Bhilwara	Bhilwara	4,034	8,65,797
7 Bikaner	Bikaner	10,561	4,44,515
8 Bundi	Bundi	2,148	3,38,010
9 Chitorgarh	Chitorgarh	4,033	7,10,132
10 Churu	Churu	6,410	6,59,011
11 Dungarpur	Dungarpur	1,460	4,06,944
12 Ganganagar	Ganganagar	8,000	10,37,423
13 Jaipur	Jaipur	5 393	19,01,756
14 Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	14,847	1,40,338
15 Jalore	Jalore	4,916	5,47,072
16 Jhalawar	Jhalawar	2,405	4,90,609
17 Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu	2,283	7,19,650
18 Jodhpur	Jodhpur	8,772	8,85,663
19 Kota	Kota	4 794	4,48 389
20 Nagaur	Nagaur	6,884	9,34,948
21 Pali	Pali	4,792	8,05,682
22 Sawai Madhopur	Sawai Madhopur	4 070	9,43,574
23 Sikar	Sikar	3,027	8 20 286
24 Sirohi	Sirohi	1,979	3,52,303
25 Tonk	Tonk	2,765	4,97 729
26 Udaipur	Udaipur	6,812	11 64 276
UTTAR PRADESH	**Lucknow**	**1,13,654**	**7,37,46,401**
1 Agra	Agra	1 861	18 62 142
2 Aligarh	Aligarh	1,941	17,65,275
3 Allahabad	Allahabad	2,801	24 38,376
4 Almora	Almora	2,713	6,33,407
5 Azamgarh	Azamgarh	2,222	21 08 052
6 Bahraich	Bahraich	2 620	14 99,929
7 Ballia	Ballia	1,183	13,35,863
8 Banda	Banda	2,950	9,53,731
9 Bara Banki	Bara Banki	1,714	14,14,547
10 Bareilly	Bareilly	1,591	14,78,490
11 Basti	Basti	2,821	26,27,061
12 Bijnor	Bijnor	1,866	11 90,987
13 Budaun	Budaun	1,998	14,11,657
14 Bulandshahr	Bulandshahr	1,887	17 37,397
15 Chamoli	Chamoli	3,525	2 53,137
16 Dehra Dun	Dehra Dun	1,201	4,29,014
17 Deoria	Deoria	2,087	23 75,075
18 Etah	Etah	1,715	12,99,674
19 Etawah	Etawah	1,669	11,82,202
20 Faizabad	Faizabad	1,705	16,33,359
21. Farrukhabad	Fatehgarh	1,645	12,95,071
22 Fatehpur	Fatehpur	1,625	10 72,940
23 Garhwal	Pauri	2,106	4,82 327
24 Ghazipur	Ghazipur	1,306	13,21,578
25 Gonda	Gonda	2,829	20,73,237
26 Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	2,439	25,65,182
27 Hamirpur	Hamirpur	2,775	7,94,449
28 Hardoi	Hardoi	2,320	15,73,171
29 Jalaun	Orai	1,764	6,63,168
30 Jaunpur	Jaunpur	1,543	17,27,264
31 Jhansi	Jhansi	3,885	10,87,479
32 Kanpur	Kanpur	2,357	23,81,353
33 Kheri	Kheri	2,972	12,58,433
34 Lucknow	Lucknow	977	13,38,882

TABLE 3 (*concld*)

State/District	Capital/District headquarters	Area in sq. miles	Population
35 Mainpuri	Mainpuri	1,680	11,80,894
36 Mathura	Mathura	1,467	10,71,279
37 Meerut	Meerut	2,322	27,12,960
38. Mirzapur	Mirzapur	4,369	12,49,653
39 Moradabad	Moradabad	2,289	19,73,530
40 Muzaffarnagar	Muzaflarnagar	1,683	14,44,921
41 Nainital	Nainital	2,635	5,74,320
42 Pilibhit	Pilibhit	1,352	6,16,225
43 Pithoragarh	Pithoragarh	2,788	2,63,579
44 Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	1,458	12,52,196
45 Rai Bareli	Rai Bareli	1,758	13,14,949
46 Rampur	Rampur	895	7,01,537
47 Saharanpur	Saharanpur	2,132	16,15,478
48 Shahajahanpur	Shahjahanpur	1,762	11,30,256
49 Sitapur	Sitapur	2,236	16,08,057
50 Sultanpur	Sultanpur	1,713	14,12,984
51 Tehri Garhwal	Narendra Nagar	1,745	3,47,736
52 Unnao	Unnao	1,774	12,26,923
53 Uttar Kashi	Uttar Kashi	3,018	1,22,836
54 Varanasi	Varanasi	1,965	23,62,179
WEST BENGAL	**Calcutta**	**33,829**	**3,49,26,279**
1 Bankura	Bankura	2,653	16,64,513
2. Birbhum	Suri	1,757	14,46,158
3 Burdwan	Burdwan	2,716	30,82,846
4 Calcutta	Calcutta	40	29,27,289
5 Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1,289	10,19,806
6 Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1,160	6,24,640
7 Hooghly	Chinsurah	1,216	22,31,418
8 Howrah	Howrah	575	20,38,477
9 Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	2,407	13,59,292
10 Malda	Malda	1,436	12,21,923
11 Midnapore	Midnapore	5,258	43,41,855
12 Murshidabad	Murshidabad	2,056	22,90,010
13 Nadia	Krishnagar	1,514	17,13,324
14 Purulia	Purulia	2,415	13,60,016
15 24-Parganas	Alipore	5,285	62,80,915
16 West Dinajpur	Balurghat	2,052	13,23 797
Union Territories and Other Areas			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	**Port Blair**	**3,215**	**63,548**
Delhi	**Delhi**	**573**	**26,58,612**
Himachal Pradesh	**Simla**	**10,885**	**13,51,144**
1 Bilaspur	Bilaspur	448	1,58,806
2 Chamba	Chamba	3,131	2,10,579
3 Kinnaur	Kalpa	2,517	40,980
4 Mahasu	Kasumpti	2,171	3,58,969
5 Mandi	Mandi	1,523	3,84,259
6. Sirmur	Nahan	1,095	1,97,551
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	**Kavaratti**	**11**	**24,108**
Manipur	**Imphal**	**8,628**	**7,80,037**
Tripura	**Agartala**	**4,036**	**11,42,005**
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	**Silvassa**	**189**	**57,963**
Goa, Daman and Diu	**Panjim**	**1,426**	**6,26,667**
1 Goa	Panjim	1,388	5,89,997
2. Daman	Daman	23	22,390
3 Diu	Diu	15	14,280
North East Frontier Tract	**Shillong**	**31,438**	**3,36,558**
Pondicherry	**Pondicherry**	**185**	**3,69,079**

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those estimated

by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand during the last six decennia :

TABLE 4

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—DECENNIAL AVERAGES

(per thousand of population)

Decade	Registered		Estimated	
	Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10	37	—	48·1	42·6
1911—20	37	34	49·2	48·6
1921—30	34	26	46·4	38·3
1931—40	34	23	45·2	31·2
1941—50	28	20	39·9	27·4
1951—60	22	11	41·7	22·8

According to studies based on census data for 1951 to 1961, births had occurred at an average rate of 42 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 23 per thousand per annum giving a rate of natural increase of population of 19 per thousand per annum. The infant mortality rate obtained in the National Sample Survey 14th round in 1958 was 146 per thousand live births. There is only a small change in the birth rate but the death rate has declined sharply during 1951—60. This has resulted in a sharp increase in the population growth rate during 1951—60. The infant mortality rate, which used to run at a level of 250 per thousand births in the early part of the century, has now declined considerably, but is still quite high when compared to other countries.

Among the States the highest birth rate during 1951—60 was in Assam (49·3) and the lowest in Madras (34·9). The highest death rate was also in Assam (26.9) and the lowest in Kerala (16·1). The highest natural increase rate was in Punjab (25·8) and the lowest in Madras (12·4).

The table below shows the estimated birth and death rates during 1951—60 for each of the zones in India.

TABLE 5

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES—ZONAL POSITION

Zone	States covered	Estimated birth rate	Estimated death rate
Northern	Punjab and Rajasthan	43·6	19·0
Central	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	42·0	24·4
Eastern	Assam, Bihar, Orissa & W. Bengal	43·3	23·9
Southern	Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala & Mysore	38·5	22·3
Western	Gujarat & Maharashtra	42·8	21·4

The highest birth rate was in Northern India (43.6) and the lowest in Southern India (38.5). The highest death rate was in Central India (24.4) and the lowest in Northern India (19.0). The highest rate of natural increase was in Northern India (24.6) and the lowest in Southern India (16.2).

It is most probable that since 1961, death rate may have declined substantially below the level in 1951—60, while there has been little change in the birth rate.

Data from certain areas of better registration and large-scale field inquiries which are described in *"Vital Statistics of India for 1960"*, seem to show that the current birth rate is around 40, death rate 16—18 and infant death rate 125—140.

Life Expectancy

The table below shows estimates of life expectancy for males and females at decennial censuses since 1889. There was a steady though slow increase

in life expectancy during the successive decades, but it was considerably accelerated during 1951—60. The sharp drop in life expectancy during 1911—20 was largely due to the influenza epidemic.

TABLE 6

LIFE EXPECTANCY—DECENNIAL POSITION

Decades	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
1889—1900	23·63	23·96
1901—1910	22·59	23·31
1911—1920	19·42*	20·90*
1921—1930	26·91	26·56
1931—1940	32·09	31·37
1941—1950	33·45*	31·66*
1951—1960	41·90	40·60

The table below gives the estimate of life expectancy for each zone of India for males and females for the decade 1951—60.

TABLE 7

LIFE EXPECTANCY, 1951-60—ZONAL POSITION

Zone	Expectation of life at birth	
	Males	Females
Northern	49·6	44·6
Central	39·8	38·8
Eastern	39·8	40·1
Southern	41·1	39·2
Western	44·2	42·5

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population :

TABLE 8

AGE STRUCTURE (1961)

	Age group	Percentage of total population
Infants and young children	0 to 4	15·1
Boys and girls	5 to 14	26·0
Young men and women	15 to 24	16·7
	25 to 34	15·4
Middle-aged men and women	35 to 44	11·0
	45 to 54	8·0
Elderly persons	55 to 64	4·8
	65 to 74	2·1
	75 and over	0·9
TOTAL		100·0

*Unofficial estimates.

THE SOCIAL PATTERN*

Religions

Table 12 shows the population of the major religious communities in the various States and Union Territories according to the 1961 census.

The following table shows the percentage of the major religious communities to the total population and their percentage increase during the decennium 1951-61.

TABLE 13

PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES TO TOTAL POPULATION—1951 AND 1961

Religious community	1951** Population	1951** Percentage to total population	1961*** Population	1961*** Percentage to total population	Percentage increase 1951-1961†
Buddhist	1,80,823	0 05	32,50,227	0 74	1,670 71
Christian	83,92,038	2 35	1,07,26,350	2 44	27·38
Hindu	30,35,75,474	84 98	36,65,02,878	83 51	20 29
Jain	16,18, 406	0 45	20,27,267	0 46	25 17
Muslim	3,54,14,284	9 91	4,69,39,357	10 69	25 61
Sikh	62,19,134	1 74	78,45,170	1 79	25 13
Others	18,48,224	0 52	16,06,964	0 37	—13 ·07
TOTAL††	36,10,88,090	100	43,92,34,771	100	21 51

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows :

TABLE 14

POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER TONGUE (1951)‡

	Number	Persons speaking
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution	15‡‡	32,39,70,435
Tribal languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	23	1,15,31,841
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh and over	24	1,76,59,225
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering less than a lakh	720	27,64,070
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,245
Unclassified population	—	5,89,673
TOTAL	845	35,67,41,489‡

*The results of the 1961 census pertaining to some aspects of the Social Pattern are not yet available

**(i) The religion break-up excludes Jammu and Kashmir, Pondicherry and N E F T , the figure of total population excludes only N E F T

(ii) In calculating the percentage to total population, 2,68,602 out of the Punjab population for which the religion break-up is not available, have been excluded

***Excludes population of N E F T. for which details of religion break-up are not yet available

†Percentage increase during 1951-61 has been calculated by excluding populations of N E F T and Tuensang district of Nagaland as their comparative figures for 1951 are not available

††Including Sikkim

‡Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, Goa, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry

‡‡Fourteen languages have been specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages

TABLE 12

POPULATION OF MAJOR RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES*

(1961 CENSUS)

State/Union Territory	Buddhist	Christian	Hindu	Jain	Muslim	Sikh	Others
States							
Andhra Pradesh	6,753	14,28,729	3 18,14,029	9,012	27,15,021	8,563	1,340
Assam	36,513	7 64 553	78 84 921	9,468	27,65,509	9 686	4,02,122
Bihar	2,885	5 02,195	3 93,47,050	17,598	57,85,631	44,413	7,55,838
Gujarat	3,185	91,028	1,83,56,061	4,09,754	17,45,103	9,646	18,573
Jammu and Kashmir	48 360	2 848	10,13,193	1,427	24,32 067	63,069	12
Kerala	228	35,87,365	1,02,82,568	2 967	30,27,639	822	2,126
Madhya Pradesh	1,13,365	1,88,314	3,04 25,798	2,47,927	13,17,617	65,715	13,672
Madras	777	17,62 954	3,02,97,115	28,350	15,60,414	2,567	34,776
Maharashtra	27 89,501	5 60,594	3,25,30,901	485,672	30,34 332	57,617	95,101
Mysore	9 770	4,87,587	2,05,82,853	1,74,366	23,28 376	3,287	533
Nagaland	42	1,95,588	34,677	263	891	255	1,37,484
Orissa	454	2,01,017	1,71,23,194	2,295	2,15,319	5,030	1,537
Punjab	14,857	1 49,834	1,29,30,045	48,754	3,93,314	67,69,129	879
Rajasthan	759	22,864	1,81,32,690	4,09,417	13,14,613	2,74,198	1,061
Uttar Pradesh	12,893	1,01 641	6,24,37,313	1,22,108	1,07,88,089	2,83,737	620
West Bengal	1,12,253	2,04,530	2,75,23,358	26,940	69,85,287	34,184	39,727
Union Territories and Other Areas							
A & N. Islands	1 707	17,973	32,781	3	7,398	241	3,445
Delhi	5,466	29 269	22 34,597	29,595	1,55,453	2,03,916	316
Himachal Pradesh	6,308	592	13,10 019	95	25,619	8,437	74
L M. & A Islands	-	56	263	--	23,789	—	—
Manipur	325	1,52,043	4,81,112	778	48,588	523	96,668
Tripura	33,716	10,039	8,67,998	195	2,30,002	49	6
Dadra & Nagar Haveli**	2	799	56,576	120	443	—	23
Goa, Daman, Diu	189	2,27,202	3,84 378	68	14,600	—	687
N E F.T	5,809	1,713	25,599	14	1,008	745	N A
Pondicherry	25	33 946	3,11,223	76	23,470	14	325

*Excluding the figures of that part of N E F T where all-India schedule was not canvassed

**Figures are for 1962.

The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the first three categories given in Table 14 is shown in the following table :

TABLE 15

LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH (1951)*

Language/Dialect	Persons Speaking
I *Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution*	
Hindi	
Urdu	
Hindustani	14,99,42,171†
Punjabi	
Telugu	3,29,99,915
Marathi	2,70,49,520
Tamil	2,65,46,764
Bengali	2,51,21,645
Gujarati	1,63,10,771
Kannada	1,44,71,764
Malayalam	1,33,80,109
Oriya	1,31,53,909
Assamese	49,88,226
Kashmiri	5,086††
Sanskrit	555
II *Tribal languages (or dialects)*	
Santhali	28,11,578
Gondi	17,32,886
Bhili	11,60,79[illegible]
Oraon or Kurukh	6,44,042
Lambadi	6,28,166
Ho	5,99,57[illegible]
Mundari or Munda	5,85,211
Vagdi	5,16,993
Meithei (Manipuri)	4,85,757
Banjari or Labhani	3,32,317
Kondh or Khond	2,80,9[illegible]
Bhilali	2,64,289
Savara (Saora)	2,56,259
Garo	2,39,809
Khasi	2,30,982
Kui	2,06,509
Korku (Kurku)	1,70,607
Bara Bodo (or Plains Kachari)	1,66,447
Lushei	1,63,600
Paraja	1,46,938
Maria	1,40,583

*Figures given in this table are exclusive of speakers in Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where no census was held in 1951, Goa Daman and Diu Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Pondicherry

†No all-India totals were available at the 1951 census separately for persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 10,87,58 945 The corresponding figure for Urdu was 1,35,71,249 for Hindustani 81,60,683 and for Punjabi 8,37,700

††Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951,

TABLE 15 (*concld.*)

Language/Dialect	Persons Speaking
Koya	1,37,358
Mikir	1,30,746
III *Other Indian languages (or dialects)*	
Marwari	45,14,737
Mewari	20,14,874
Dhundhari or Jaipuri	15,88,069
Bagri	9,26,029
Chhattisgarhi	9,02,908
Malwi (Malvi)	8,66,895*
Harauti	8,15,859
Tulu	7,87,624
Sindhi	7,45,434
Rajasthani	6,44,727
Konkani	6,39,020
Kumauni	5,71,401
Garhwali	4,84,261
Ajmeri	4,63,161
Nepali (or Khaskura)	3,83,146
Halbi	2,64,912
Nimari	1,80,690
Braj bhasha	1,77,847
Tripura	1,29,379
Sourashtra	1,24,486
Mewati	1,11,083
Khatria	1,10,592
Nimadi	1,10,577
Bhunjia	1,01,508

Rural and Urban Population

Figures of rural and urban population for Goa, Daman and Diu are not available. Of the 43.86 crores who constitute the population of the rest of India including Sikkim, 35.98 crores or 82 per cent live in villages and 7.88 crores or 18 per cent live in cities and towns. There has been, between 1921 and 1961, a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below.

TABLE 16

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921-1961)

Year	Percentage of total population	
	Rural	Urban
1921	88.8	11.2
1931	88.0	12.0
1941	86.1	13.9
1951	82.7	17.3
1961	82.0	18.0

*Figure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

According to the 1961 census there are 2,699 towns and 5,66,878 villages in India The distribution of towns and villages according to population range is indicated in the following two tables

TABLE 17

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total
INDIA	107	139	518	820	847*	268	2,699*
States							
Andhra Pradesh	11	9	51	73	72	7	223
Assam	1	2	10	12	24	11	60
Bihar	7	7	33	52	46	8	153
Gujarat	6	9	43	54	60	9	181
Jammu & Kashmir	2	--	1	4	6	30	43
Kerala	4	5	31	33	18	1	92
Madhya Pradesh	6	6	35	57	98	17	219
Madras	9	19	61	119	95	36	339
Maharashtra	12	15	47	89	88	15	266
Mysore	6	9	34	81	64	37	231
Nagaland	--	-	--	--	3		3
Orissa	1	3	8	22	25	3	62
Punjab	5	12	35	40	54	43	189
Rajasthan	6	4	23	52	51	9	145
Uttar Pradesh	17	18	56	81	79	16	267
West Bengal	12	19	46	45	50	12	184
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	--		1	-		1
Delhi	2	—	1	-			3
Himachal Pradesh	-		-	2	4	7	13
Manipur	—	1	-		--	-	1
Tripura		1	--	1	4	-	6
Goa, Daman & Diu	-	--	1	1	4	7	13
Pondicherry	—	—	2	1	2		5

TABLE 18

STATE/UNION TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION (1961)

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
INDIA**	776	3,421	26,565	65,377	1,19,086	3,51,650	5,66,878
States							
Andhra Pradesh	28	458	3,918	6,050	5,834	10,796	27,084
Assam	-	12	390	1,976	4,979	18,345	27,702
Bihar	44	441	3,339	7,635	13,784	42,422	67,665
Gujarat	7	141	1,332	3,301	5,299	8,504	18,584
Jammu and Kashmir	--	5	114	528	1,320	4,592	6,559
Kerala	510	587	395	57	18	6	1,573
Madhya Pradesh	-	28	787	3,811	12,795	52,993	70,414
Madras	96	449	3,539	4,771	3,216	2,053	14,124
Maharashtra	29	305	2,215	5,958	10,235	17,109	35,851
Mysore	—	172	1,432	3,723	6,481	14,569	26,377
Nagaland	—	—	11	65	157	581	814
Orissa	--	16	452	2,513	7,334	36,151	46,466

*Excludes one town of Sikkim.

**Excludes Sikkim

TABLE 18 (*concld.*)

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
Punjab	12	142	1,440	3,470	5,337	10,868	21,269
Rajasthan	—	94	1,003	2,936	6,596	21,612	32,241
Uttar Pradesh	23	308	3,795	12,801	26,015	69,682	1,12,624
West Bengal	25	244	2,156	5,224	8,514	22,291	38,454*
Union Territories							
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—	2	20	377	399
Delhi	—	—	42	59	99	76	276
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	2	44	266	10,126	10,438
L M & A Islands	—	—	6	2	1	1	10
Manipur	—	2	51	126	200	1,487	1,866
Tripura	—	—	31	142	366	4,393	4,932
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	3	18	23	28	72
Goa, Daman & Diu	2	13	83	80	46	21	245
N E F T	—	1	8	23	62	2,354	2,451†
Pondicherry	—	3	21	62	89	213	388

According to the 1961 census there are 107 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in Table 17. This classification, however, does not take into account town groups (towns and their adjoining urban areas not classified as census towns) which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited locality for demographic purposes. Thus there are 113 cities and town groups with population over a lakh each as detailed in the following table.

TABLE 19

CITIES AND TOWNGROUPS WITH POPULATION OF ONE LAKH AND OVER (1961)

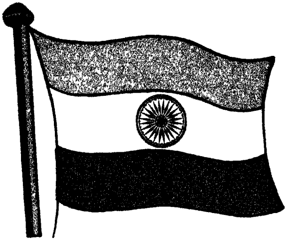
	Population
ANDHRA PRADESH	
1 Hyderabad	12,51,119
2 Vijayawada	2,30,397
3 Guntur	1,87,122
4 Visakhapatnam	1,82,004
5 Warangal	1,56,106
6 Rajahmundry	1,30,002
7 Kakinada	1,22,865
8 Eluru	1,08,321
9 Nellore	1,06,776
10 Bandar (Machlipatam)	1,01,417
11 Kurnool	1,00,815
ASSAM	
1 Shillong	1,02,398
2 Gauhati	1,00,707
BIHAR	
1 Patna	3,64,594
2 Jamshedpur	3,28,044
3 Dhanbad-Jharia-Sindri	2,00,618
4 Gaya	1,51,105
5 Monghyr-Jamalpur	1,46,807
6 Bhagalpur	1,43,850
7. Ranchi	1,40,253
8 Muzaffarpur	1,09,048
9 Darbhanga	1,03,016
GUJARAT	
1 Ahmedabad	12,06,001
2 Baroda	2,98,398
3 Surat	2,88,026
4. Rajkot	1,94,145
5 Bhavnagar	1,76,473
6 Jamnagar	1,48,572
JAMMU AND KASHMIR	
1. Srinagar	2,95,084
2 Jammu	1,02,738
KERALA	
1 Cochin-Ernakulam-Alwaye	3,13,030
2 Trivandrum	3,02,214
3 Calicut	2,48,548
4. Alleppey	1,38,834
MADHYA PRADESH	
1 Indore	3,94,941
2 Jabalpur	3,67,014
3. Gwalior	3,00,587
4. Bhopal	2,22,948
5 Ujjain	1,44,161
6. Raipur	1,39,792

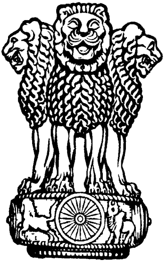
*Does not include 11 villages for which separate population figures are not available

†Includes 3 villages for which details are not available.

TABLE 19 (*concld*)

	Population
7 Durg (including Bhilai)	1,33,230
8 Sagar	1,04,676
MADRAS	
1 Madras	17,29,141
2 Madurai	4,24,810
3 Coimbatore	2,86,305
4 Tiruchirappalli	2,49,862
5 Salem	2,49,145
6 Palayamcottai	1,90,048
7 Tuticorin	1,27,356
8 Vellore	1,22,761
9 Kurichi	1,19,380
10 Thanjavur	1,11,099
11 Nagercoil	1,06,207
MAHARASHTRA	
1 Greater Bombay	41,52,056
2 Poona	7,37,426
3 Nagpur	6,90,302
4. Sholapur	3,37,583
5. Nasik	2,15,576
6 Kalyan	1,94,334
7 Kolhapur	1,93,186
8 Amravati	1,37,875
9 Sangli	1,27,183
10 Malegaon	1,21,408
11 Ahmednagar	1,19,020
12 Akola	1,15,760
13 Thana	1,09,215
MYSORE	
1 Bangalore	12,06,961
2 Mysore	2,53,865
3 Hubli-Dharwar	2,48,489
4 Mangalore	1,70,253
5 Kolar Gold Fields	1,46,811
6 Belgaum	1,46,790
ORISSA	
1 Cuttack	1,46,308
PUNJAB	
1 Amritsar	3,98,047
2 Jullundur	2,65,030
3 Ludhiana	2,44,032
4 Ambala	1,81,747
5 Patiala	1,25,234
RAJASTHAN	
1 Jaipur	4,03,444
2 Ajmer	2,31,240
3 Jodhpur	2,24,760
4 Bikaner	1,50,634
5 Kotah	1,20,345
6 Udaipur	1,11,139
UTTAR PRADESH	
1 Kanpur	9,71,062
2 Lucknow	6,55,673
3 Agra	5,08,680
4 Varanasi	4,89,864
5 Allahabad	4,30,730
6 Meerut	2,83,997
7 Bareilly	2,72,828
8. Moradabad	1,91,828
9 Saharanpur	1,85,213
10 Aligarh	1,85,020
11 Gorakhpur	1,80,255
12 Jhansi	1,69,712
13 Dehra Dun	1,56,341
14 Rampur	1,35,407
15 Mathura	1,25,253
16 Shahjahanpur	1,17,703
17. Mirzapur	1,00,097
WEST BENGAL	
1. Calcutta	29,27,289
2 Howrah	5,12,598
3 South Suburbs	3,61,712
4 Asansol	1,68,689
5 Bhatpara	1,47,630
6 Kharagpur	1,47,253
7 Bally	1,30,896
8 Kamarhati	1,25,457
9 South Dum Dum	1,11,284
10 Burdwan	1,08,224
11 Baranagar	1,07,837
DELHI	
1 Delhi	23,59,840





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum In the original, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (*Chakras*) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (*Dharma Chakra*)

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels on the extreme right and left The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted The words "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning 'Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha* Its design is that of the wheel which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled *Flag Code—India* has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest No other flag shall be flown from the same halyard from which the National Flag is flown Where a mast has more than one halyard all of which do not reach the top of the mast, then the National Flag should be displayed at the highest point of the mast.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side shall be at the farther end of the staff

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall, when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, *i e*, it should be to the left of a person standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards or zila parishads and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. The display of the National Flag on motor cars, even on such occasions, will be restricted only to those entitled to the privilege.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song *Jana-gana-mana* was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. It was first published in January 1912, under the title *Bharat Vidhata* in the *Tattvabodhini Patrika,* of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated the song into English in 1919 under the title *Morning Song of India.* The complete song consists of five stanzas The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows :

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-
  Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga
  Uchchhala-Jaladhi-taranga
Tava subha name jage,
Tava subha asisa mage,
Gahe tava jaya-gatha.
Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka, jaya he
Bharata-bhagya-vidhata
Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,
Jaya jaya jaya, jaya he

The following is Rabindranath Tagore's English rendering of the stanza·

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people, dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind, Gujrat and Maratha, of the Dravid and Orissa and Bengal; it echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, mingles in the music of the Jamuna and Ganges and is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea. They pray for thy blessings and sing thy praise. The saving of all people waits in thy hand, thou dispenser of India's destiny.

Victory, victory, victory to thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's *Vande Mataram*, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with *Jana-gana-mana*. *Vande Mataram* occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel *Ananda Math*, published in 1882 The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza :

Vande Mataram !
Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-shitalam,
Shasyashyamalam, Mataram !
Shubhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim,
Phullakusumita-drumadala-shobhinim,
Suhasinim sumadhura-bhasinim,
Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram !

The following is Sri Aurobindo's translation of the stanza quoted above

Mother, I bow to thee !
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of might,
Mother free
Glory of moonlight dreams
Over thy branches and lordly streams,—
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease,
Laughing low and sweet !
Mother, I kiss thy feet,
Speaker sweet and low !
Mother, to thee I bow !

NATIONAL CALENDAR

In November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India In its report, submitted in 1955, the Committee recommended the adoption of a National Calendar based on the Saka era with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days. The days of this calendar have a permanent correspondence with the days of the Gregorian Calendar, Chaitra 1 falling on March 22 in a common year and March 21 in a leap year As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gregorian Calendar, for the following official purposes . (*i*) The Gazette of India, (*ii*) News broadcasts by All India Radio, (*iii*) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and (*iv*) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar

CHAPTER III

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens . "*Justice*, social, economic and political; *Liberty* of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; *Equality* of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all *Fraternity* assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation."

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and such other territories as may be acquired

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India Article 6 provides for displaced migrants from Pakistan to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a date to be fixed by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law on the ground of non-residence unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Constitution guarantees seven broad categories of fundamental rights which are justiciable These are (*i*) the right to equality including equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment; (*ii*) the right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition and disposal of property, and the right to practise any profession or occupation subject to the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency and morality, (*iii*) the right against exploitation prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings, (*iv*) the right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; (*v*) the right of minorities to conserve their culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; (*vi*) the right to property, subject to the right of the State to compulsory acquisition for public purpose after payment of compensation; and (*vii*) the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country" These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment

Some of the other important directives relate to prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen, organisation of village panchayats, separation of judiciary from the executive, promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments, promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration

THE UNION

EXECUTIVE

The Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People. His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election Before entering upon his office the President takes an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution His removal from office for any violation of the Constitution is to be in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 61 In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People, issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills, and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States. His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank, and (iii) Deputy Ministers

The personnel of the Union Government, as on May 20, 1964,* was as follows

President S Radhakrishnan
Vice-President Zakir Husain

Members of Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1 Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy
2 Gulzarilal Nanda	Home Affairs
3 T T Krishnamachari	Finance
4 Lal Bahadur Shastri	Minister without Portfolio
5 Swaran Singh	Food and Agriculture
6 Asoke Kumar Sen	Law, Posts and Telegraphs
7 Y B Chavan	Defence
8. C Subramaniam	Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering
9 Humayun Kabir	Petroleum and Chemicals
10 Satya Narayan Sinha	Information and Broadcasting and Parliamentary Affairs
11 H. C Dasappa	Railways
12 M C Chagla	Education
13 D Sanjivayya	Labour and Employment
14 Mahavir Tyagi	Rehabilitation
Ministers of State	
15 Mehr Chand Khanna	Works and Housing
16. Manubhai Shah	International Trade
17 Nityanand Kanungo	Industry
18 Raj Bahadur	Transport
19 S. K Dey	Community Development & Co-operation
20 Km Sushila Nayar	Health
21. Jai Sukh Lal Hathi	Home Affairs
22 Smt Lakshmi N Menon	External Affairs

*For later information, see Appendices.

23 K. Raghuramaiah	Defence Production
24. O V. Alagesan	Petroleum and Chemicals
25 Ram Subhag Singh	Food and Agriculture
26 R M Hajarnavis	Supply and Technical Development
27. K. L. Rao	Irrigation and Power
28 B. R. Bhagat	Planning and Finance
29. A.M. Thomas	Food and Agriculture

Deputy Ministers

30 Mono Mohan Das	Education
31. Shah Nawaz Khan	Railways
32. S.V. Ramaswamy	Railways
33 Ahmed Mohiuddin	Transport
34 Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha	Finance
35. P S Naskar	Rehabilitation
36 B S. Murthy	Community Development & Co-operation
37. Smt Soundaram Ramachandran	Education
38. D.R. Chavan	Defence
39 C.R. Pattabhi Raman	Labour, Employment and Planning
40 Smt. M. Chandrashekhar	Home Affairs
41. Jaganath Rao	Supply
42 Sham Nath	Information and Broadcasting
43 D S Raju	Health
44 Dinesh Singh	External Affairs
45 Bibudhendra Misra	Law
46 B Bhagavati	Posts and Telegraphs
47 Shyam Dhar Misra	Community Development & Cooperation
48 Prakash Chandra Sethi	Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering
49 R K Malviya	Labour and Employment
50 Bhakt Darshan	Education
51 L N Mishra	Home Affairs

Parliamentary Secretaries

1. Annasaheb Shinde	Food and Agriculture
2 D Ering	External Affairs
3. S C Jamir	External Affairs
4 S Ahmed Mehdi	Irrigation and Power
5 Dodda Thimmaiah	Petroleum and Chemicals
6 M R Krishna	Education

Official Language

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals English, which was originally to continue as the official language up to January 26, 1965, will, under the Official Languages Act, 1963, continue to be used even after that in addition to Hindi

Administrative Organisation

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative head of a Ministry and the principal adviser to the Minister. When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The first phase of the activities of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March, 1954 for making sustained and concerted efforts for improving administrative efficiency, was directed towards creating consciousness for an ordered improvement in work handled in the Secretariat, by expediting disposal of cases, and keeping track of them to avoid delay. The second phase, which began in 1961 in collaboration with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects, aims *inter alia* at securing improvements in procedural competence, techniques of programming, work studies of organisations, matching of workload with staffing, and securing cost reduction in projects.

In view of the increasing importance of work study techniques in simplifying the existing methods of work and assessing staff requirements, so as to secure the maximum utilisation of men and material, the O & M Division periodically conducts instructional courses in work study and also in such specialised techniques as Operations Research These courses are attended by officers of the lower and middle supervisory levels from the Ministries as well as commercial and industrial State enterprises A quarterly journal, *Work Improvement,* is issued by the Division.

A Committee of Direction set up under the aegis of the Division is engaged on simplifying, co-ordinating and rationalising the system of reporting by the different sectors of trade and industry to Government authorities

Public Services

Article 315(1) of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Union Public Service Commission with a Chairman and Members appointed by the President The personnel of the Commission, as on May 20, 1964, was as follows

Chairman	B N Jha
Members	A T Sen
	M L Chaturvedi
	M A Venkataramana Naidu
	A V Ramaswami
	Batuk Singh
	N L Ahmad
	Smt B Khongmen
	Desraj Mehta

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are . (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an all-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (*Rajya Sabha*) and the House of the People (*Lok Sabha*).

Council of States

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. Members of the Council must be citizens of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 25 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. Up to 1970 the President can nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it is not adequately represented. Unless dissolved sooner, the term of the House is five years from the date of its first meeting.

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 238, of whom 226 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 510, consisting of 504 members* directly elected from the sixteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the six Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

The table on the next page shows the State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties in the Lok Sabha as on January 31, 1964.

*Pending election for one seat from Nagaland, the sitting member, who is nominated by the President, continues to represent Nagaland, even after its proclamation as the 16th State of India on December 1, 1963.

TABLE 20
ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

State/Union Territory	No. of Seats in Council of States	House of the People									
		No of Seats	Congress	Praja Socialist	Communist	Socialist	Jan-Sangh	Swatantra	Other Parties*	Independents	Total
Andhra Pradesh	18	43	33	—	7(1)	—	—	2	—	1	43
Assam	7	12	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	12
Bihar	22	53	39(1)**	2	1	1	—	7	3	—	53
Gujarat	11	22	15(1)	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	22
Kerala . .	9	18	6(1)	—	6(2)	—	—	—	3	3	18
Madhya Pradesh	16	36	24	3	—(1)	1	3	—	1	3	35†
Madras . ..	18	41	30	—	2	—	—	—	8	—	40†
Maharashtra .	19	44	41	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	44
Mysore	12	26	25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26
Orissa .. .	10	20	14	1	—	1	—	—(4)	4	—	20
Punjab . ..	11	22	14	—	—	1	3	—(3)	4	—	22
Rajasthan	10	22	14	—	—	—	1	3	1	3	22
Uttar Pradesh ..	34	86	61	2	2	2	6	3(1)	3	6	85†
West Bengal .	16	36	22	—	9	—	—	—	2	3	36
Jammu & Kashmir	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Nagaland	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Delhi ..	3	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Himachal Pradesh	2	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Manipur .. .	1	2	1(1)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Tripura	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Goa, Daman and Diu	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Pondicherry	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL .	226††	504	358(4)	12	29(4)	7	13	20(8)	41	21	501†

*The column 'Other Parties' includes : *Assam* : Hill Leaders Conference 1; *Bihar* : Jharkhand 3; *Gujarat* : Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad 1; *Jammu & Kashmir* : National Conference 6; *Kerala* : Muslim League 2; Revolutionary Socialist Party 1; *Madhya Pradesh* · Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Madras* : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 8, *Mysore* : Lok Sevak Sangh 1; *Orissa* : Gantantra Parishad 4, *Punjab* : Akali Dal 3; Haryana Lok Samiti 1 ; *Rajasthan* : Ram Rajya Parishad 1; *Uttar Pradesh* : Republican Party of India 2; Hindu Mahasabha 1; *West Bengal* : Revolutionary Socialist Party 1; Lok Sevak Sangh 1; *Nagaland* : Nominated Pending Elections 1, *Goa, Daman and Diu* : Maharashtravadi Gomantak 2.

**Figures in brackets indicate the number of members who have joined the respective parties subsequent to their elections.

†Excludes three vacant seats : one each in Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

††Exclusive of 12 nominated seats.

The names of the members of the two houses, as on May 20, 1964, are given below :

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

Chairman : Zakir Husain *Deputy Chairman* . Smt. Violet Alva

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

1. Damodaram Sanjivayya
2. Km Mary Naidu
3 Yerrapureddi Adinarayana Reddy
4. Yella Reddy
5 Narla Venkateswara Rao
6 Smt. Seeta Yudhvir
7 Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
8. Akbar Ali Khan
9. K L Narasimha Rao
10. Kota Punnaiah
11. B. Ramakrishna Rao
12. J C Nagi Reddi
13 V C Kesava Rao
14. P K Kumaran
15. Smt C Ammanna Raja
16 N Narotham Reddy
17 K V Raghunatha Reddy
18 Kasu Vengala Reddy

ASSAM (7)

19 Purnanand Chetia
20 A Thanglura
21 Lila Dhar Barooah
22 Smt Bedavati Buragohain
23 S C Deb
24 Baharul Islam
25 Robindra Nath Kakati

BIHAR (22)

26 A Mahamad Chaudhry
27 Anand Chand
28 Smt Jahanara Jaipal Singh
29. R P. Jain
30 Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha
31 Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha
32 Rama Bahadur Sinha
33 Shishir Kumar
34 Smt Lakshmi N Menon
35 Pratul Chandra Mitra
36 Mahesh Saran
37 Shyamnandan Mishra
38 R P N Sinha
39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha
40 L N Mishra
41 Mahabir Dass
42 Dhirendra Chandra Mallik
43 Mohan Singh Oberoi
44 Jagat Kishore Prasad Narayan Singh
45 Ganga Sharan Sinha
46 Syed Mahmud
47 Bipin Behary Varma

GUJARAT (11)

48. Maniben V. Patel
49 Khandubhai K. Desai
50. G H V Momin
51 Dahyabhai V. Patel
52. K. S Chavda
53. Suresh J. Desai
54. Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi
55. Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
56 Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi
57. Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel
58 Maneklal Chunilal Shah

KERALA (9)

59 Govindan Nair
60 Kizhedath Damodaran
61. S M Sait
62 Joseph Mathen
63 K. Madhava Menon
64 Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
65. Smt. Devaki Gopidas
66. Palat Kunhi Koya
67. M. N. Govindan Nair

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

68. B P Vinayakrao
69. Dayaldas Kurre
70 Khub Chand Baghel
71 Giriraj Kishore
72 P C. Sethi
73 Niranjan Singh
74 Gurudev Gupta
75 R K Malviya
76. A D Mani
77 Bhanu Pratap Singh
78. Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya
79. Vimalkumar Mannalalji Chordia
80 R S Khandekar
81 Laxmi Narayan Das
82. Ram Sahai
83. Syed Ahmad

MADRAS (18)

84 A K A Abdul Samad
85. Anandan
86 S Chandrasekar
87 S S Mariswamy
88 G. Rajagopalan
89 S S Vassan
90. N M. Anwar
91 N Rama Krishna Iyer
92 Smt G Parthasarathy
93 T S Pattabiraman
94. P. Ramamurti
95. T. Chengalvaroyan
96. C N Annadurai
97 M J Jamal Moideen
98 M. A. Manickavelu Naicker
99 J Sivashanmugam Pillai
100. K S Ramaswamy
101 M. Ruthnasamy

MAHARASHTRA (19)

102. Abidali Jaferbhai
103. Babubhai M Chinai
104 Udhavrao Sahebrao

105 Sidashiv Krishna
106 M M. Dharia
107 S B. Bobade
108 Dajiba Balwantrao Desai
109 Shripad Krishna Limaye
110. Deokinandan Narayan
111 Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure
112 M C Chagla
113 Baba Saheb Savnekar
114 Kodardas Kalidas Shah
115. Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad
116 Bidesh Tukaram Kulkarni
117 Pandharinath Sitaram Patil
118 Dhairyashilrao Yashwantrao Pawar
119 Smt Tara Ramchandra Sathe
120 Ganpatrao Devji Tapase

MYSORE (12)

121 Mulka Govinda Reddy
122 Sherkhan
123 C M Poonacha
124 Smt Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy
125 Smt Violet Alva
126 M S Gurupada Swamy
127 B C Nanjundaiya
128 N Sri Rama Reddy
129 D P. Karmarkar
130 Patil Puttappa
131. M Govinda Reddy
132 J Venkatappa

ORISSA (10)

133 B K Mahanti
134 Narayan Patra
135 M B R S P Singh Deb
136. Nanda Kishore Das
137 Bairagi Dwibedy
138 Lokanath Misra
139 Bhabhani Charan Pattanayak
140 Manmathnath Misra
141 Sundarmani Patel
142 Smt Nandini Satpathy

PUNJAB (11)

143 Anup Singh
144 Jagat Narain
145 Smt M Kaur
146 Uttam Singh
147 Bansi Lal
148 Neki Ram
149 Raghbir Singh Panjhazari
150 Mohan Singh
151 Abdul Ghani
152 Chaman Lall
153 Surjit Singh Atwal

RAJASTHAN (10)

154 Sadiq Ali
155 Dev Singh
156 Shanti Lal
157 Kumbha Ram
158 Vacant
159 Smt Sharda Bhargava
160 Abdul Shakoor
161 P N Kathju
162. Sawai Man Singh
163. Ramesh Chandra

UTTAR PRADESH (34)

164 Dattopant Thengari
165 Faridul Haq Ansari
166 Mahabir Prasad (of Allahabad)
167 Bashir Husain Zaidi
168 Umashankar Dikshit
169 A C Gilbert
170 Ram Singh
171 Tarkeshwar Pande
172 Smt Sarla Devi
173 Mahabir Prasad (of Agra)
174 Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
175 Arjun Arora
176 Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
177 Jogesh Chandra Chatterji
178 Ramgopal Gupta
179 Nafisul Hasan
180 Piare Lall Kureel
181 Mukut Behari Lal
182 G S Pathak
183 Jogendra Singh
184 M R Shervani
185 Hira Vallabha Tripathi
186 Smt Anis Kidwai
187 Lila Dhar Asthana
188 Chandra Shekhar
189 Dharam Prakash
190 Mohammad Ibrahim
191 Sitaram Jaipuria
192 Gaure Murahari
193 Smt Shyam Kumari Khan
194 C D Pande
195 P N Sapru
196 M M S Siddhu
197 Atal Behari Vajpayee

WEST BENGAL (16)

198 Dharam Chand Sarawgi
199 D L Sen Gupta
200 Smt Phulrenu Guha
201 Bhupesh Gupta
202 Mahammad Ishqae
203 Rajpat Singh Doogar
204 Sudhir Ghosh
205 Nikunja Behari Maiti
206 Biren Roy
207 Mrigankar Mohan Sur
208 Nausher Ali
209 Surendra Mohan Ghose
210 Niren Ghosh
211 Nihar Ranjan Ray
212 Ramprasanna Ray
213 R K Bhuwalka

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)

214 O P Mehta
215 Gulam Mohammed
216 Krishen Dutt
217 Ali Mohamad Tariq

NAGALAND (1)

218 Vacant

DELHI (3)

219 I K Gujral
220 Kumari Shanta Vasisht
221 Santokh Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)

222. Chiranji Lal
223 Shiva Nand Ramaul

MANIPUR (1)

224 L Lalit Madhob Sharma

TRIPURA (1)

225 Tarit Mohan Dasgupta

PONDICHERRY (1)

226 P Abraham

NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT

227. Jairamdas Daulatram
228 B M Prasad
229 G Ramachandran
230. Smt Shrikant'a Paranjpye
231 Tara Shankar Banerjee
232 Vacant
233 M Satyanarayana
234 A R Wadia
235 R R Diwakar
236 Gopal Singh
237 Tara Chand
238 B V (Mama) Warerkar

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA)

Speaker : Hukam Singh
Deputy Speaker : S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

S No.	Constituency	Name of Member	Party*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		ANDHRA PRADESH (43)	
1	Adilabad	G. Narayan Reddy	Con.
2	Adoni	Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con
3	Amalapuram (R)	Bayya Suryanarayana Murthy	Con
4	Anakapalli	Missula Suryanarayanamurty	Con.
5	Anantapur	Osman Ali Khan	Con
6	Cheepurupalli	R V Gopalkrishna Rangarao	Con
7	Chittoor	N G Ranga	SWA
8	Cuddapah	Yeddula Eswara Reddy	CPI
9	Eluru	Smt. V Vimala Devi	CPI
10	Gadwal	J Rameshwar Rao	Con
11	Gudivada	Maganti Ankineedu	Con
12	Guntur	Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con
13	Hindupur	K V Ramakrishna Reddy	Con
14	Hyderabad	Gopal S Melkote	Con
15	Kakinada	M Thirumala Rao	Con
16	Karimnagar	J Ramapathi Rao	Con.
17	Kavali	B Gopala Reddi	Con
18	Khammam	Smt T Lakshmikantamma	Con
19	Kurnool	Smt Yashoda Reddy	Con
20	Mahbubabad	Etikala Madhusudan Rao	Con
21	Mahbubnagar (R)	J. B Muthyal Rao	Con
22	Markapur	Gujjula Yallamanda Reddy	CPI
23	Masulipatnam	Mandala Venkataswamy	Ind †
24	Medak	P Hanmanth Rao	Con
25	Miryalguda (R)	Laxmi Das	CPI
26	Nalgonda	Ravi Narayan Reddy	CPI
27	Narasapur	Datla Balarama Raju	Con
28	Narasipatnam (R)	Matcharasa Matcharaju	Con
29	Nellore (R)	B. Anjanappa	Con
30	Nizamabad	H C Heda	Con
31	Ongole	Madala Narayana Swamy	CPI

*Party affiliations are as at the time of elections. Subsequent changes are noted in footnotes. The abbreviations used are : Indian National Congress (Con), Praja Socialist Party (PSP), Communist Party of India (CPI), Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); Socialist Party (SP), Swatantra Party (SWA); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM), Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Republican Party of India (RPI), Jharkhand Party (JP); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), All India Forward Bloc (FB), Independent (Ind), Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), Maha Gujarat Janta Parishad (MGJP), Hill Leaders' Conference (HLC); Lok Sevak Sangh (LSS), Gantantra Parishad (G P), Akali Dal (AD); Haryana Lok Samiti (HLS), National Conference (NC), and Maharashtravadi Gomantak (MG).

†Since joined the CPI.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
32	Parvathipuram (R)	Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
33	Peddapalli (R)	M. R. Krishna	Con.
34	Rajahmundry	Datla Satyanarayana Raju	Con.
35	Rajampet	C L Narasimha Reddy	SWA
36	Secunderabad	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Con
37	Srikakulam	B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
38	Tenali	Kolla Venkaiah	CPI
39	Tirupati (R)	C Dass	Con
40	Vicarabad	Smt Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con
41	Vijayawada	K L Rao	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam	Vijaya Anand	Con
43	Warangal	Bakar Ali Mirza	Con
		ASSAM (12)	
44	Autonomous Districts (R)	G. Gilbert Swell	HLC
45	Barpeta	Smt. Renuka Devi Barkataki	Con.
46	Cachar	Smt. Jyotsna Chanda	Con.
47	Darrang	Bijoy Chandra Bhagavati	Con.
48	Dhubri	Ghyasuddin Ahmad	Con
49	Dibrugarh	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	Con.
50	Gauhati	Hem Barua	PSP
51	Goalpara (R)	Dharanidhar Basumatari	Con
52	Jorhat	Rajendra Nath Baruah	PSP
53	Karimganj (R)	Nihar Ranjan Laskar	Con.
54	Nowgong	Liladhar Kotoki	Con.
55	Sibsagar	Prafulla Chandra Borooah	Con.
		BIHAR (53)	
56	Aurangabad	Smt Lalita Rajya Laxmi	SWA
57	Bagaha	Kamal Nath Tiwari	Con.
58	Banka	Smt Shakuntala Devi	Con
59	Barh	Smt Tarkeshwari Sinha	Con
60	Begusarai	Mathura Prasad Mishra	Con
61	Bettiah (R)	Bhola Raut	Con
62	Bhagalpur	Bhagwat Jha Azad	Con
63	Bikramganj	Ram Subhag Singh	Con
64	Buxar	Anant Prasad Sharma	Con
65	Chapra	Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh	Con.
66	Chatra	Smt Vijaya Raje	SWA
67	Darbhanga (R)	Shree Narain Das	Con
68	Dhanbad	P R Chakraverti	Con
69	Dumka (R)	Satya Charan Besra	Con.
70	Gaya	Brajeshwar Prasad	Con
71	Giridih	Bateshwar Singh	SWA
72	Godda	Prabhudayal Himatsingka	Con
73	Gopalganj	Dwarka Nath Tiwari	Con.
74	Hajipur	Rajeshwar Patel	Con
75	Hazaribagh	Basant Narain Singh	SWA
76	Jahanabad	Smt Satyabhama Devi	Con
77	Jainagar	Yamuna Prasad Mandal	Con.
78	Jamui (R)	Nayantara Das	Con
79	Jamshedpur	Udai Kar Misra	CPI
80	Katihar	Priya Gupta	PSP
81	Kesaria	Bhishma Prasad Yadava	Con
82	Khagaria	Jialal Mandal	Con
83	Kishanganj	Mohammed Tahir	Con.
84	Lohardaga (R)	David Munzni	SWA*
85	Madhubani	Yogendra Jha	PSP
86	Maharajganj	Krishna Kant Singh	Con
87	Mahua (R)	Chandramani Lal Chaudhary	Con.
88	Monghyr	Banarsi Prasad Sinha	Con.
89	Motihari	Bibhuti Mishra	Con.
90	Muzaffarpur	Digvijay Narain Singh	Con
91	Nalanda	Sidheshwar Prasad	Con.

*Since joined the Congress Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
92	Nawada (R)	Ram Dhani Das	Con.
93	Palamau	Smt. Shashank Manjari	SWA
94	Patna	Smt Ramdulari Devi	Con.
95	Pupri	Sashi Ranjan Prasad Sah	Con.
96	Purnea	Phani Gopal Sen	Con.
97	Rajmahal (R)	Iswar Marandi	JP
98	Ranchi East	Prashanta Kumar Ghosh	SWA
99	Ranchi West (R)	Jaipal Singh	JP
100	Rosera (R)	Rameshwar Sahu	Con.
101	Saharsa	Bhupendra Narayan Mandal	SP
102	Samastipur	Satya Narayan Sinha	Con
103	Sasaram (R)	Jagjivan Ram	Con.
104	Shahabad	Baliram Bhagat	Con
105	Singhbhum (R)	Hari Charan Soy	JP
106	Sitamarhi	Nagendra Prasad Yadav	Con.
107	Siwan	Mohd. Yusuf	Con.
108	Sonbarsa (R)	Tulmohan Ram	Con
		GUJARAT (22)	
109	Ahmedabad	Indulal Kanaiyalal Yajnik	MGJP
110	Amreli	Smt Jayaben Vajubhai Shah	Con
111	Anand	Narendrasinh R. Mahida	SWA
112	Banaskantha	Smt Zoharaben A Chavda	Con.
113	Baroda	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad	Con.
114	Bhavnagar	Jashvant Mehta	PSP
115	Broach	Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel	Con.
116	Bulsar (R)	Nanubhai N Patel	Con
117	Dohad (R)	Parshottamdas Haribhai Bheel*	SWA
118	Jamnagar	Manubhai M. Shah	Con.
119	Junagadh	Chitaranjan Rugnath Raja	Con.
120	Kaira	Pravinsinh N Solanki	SWA
121	Kutch	Himatsinghji	SWA
122	Mandvi (R)	Chhaganbhai M. Kedaria	Con.
123	Mehsana	Mansingh Prithviraj Patel	Con
124	Panchmahals	Dahyabhai Jivanji Naik	Con
125	Patan	Purushotamdas R Patel	Con.
126	Rajkot	M R Masani	SWA
127	Sabarkantha	Gulzarilal Nanda	Con.
128	Sabarmati (R)	Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya	Con.
129	Surat	Morarji R Desai	Con.
130	Surendranagar	Ghanshyamlal Oza	Con.
		KERALA (18)	
131	Ambalapuzha	P K Vasudevan Nair	CPI
132	Badagara	A V Raghavan	Ind †
133	Chirayinkil	M K Kumaran	CPI
134	Ernakulam	A. M. Thomas	Con.
135	Kasergod	A. K. Gopalan	CPI
136	Kottayam	Mathew Maniyangadan	Con
137	Kozhikode	C. H Mohamed Koya	ML
138	Manjeri	Muhammad Ismail	ML
139	Mavelikkara (R)	R Achuthan	Con.
140	Muvattupuzha	Cherian J. Kappen	Con.
141	Mukundapuram	P Govinda Menon	Con.
142	Palghat (R)	P V. Kunhan	CPI
143	Ponnani	E Imbichibava	CPI
144	Quilon	N. Sreekantan Nair	RSP
145	Tellicherry	S. K Pottekkatt	Ind.*
146	Thiruvalla	Ravindra Varma	Con.
147	Trichur	K. K. Warior	CPI
148	Trivandrum	P S Nataraja Pillai	Ind.**

*For results of by-elections, see Appendices.

†Since joined the CPI.

**Since joined the Congress Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MADHYA PRADESH (36)	
149	Balaghat	Bholaram Paradhi	PSP
150	Baloda Bazar (R)	Smt Minimata A Guru	Con
151	Bastar (R)	Lakhmu Bhawani	Ind
152	Bhind (R)	Suriya Prashad	Con.
153	Bhopal	Smt Maimoona Sultan	Con
154	Bilaspur	Chandrabhan Singh	Con.
155	Chhindwara	B L. Chandak	Con.
156	Damoh (R)	Smt Sahodra Bai Rai	Con.
157	Dewas (R)	Hukam Chand Kachwai	JS
158	Durg	Mohanlal Bakliwal	Con.
159	Guna	Ramsahai Shivprasad Pandey	Con.
160	Gwalior	Smt Vijaya Raje Scindia	Con.
161	Hoshangabad	H. V. Kamath	PSP
162	Indore	Homi F Daji	Ind.*
163	Jabalpur	Govind Das	Con.
164	Janjgir	Amar Singh Saigal	Con.
165	Jhabua (R)	Smt Jamuna Devi	Con
166	Khajuraho	Ram Sahai Tiwari	Con.
167	Khandwa	Mahesh Datt Misra	Con.
168	Khargone	Ramchandra Vithal Bade	JS
169	Mahasamund	Vidya Charan Shukla	Con.
170	Mandla (R)	M G Uikey	Con.
171	Mandsaur	U M Trivedi	JS
172	Raigarh	Vijaya Bhushan Singh Deo	RRP
173	Raipur (R)	Smt Shyamkumari Devi	Con.
174	Rajgarh	Bhanu Prakash Singh	Ind.
175	Rajnandgaon	Birendra Bahadur Singh	Con
176	Rewa	Shiva Datt Upadhyaya	Con.
177	Sagar	Jwala Prasad Jyotishi	Con
178	Seoni (R)	N M Wadiwa	Con.
179	Shahdol (R)	Buddhu Singh Utiya	SP
180	Shivpuri	Vedehi Charan Parashar	Con
181	Sidhi	Anand Chandra Joshi	Con
182	Surguja (R)	Babunath Singh	Con
183	Tikamgarh (R)	Kure Mate	PSP
184	Ujjain	Radhelal Vyas	Con.
		MADRAS (41)	
185	Aruppukottai	Kasinatha Durai	Con
186	Chidambaram	R Kanakasabai	Con
187	Chingleput	O V Alagesan	Con.
188	Coimbatore	P R Ramakrishnan	Con
189	Cuddalore	T D. Ramabadran	DMK
190	Dindigul	Smt S T Soundaram Ramachandran	Con
191	Erode	S. K Paramasivan	Con
192	Gobichettipalayam	P G Karuthiruman	Con.
193	Karur	R Ramanathan Chettiar	Con
194	Koilpatti (R)	S C Balakrishnan	Con
195	Krishnagiri	K Rajaram	DMK
196	Kumbakonam	C R Pattabhi Raman	Con.
197	Madras North	P Srinivasan	Con
198	Madras South	K Manoharan	DMK
199	Madurai	N. M R Subbaraman	Con.
200	Mayuram (R)	Smt M Chandrasekhar	Con.
201	Melur (R)	P Maruthiah	Con.
202	Nagapattinam	Gopalasamy Thengondar	Con
203	Nagercoil	A Nesamony	Con.
204	Namakkal (R)	V K Ramaswamy	Con.
205	Nilgiris	Smt. Akkamma Devi	Con
206	Perambalur	Era Sezhiyan	DMK
207	Periyakulam	M Malaichami	Con.
208	Pollachi	C Subramaniam	Con.
209	Pudukkottai	R Umanath	CPI

*Since joined the CPI.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
210	Ramanathapuram	N. Arunachalam	Con.
211	Salem	S. V. Ramaswamy	Con
212	Sriperumbudur (R)	P. Sivasankaran	DMK
213	Tenkasi	M P Swamy	Con.
214	Thanjavur	V. Vairava Thevar	Con
215	Tindivanam	R. Venkatasubba Reddiar	Con.
216	Tiruchendur	T. T. Krishmamachari	Con
217	Tiruchengode	S. Kandappan	DMK
218	Tiruchirapalli	Ananda Nambiar	CPI
219	Tirukoilur (R)	L. Elayaperumal	Con.
220	Tirunelveli	P. Muthiah	Con.
221	Tirupattur	R. Muthu Gounder	DMK
222	Tiruvallur	V. Govindasamy Naidu	Con
223	Tiruvannamalai	R Dharmalingam	DMK
224	Vellore	T. Abdul Wahid	Con.
225	Wandiwash (R)	A Jayaraman	Con.
		MAHARASHTRA (44)	
226	Ahmednagar	Motilal K. Firodia	Con.
227	Akola	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq	Con.
228	Amravati	Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Con.
229	Aurangabad	Bhaurao D Deshmukh	Con.
230	Baramati	Gulabrao Keshavrao Jedhe	Con
231	Bhandara	R M. Hajarnavis	Con.
232	Bhir	Dwarkadas Mantri	Con.
233	Bhiwandi (R)	Yashwantrao Martandrao Mukane	Con.
234	Bombay City Central North (R)	N S. Kajrolkar	Con.
235	Bombay City—Central South	V B Gandhi	Con
236	Bombay City North	V. K Krishna Menon	Con
237	Bombay City South	S K Patil	Con.
238	Buldana	S R Rane	Con.
239	Chanda	Shyamshah Lal	Ind.
240	Dhulia	C A Rawandale	Con.
241	Gondia (R)	Balakrishna R. Wasnik	Con.
242	Hatkanangle (R)	Krishnaji Laxman More	Con.
243	Jalgaon	J S Patil	Con.
244	Jalna	R N Yadav Lonikar	Con.
245	Karad	Dajisaheb Ramarao Chavan	Con.
246	Khamgaon (R)	Laxmanrao Shrwanji Bhatkar	Con.
247	Khed	Raghunath K Khadilkar	Con.
248	Kolaba	Bhaskar Narayan Dighe	Con.
249	Kolhapur	V T Patil	Con.
250	Kopargaon	Annasaheb Shinde	Con.
251	Latur (R)	Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble	Con
252	Malegaon	Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav	Con.
253	Miraj	Vijayasinhrao Ramrao Dafle	Con.
254	Nagpur	M S Aney	Ind.
255	Nanded	Tulshidas Subanrao Jadhav	Con.
256	Nandurbar (R)	Laxman Vedu Valvi	Con.
257	Nasik	Y. B Chavan	Con
258	Osmanabad	T. A. Patil	Con.
259	Pandharpur (R)	T. H Sonavane	Con
260	Parbhani	Shivajirao S Deshmukh	Con.
261	Poona	Shankarrao Shantaram More	Con.
262	Rajapur	Nath Pai	PSP
263	Ramtek	Madhaorao Bhagwantrao Patil	Con.
264	Ratnagiri	Smt. Sharda Mukherjee	Con.
265	Satara	Kisan Veer	Con.
266	Sholapur	Madeppa Bandappa Kadadi	Con
267	Thana	Sonubhau Dagadu Baswant	Con.
268	Wardha	Kamalnayan Bajaj	Con.
269	Yeotmal	Deorao Shioram Patil	Con.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		MYSORE (26)	
270	Bangalore	H C. Dasappa	Con.
271	Bangalore City	K. Hanumanthaiah	Con.
272	Belgaum	H V. Koujalgi	Con.
273	Bellary	Tekur Subramanyam	Con.
274	Bidar (R)	Ramchander Veerappa	Con.
275	Bijapur North	R. G Dube	Con.
276	Bijapur South	S. B Patil	Con.
277	Chamarajanagar (R)	S M. Siddiah	Con.
278	Chikballapur	K C Reddy	Con.
279	Chikodi	Vasantrao Lakhagounda Patil	Con.
280	Chitradurga	S Veerabasappa	Con
281	Dharwar North	Smt Sarojini B Mahishi	Con.
282	Dharwar South	F H. Mohsin	Con
283	Gulbarga	Mahadevappa Rampure	Con.
284	Hassan	H Siddananjappa	Con.
285	Kanara	Jaochim Alva	Con
286	Kolar (R)	Dodda Thimmaiah	Con.
287	Koppal	Sivamurthy Swamy	LSS
288	Mandya	M K Shivananjappa	Con.
289	Mangalore	A Shankar Alva	Con
290	Mysore	M. Shankaraiya	Con
291	Raichur	Jagannath Rao Chandriki	Con
292	Shimoga	S V Krishnamoorthy Rao	Con.
293	Tiptur	C R Basappa	Con
294	Tumkur	Ajit Prasad Jain	Con.
295	Udipi	U. Srinivasa Malliah	Con.
		ORISSA (20)	
296	Angul	Harekrushna Mahtab	Con.
297	Balasore	Gokulnanda Mohanty	Con.
298	Bhadrak (R)	Kanhu Charan Jena	Con
299	Bhanjanagar	Mohan Nayak	Con
300	Bhubaneswar	Purna Chandra Deo Bhanj	Con
301	Bolangir (R)	Hrusikesh Mahananda	GP*
302	Chatrapur	A T Sarma	Con
303	Cuttack	Nityanand Kanungo	Con
304	Dhenkanal	Baishnab Charan Patnaik	Con
305	Jajpur (R)	Rama Chandra Mallick	Con.
306	Kalahandi	Pratap Keshari Deo	GP*
307	Kendrapara	Surendranath Dwivedy	PSP
308	Keonjhar	Laxmi Narayan Bhanj Deo	Con.
309	Koraput (R)	Ramachandra Ulaka	Con
310	Mayurbhanj (R)	Maheswar Naik	Con.
311	Nowrangpur	Jaganath Rao	Con
312	Phulbani (R)	Rajendra Kohar	GP*
313	Puri	Bibhudendra Misra	Con.
314	Sambalpur	Kishen Pattnayak	SP
315	Sundergarh (R)	Yagya Narayan Singh	GP*
		PUNJAB (22)	
316	Ambala (R)	Chuni Lal	Con.
317	Amritsar	Gurmukh Singh Musafir	Con.
318	Bhatinda (R)	Dhanna Singh Gulshan	AD*
319	Ferozepore	Iqbal Singh	Con.
320	Gurdaspur	Diwan Chand Sharma	Con.
321	Gurgaon	Gajraj Singh Rao	Con.
322	Hissar	Mani Ram Bagri	SP
323	Hoshiarpur	Amar Nath Vidyalankar	Con
324	Jhajjar	Jagdev Singh Siddhanti	HLS
325	Jullundur	Swaran Singh	Con.
326	Kaithal	Dev Dutta Puri	Con
327	Kangra	Hem Raj	Con.
328	Karnal	Rameshwaranand	JS
329	Ludhiana	Kapur Singh	AD*

*Since joined the Swatantra Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
330	Mahendragarh	Yudhvir Singh Chaudhary	JS
331	Moga (R)	Buta Singh	AD*
332	Patiala	Hukum Singh	Con.
333	Phillaur (R)	Sadhu Ram	Con.†
334	Rohtak	Lahri Singh	JS
335	Sangrur	Ranjit Singh	Con.
336	Taran Taran	Surjit Singh Majithia	Con
337	Una (R)	Daljit Singh	
		RAJASTHAN (22)	
338	Ajmer	M B L. Bhargava	Con.
339	Alwar	Kashi Ram Gupta	Ind
340	Banswara (R)	Ratan Lal	Con.
341	Barmer	Tan Singh	RRP
342	Bharatpur	Raj Bahadur	Con.
343	Bhilwara	Vacant	—
344	Bikaner	Karni Singhji	Ind.
345	Chittorgarh	Manikya Lal Varma	Con.
346	Dausa	Prithvi Raj	SWA
347	Ganganagar (R)	Panna Lal Barupal	Con
348	Hindaun	Tika Ram Paliwal	Con
349	Jaipur	Smt Gayatri Devi	SWA
350	Jalore	Harish Chandra Mathur	Con.
351	Jhalawar	Brij Raj Singh	Con.
352	Jhunjhunu	Radheshyam R Morarka	Con.
353	Jodhpur	Laxmi Mal Singhvi	Ind
354	Kotah (R)	Onkar Lal Berwa	JS
355	Nagour	Surendra Kumar Dey	Con.
356	Pali	Jaswantrai Mehta	Con
357	Sawai Madhopur (R)	Kesar Lal	SWA
358	Sikar	Rameshwar Tantia	Con
359	Udaipur (R)	Dhuleshwar Meena	Con.
		UTTAR PRADESH (86)	
360	Agra	Achal Singh	Con
361	Akbarpur (R)	Panna Lal	Con.
362	Aligarh	B P Maurya	RPI
363	Allahabad	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Con.
364	Almora	Jang Bahadur Singh Bist	Con.
365	Amroha	J B Kripalani	Ind
366	Azamgarh	Ram Harakh Yadav	Con
367	Bahraich	Ram Singh	SWA
368	Balarampur	Smt Subhadra Joshi	Con
369	Ballia	Murli Manohar	Con.
370	Banda	Smt Savitri Nigam	Con.
371	Bansgaon (R)	Mahadeo Prasad	Con
372	Bansi (R)	Sheo Narain	Con
373	Bara Banki	Ram Sewak Yadav	SP
374	Bareilly	Brij Raj Singh	JS
375	Basti	Keshava Deva Malaviya	Con
376	Bijnor	Prakash Vir Shastri	Ind
377	Bilhaur	Braj Behari Mehrotra	Con
378	Bisauli	Ansar Harvani	Con
379	Budaun	Onkar Singh	JS
380	Bulandhahr	Surendra Pal Singh	Con
381	Chail (R)	Masuriya Din	Con
382	Chandauli	Balkrishna Singh	Con.
383	Dehra Dun	Mahavir Tyagi	Con
384	Deoria	Bishwanath Roy	Con
385	Domariaganj	Kripa Shankar	Con
386	Etah	Bishan Chandar Seth	HM
387	Etawah	Gopi Nath Dixit	Con.
388	Faizabad	Brij Basi Lal	Con.
389	Farrukhabad	Ram Manohar Lohia	SP

*Since joined the Swatantra Party.

†Hukum Singh was returned on the Congress ticket, but ceased to have any party affiliation after his election as Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
390	Fatehpur	Gauri Shankar Kakkar	Ind
391	Firozabad	Shambu Nath Chaturvedi	Con.
392	Garhwal	Bhakt Darshan	Con
393	Ghatampur(R)	Tula Ram	Con
394	Ghazipur	Vishwanath Singh Gahmari	Con
395	Ghosi	Jai Bahadur Singh	CPI
396	Gonda	Ram Ratan Gupta	Con
397	Gorakhpur	Sinhasan Singh	Con
398	Hamirpur	Mannoo Lal Dwivedi	Con
399	Hapur	Smt Kamala Chaudhri	Con
400	Hardoi (R)	Kindar Lal	Con
401	Hata	Kashi Nath Pandey	Con
402	Hathras (R)	Vacant	—
403	Jalaun (R)	Ram Sewak	Con
404	Jalesar	Krishnapal Singh	SWA
405	Jaunpur	Rajdeo Singh	Con
406	Jhansi	Km Sushila Nayar	Con.
407	Karimganj	P K Khanna	Con
408	Kairana	Yash Pal Singh	Ind *
409	Kaisarganj	Smt. Basant Kunwar Ba	SWA
410	Kanpur	S M. Banerjee	Ind
411	Kheri	Balgovind Verma	Con
412	Khurja (R)	Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki	Con
413	Lalganj (R)	Visram Prasad	PSP
414	Lucknow	B. K Dhaon	Con
415	Machhlishahar (R)	Ganapati Ram	Con
416	Maharajganj	Mahadeva Prasad	Con
417	Mainpuri	Badshah Gupta	Con
418	Mathura	Digambar Singh	Con
419	Meerut	Shah Nawaz Khan	Con
420	Mirzapur	Shyam Dhar Misra	Con
421	Misrikh (R)	Gokaran Prasad	JS
422	Mohanlalganj (R)	Smt Ganga Devi	Con
423	Moradabad	Muzaffar Hussain	RPI
424	Musafirkhana	Rananjaya Singh	Con.
425	Muzaffarnagar	Sumat Prasad	Con
426	Nainital	Krishna Chandra Pant	Con.
427	Phulpur	Jawaharlal Nehru	Con.
428	Pilibhit	Mohan Swarup	PSP
429	Pratapgarh	Ajit Pratap Singh	JS
430	Rae Bareli (R)	Baij Nath Kureel	Con
431	Rampur	S Ahmed Mehdi	Con
432	Ramsanehighat (R)	Ramanand Shastri	Con
433	Rasra	Sarjoo Pandey	CPI
434	Robertsganj (R)	Ram Swarup	Con
435	Saharanpur (R)	Sunder Lal	Con
436	Salempur	Vishwanath Pandey	Con
437	Salon	Dinesh Singh	Con
438	Sardhana	Krishan Chandra Sharma	Con
439	Shahabad	Yuvaraj Dutta Singh	JS
440	Shahjahanpur (R)	Lakhan Dass	Ind
441	Sitapur	Suraj Lal Verma	JS
442	Sultanpur	Kunwar Krishna Verma	Con
443	Tehri-Garhwal	Manabendra Shah	Con
444	Unnao	Krishna Deo Tripathi	Con.
445	Varanasi	Raghunath Singh	Con

WEST BENGAL (36)

446	Asansol	Atulya Ghosh	Con
447	Ausgram (R)	Mono Mohan Das	Con.
448	Balurghat (R)	Sarkar Murmu	CPI
449	Bankura	Ramgoti Benerji	Con
450	Barasat	Arun Chandra Guha	Con.
451	Barrackpore	Smt Renu Chakravarty	CPI

*Since joined the Swatantra Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
452	Basirhat	Humayun Kabir	Con.
453	Berhampur	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri	RSP
454	Birbhum (R)	Sisir Kumar Saha	Con.
455	Burdwan	N. C Chatterjee	Ind.
456	Calcutta Central	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	CPI
457	Calcutta East	Ranen Sen	CPI
458	Calcutta North-West	Asoke Kumar Sen	Con.
459	Calcutta South-West	Indrajit Gupta	CPI
460	Contai	Basanta Kumar Das	Con
461	Cooch-Behar (R)	P C Barman	Con
462	Darjeeling	T. Manaen	Con.
463	Diamond Harbour	Sudhansu Bhusan Das	Con
464	Ghatal	Sachindra Choundhuri	Con.
465	Hooghly	Prabhat Kar	CPI
466	Howrah	Mohammad Elias	CPI
467	Jalpaiguri	Nalini Ranjan Ghosh	Con.
468	Jhargram (R)	Subodh Hansda	Con
469	Joynagar (R)	Paresh Nath Kayal	Con.
470	Katwa	Saradish Roy	CPI
471	Malda	Smt Renuka Ray	Con
472	Mathurapur (R)	Purnendu Sekhar Naskar	Con.
473	Midnapur	Gobinda Kumar Singha	Con.
474	Murshidabad	Syed Badrudduja	Ind
475	Nabadwip	H. P. Chatterjee	Ind.
476	Purulia	Bhajahari Mahato	Ind
477	Raiganj	Chapalakanta Bhattacharya	Con.
478	Serampore	Dinen Bhattacharya	CPI
479	Tamluk	Satish Chandra Samanta	Con.
480	Uluberia	Purnendu Narayan Khan	Con
481	Vishnupur (R)	Pashupati Mandal	Con.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)*

482	—	Sham Lal Saraf	NC
483	—	Bakshi Abdur Rashid	NC
484	—	Abdul Ghani Goni	NC
485	—	Gopal Dutt Mengi	NC
486	—	Inder Malhotra	NC
487	—	Nazir Hussain Samnani	NC

NAGALAND (1)*

488	—	S C Jamir	—†

DELHI (5)

489	Chandni Chowk	Sham Nath	Con.
490	Delhi Sadar	Shiv Charan Gupta	Con
491	Karol Bagh (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
492	New Delhi	Mehr Chand Khanna	Con
493	Outer Delhi	Brahm Perkash	Con.

HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)

494	Chamba	Chattar Singh	Con.
495	Mahasu	Virbhadra Singh	Con.
496	Mandi	Lalit Sen	Con
497	Sirmur (R)	Pratap Singh	Con †

MANIPUR (2)

498	Inner Manipur	S T Singh	Con.
499	Outer Manipur (R)	R Keishing	SP†

*Nominated by the President

†Since joined the Congress Party.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		TRIPURA (2)	
500	Tripura East (R)	Dasaratha Deb	CPI
501	Tripura West	Biren Dutta	CPI
		ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
502	—	Niranjan Lal	—†
		LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)*	
503	—	K. Nallakoya Thangal	—†
		DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (1)*	
504	—	Sanji Rupji	—†
		GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (2)	
505	—	Peter Augustus Alvares	MG
506	—	Mukund Padmanaba Shinkre	MG
		PONDICHERRY (1)	
507	—	Ku Sivappraghassan	Con
		NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)*	
508	—	D. Ering	—†
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
509	—	Frank Anthony	—
510	—	A E T Barrow	—

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence. Parliament is also vested with the power to impeach the President and to remove judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of an emergency declared under Article 352*, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. The Power to amend the Constitution also vests solely in Parliament.

*For the first time, the President of India declared a state of emergency under this Article on October 26, 1962, following the threat to the security of India created by the Chinese aggression

Parliamentary Committee

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, Parliamentary Committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up *ad hoc* for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of those is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee scrutinises the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of India and the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon. It ensures that public money is spent in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the manner in which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and the Ministries of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. These committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or recorded proceedings.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court of India

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen Judges appointed by the President. The Judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for at least ten years; or he must be in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a Judge of a High Court as an *ad hoc* Judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts to sit and act as Judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House

and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

The membership of the Court, as on April 30, 1964, was as follows :

Chief Justice : P. B. Gajendragadkar

Judges : A. K. Sarkar
K. Subba Rao
K. N. Wanchoo
M. Hidayatullah
K. C. Das Gupta
J. C. Shah
Rabhubar Dayal
N. Rajagopala Ayyangar
J. R. Mudholkar
S. M. Sikri

The following are the Law officers of the Union Government :

Attorney-General of India	: C. K. Daphtary
Solicitor-General of India	. H. N. Sanyal
Additional Solicitor-General of India	: S. V. Gupte

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States *inter se*. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or orders or writs including those in the nature of writs of *habeas corpus, mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked, by a certificate of the High Court concerned or by special leave granted by the Supreme Court, in respect of any judgment, decree or final order of the High Court in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. Appeals also lie to the Supreme Court in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs 20,000 or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death, or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court." Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution.

THE STATES

The system of Government in the States as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is the head in each State and all executive actions of the State are taken in his name. The Governor's discretionary powers relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas, if any, in his State, and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery in his State.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Administrative Units

The principal unit of administration in a State is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the district For this purpose, the police force in the district with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the District Development or Planning Officer.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State headquarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa,

Rajasthan and Nagaland which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)*. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of the State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, direct boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members are nominated by the Governor from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. The Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

The strength of the Legislative Councils in the ten States with bicameral legislatures and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies in all the States and the Territorial Councils in the Union Territories and the position of various political parties as on December 31, 1963, is given in Table 21.

Powers and Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include authorisation of all expenditure, taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This is no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures

*Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 19' 8, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

TABLE 21

ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State/ Union Territory	No of seats in the Legislative Council	Legislative Assembly									
		No. of seats	Congress	Swatantra	Communist	Praja Socialist	Jan Sangh	Socialist	Other parties*	Independents	Total
Andhra Pradesh	90	300	178	18	51	—	—	2	—	47	296
Assam	—	105	79	—	—	6	—	—	10	10	105
Bihar	96	318	183	50	12	29	4	7	20	12	317
Gujarat	—	154	112	26	—	7	—	—	1	7	153
Kerala	—	126	64	—	30	18	—	—	11	3	126
Madhya Pradesh	90	288	144	(2)†	(1)	33	38	14	16	37	285
Madras	63	206	138	6	2	—	—	(1)	54	5	206
Maharashtra	78	264	210	...	6	10	—	(1)	18	16	261
Mysore	63	208	137	(9)	(3)	21	—	(1)	10	27	208
Orissa	—	140	80	—	4	11	—	—	38	7	140
Punjab	51	154	90	(3)	9	—	8	(4)	21	17	152
Rajasthan	-	176	88	(36)	5	2	14	5	3	21	174
Uttar Pradesh	108	430	248	15	14	38	48	24	10	31	428
West Bengal	75	252	157	—	50	5	—	—	29	11	252
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	2	75
Nagaland	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	2	46
Himachal Pradesh	—	41	33	4	1	—	—	—	—	3	41
Manipur	—	30	22	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	30
Tripura	—	30	17	—	13	—	—	-	—	—	30
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	30	1	—	—	—	—	—	26	3	30
Pondicherry	—	39	23	—	—	1		—	11	4	39
TOTAL	750	3,412	2,003	169	201	181	112	62	325	311	3,394‡

*Other parties include *Assam* Hill Leaders' Conference 9, Revolutionary Communist Party 1, *Bihar* Jharkhand, 20, *Gujarat* : Nutan Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad 1, *Kerala* Muslim League 11, *Madhya Pradesh* Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad 10, Hindu Mahasabha 6, *Madras* : Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam 51, Forward Bloc 3, *Maharashtra* Peasants and Workers' Party 15, Republican 3, *Mysore* Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti 6, Lok Sewak Sangh 4, *Orissa* Ganatantra Parishad 38, *Punjab* Akali Dal 18, Haryana Lok Samiti 3, *Rajasthan :* Ram Rajya Parishad 3, *Uttar Pradesh* . Hindu Mahasabha 2, Republican 8, *West Bengal* . Forward Bloc 13, Revolutionary Socialist Party 9, Sanjukta Biplobi Parishad 1, Lok Sevak Sangh 4, Gorkha League 2, *Jammu and Kashmir* National Conference 70, Praja Parishad 3, Nagaland Nationalist Organisation 32, Democratic Party of Nagaland 12, *Goa, Daman and Diu* Maharashtra Gomantak 14; United Goans 12, and *Pondicherry* People's Front 11.

†Figures in brackets indicate the strength of parties in States and Union Territories where they have not been recognised by the Election Commission, India, for the purpose of allotment of a reserved symbol

‡Excludes 18 vacant seats.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual power of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions, debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

JUDICIARY

High Courts

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State. The procedure for appointing other judges is the same except that the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned is also consulted. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period.

The table below gives the name, seat and territorial jurisdiction of the fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 22

JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS

No.	Name	Year of establishment	Territorial Jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2	Andhra Pradesh	1954	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Assam and Nagaland*	1948*	Assam and Nagaland	Gauhati
4	Bombay .	1861	Maharashtra	Bombay (Bench at Nagpur)
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Calcutta
6	Gujarat	1960	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1928	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar and Jammu
8	Kerala .	1956	Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Ernakulam
9	Madhya Pradesh	1956	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Benches at Indore and Gwalior)
10	Madras	1861	Madras and Pondicherry	Madras
11	Mysore	1884	Mysore	Bangalore
12	Orissa	1948	Orissa	Cuttack
13	Patna . .	1916	Bihar	Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of *habeas*

*The jurisdiction of the former Assam High Court was extended to cover the State of Nagaland, constituted on December 1, 1963, and the name of the Court changed accordingly with effect from the same date

corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari,* or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

This power may also be exercised by any High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the territories within which the cause of action, wholly or in part, arises for the exercise of such power, notwithstanding that the seat of such Government or authority or the residence of such person is not within those territories.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 227). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Subordinate Courts

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate civil courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj', is being introduced in the various States.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legislatures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under

a corporation is entrusted to three authorities : (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village, block and the district levels. Specific powers and functions in the field of development and local administration have been assigned to the Panchayati Raj institutions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajanthan and Uttar Pradesh and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation to introduce a similar system

Village Panchayats

Panchayats are elected by Gram Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the collection of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals and sale of goods, impose octroi duties, and build up remunerative community assets. There are now 2,05,452 village panchayats functioning in the country, covering approximately 97 per cent of the entire rural population.

While the administrative, civil and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as *Nyaya Panchayat*. These latter bodies are competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

CHAPTER IV

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.*

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 30, 1964, were :

Chief of the Army Staff	..	General J. N. Chaudhuri
Chief of the Naval Staff	..	Vice-Admiral B. S. Soman
Chief of the Air Staff	..	Air Marshal A. M. Engineer

Army

The Army is organised into four Commands—Western, Eastern, Southern and Central—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General. The areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General, are : General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, and Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army, Defence Security Corps and Border Roads.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into two Directorates, namely, Organisation and Personal Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this branch

The Quartermaster-General's Branch has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the other to provide accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport, Remounts and Veterinary, Military Farms and Postal Services are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General.

The three Directorates under the Master-General of Ordnance are Ordnance Services, Weapons and Equipment and Electrical and Mechanical

*See Appendices for the National Defence Council set up to deal with the emergency created by the Chinese aggression

Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has five Directorates under him, namely, Personnel, Engineer Staff, Engineer Stores, Plants and Works and Survey.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are : (i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

Today, the Indian Fleet consists of *INS Vikrant* (Flagship of the Navy), an aircraft-carrier, *INS Mysore,* a Colony-class cruiser, *INS Delhi,* a Leander-class cruiser, two Destroyer Squadrons, (*INS Ranjit, Rajput, Rana, Godavari, Gomati* and *Ganga*) and a number of Frigate Squadrons, including some of the latest types of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft frigates. These new types of frigates, specially constructed for the Navy in the UK, are *INS Brahmaputra, Beas, Betwa, Khukri, Kirpan, Kuthar, Talwar* and *Trisul.* The former frigates are *INS Cauvery, Kistna* and *Tir,* which are now being used for cadets' training The three Mine-sweeping Squadrons are formed by *INS Konkan, Karwar, Kakinada, Cannanore, Cuddalore, Bassein* and *Bimlipatam.*

A beginning has been made in building smaller types of naval craft in India. Three seaward defence boats—*INS Ajay, Abhay* and *Akshay* and a mooring vessel, *INS Dhruvak,* have already been completed.

A newly-constructed Cruiser Graving Dock at the Naval Dockyard, Bombay, which can also accommodate the Navy's aircraft-carrier, was commissioned for service in January 1962 Work is fast progressing on the extension of the Ballard Pier adjacent to the present Naval Dockyard in Bombay A new jetty is also being constructed at Visakhapatnam on the east coast.

Two new naval establishments, *INS Jarawa* and *INS Gomantak,* were commissioned on February 15 and March 7, 1964, respectively A Resident Naval Officers' Organisation at Port Blair in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, *INS Jarawa* is equipped with necessary transport and communications facilities to enable the naval garrison stationed there to patrol the various islands in the area Proposed to be developed as a full-fledged naval base, *INS Gomantak* at Marmagao includes the Naval Air Station at Dabolim.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by five Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, *viz*, the Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come five major Air Force formations, namely, the Western Air, Training, Maintenance, and Eastern Air and the Central Air Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed. The personnel of all these squadrons are at the moment serving with the Regular Air Force.

The Air Force fleet consists of a variety of transport, fighter and bomber aircraft. Among the fighter aircraft in use are the Vampires, Toofanis, Mysteres, Hunters, Gnats and MIG 21s.

The transport fleet, which till a few years ago consisted mainly of Dakotas and Fairchild Packets, has been modernised and now includes Otters, An-12s, and some Caribous. The helicopter fleet consists mainly of MI-4s, Bell and Alouette-II helicopters. India-built HT-2, the T6G Texan and the Vampires are used for training purposes.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy, Khadakvasla, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month in which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of the cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College, Wellington. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, besides imparting training to newly commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical

officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology. It also now runs an M.B. B.S. course.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

Two Officers' Training Schools have been set up, one at Poona and the other at Madras, to train emergency commission candidates for the Army. The period of training is six months, after which candidates proceed to the Indian Military Academy or other specialised training establishments

The Armoured Corps Centre and School, Ahmednagar, undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering, Kirkee, imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are : the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts and Veterinary Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in

subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are *INS Venduruthy* and the Naval Air Station *Garuda*, both situated at Cochin. *INS Venduruthy* is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. *INS Garuda* has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At *INS Shivaji*, Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineers and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur, and at the Pilot Training Establishment, Allahabad. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College, Coimbatore, trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine, Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College, Jalahalli, trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. Paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army are trained at the Paratroopers Training School, Agra.

DEFENCE RESEARCH AND PRODUCTION

In the middle of 1962, the Government of India set up a Defence Research and Development Council, with the Defence Minister as Chairman. The Council co-ordinates and directs scientific research to help develop contemporary weapons and equipment and evolve scientific techniques and methods for effective training and operational efficiency. The Council has under it the Defence Research and Development Organisation, headed by the Scientific Adviser.

The Research and Development Organisation was created in January 1958 by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research to production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation which functions under the Controller-General of Defence Production and is responsible for achieving self-sufficiency in military stores and equipment. The Organisation (*a*) renders scientific advice

to Service Headquarters, (*b*) carries out applied research to solve the problems of the Services, (*c*) designs and develops weapons and equipment based on the operational requirements defined by the Services, (*d*) evaluates and carries out technical trials of new weapons and equipment or those developed in the country, and (*e*) renders technical guidance to civil trade for the development of new equipment. It also undertakes basic, applied and operational research and development of products and processes related to fabrication of instruments, weapons, ammunition, engineering stores and tele-communication equipment.

There are at present more than 30 institutions, major and minor, under the Research and Development Organisation, catering to the needs of the Armed Forces Among the new establishments are the Institute of Nuclear Medicine, the Defence Institute of Physiology, the Defence Food Research Laboratory, the Solid State Physics Laboratory, the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory and the Institute of Works Studies.

With the growing tempo of Defence research and production, a scheme has been evolved to impart theoretical knowledge of engineering subjects to those receiving practical training at various defence installations Nearly 3,000 students are at present receiving this instructional training.

Ordnance Factories

During 1962-63, the Ordnance Factories produced stores and equipment worth Rs. 63.90 crores as against Rs. 33 35 crores in 1960-61 and Rs 41 88 crores in 1961-62. During the first half of 1963-64, the value of issues from the Ordnance Factories was Rs. 51.71 crores and the total for the year is expected to exceed Rs. 100 crores. The steadily increasing manufacture of special items, hitherto imported, has resulted in substantial savings of foreign exchange.

The Service items produced by these factories include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil-less guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machine-guns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipment. They recently started manufacturing three-ton and one-ton military trucks, jeeps and four types of tractors

Four new Ordnance Factories, namely, a Heavy Vehicles (Tank) Factory, a Marine Diesel Factory and a Parachute Factory at Madras and an Electrical Cable Factory at Chandigarh, have been set up

Hindustan Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft for the Indian Air Force Since 1952, the HAL has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the IAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building supersonic jet aircraft (HF-24), the first prototype of which was test-flown in July 1961, and Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers and the turbo-jet engines to be fitted to them. It has designed and developed a light 4-seater aircraft (***Krishak***), a light multi-purpose aircraft (*Pushpak*), and a six-cylinder piston aero-engine

In 1956 an agreement was concluded with the Bristol Aero-engine Factory to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbo-jet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement was reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's jet-fighter, the Gnat, the same year. The HAL was recently entrusted with the manufacture of Alouette helicopters under licence from the Sud Aviation Co of France.

This factory has also been entrusted with the manufacture of Artouste engines which will power these helicopters.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metal broad gauge coaches with modern amenities for the Railways.

The IAF Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur, has undertaken the production of AVRO—748 which is the first feeder-line aircraft designed on the fail-safe principles. The pressurised low-wing monoplane is powered by two Rolls-Royce Dart propeller-turbine engines, now under progressive manufacture at the HAL, and operates at comparatively low costs This transport aircraft is intended to replace the Dakota now in service with the Air Force.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in January 1956, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

The production programme of the BEL includes the manufacture of general purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department, States' Police, Fire Services and the Armed Forces.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are general-purpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile trans-receivers and portable man-pack sets.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (*i*) rendering help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (*ii*) carrying out photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes, and (*iii*) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia, set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954 Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for this second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 Service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958 Besides the 700 Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961. In October 1961, India sent six interdictor Canberra jet aircraft to Congo along with the necessary Air Force personnel. In view of the national emergency, the Brigade Group along with some administrative and ancillary units was withdrawn from the Congo in April 1963 A small contigent which still remains there is expected to return by June 1964.

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of

Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at weekends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as Lok Sahayak Sena.

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service Under a new scheme, special attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Under the Lok Sahayak Sena scheme 1,607 camps were held and 7,18,874 persons given training during the period from May 1955 to December 1963

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical and the Medical Corps.

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has been made more instructive, interesting and useful Aeromodelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

Participation in the NCC was made compulsory for all able-bodied male college students in 1963 The strength of the Corps, as on January 31, 1964, was 12,23,100. Of this 1,56,500 were in the Senior Division, 7,92,200 in NCC Rifles and 2,74,450 in the Junior Division. The number of girls in the NCC on that date was 89,350.

The Officers Training Units of the NCC train selected officers for joining the Officers' Cadre in the Army.

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength on January 31, 1964, was 13,62,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Director of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government, private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as *Gram Sevaks*. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER V

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of educational facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare.

The Central Advisory Board of Education lays down the general education policy. Four standing committees of the Board dealing with elementary, secondary, university and social education, formulate aims and objects, assess present position and draw up future plans in their respective fields. Their activities are co-ordinated by a steering committee of the Board.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.*

TABLE 23

INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expenditure (in crores of rupees)	Total expenditure (in crores of rupees)
1950-51	2,86,860	2,55.43	8.04	91.05	23.33	114.38
1955-56	3,66,641	3,39.24	11.07	144.81	44.85	189.66
1960-61	4,72,655	4,79.63	15.08	257.17	86.94	344.11
1961-62**	6,85,938	5,39.01	16.44	291.71	100.23	391.94

The break-up of the number of institutions and students according to management in 1960-61 was as follows : Government 96,829 with 97,55,459 students, district boards 2,06,286 with 1,86,25,754 students, municipalities 12,687 with 34,70,666 students; private aided 1,43,985 with 1,46,42,666 students and private unaided 12,868 with 14,68,593 students

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in Table 24.

TABLE 24

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE***

(in crores of rupees)

Source	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62**
Government funds	65.27	117.20	233.9	267.5
	(57.1)	(61.8)	(68.0)	(68.2)
District boards funds	7.86	9.90	11.8	14.2
	(6.9)	(5.2)	(3.4)	(3.6)
Municipal boards funds	4.64	6.46	10.7	12.1
	(4.0)	(3.4)	(3.1)	(3.1)
Fees	23.33	37.90	59.0	65.4
	(20.4)	(20.0)	(17.1)	(16.7)
Endowments	2.46	5.69	9.8	10.0
	(2.2)	(3.0)	(2.9)	(2.6)
Others	10.82	12.51	18.9	22.7
	(9.4)	(6.6)	(5.5)	(5.8)
TOTAL	114.38	189.66	344.1	391.9

*Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available

**Provisional

***Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure

Plans and Education

A working partnership has been evolved between the Centre and the State Governments to implement development plans of education. Most of the schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments with some assistance from the Centre. Of the centrally sponsored schemes, some are implemented through the State Governments and others directly by the Central Government. A central planning group, with Union Minister for Education as its Chairman, is already working on a long term development plan covering the period 1966—81. The distribution of outlay in the First, Second and Third Plans is set out below.

TABLE 25

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(*in crores of rupees*)

	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan (outlay)
Elementary education	85	95	209
Secondary education	20	51	88
University education	14	48	82
Other educational schemes	14	27	29
TOTAL	133	221	408

The achievements under the First and Second Plans and the targets aimed at under the Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 26

ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (targets)
Number of pupils in classes I to V (in lakhs)	1,92	2,52	3,50	4,96
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 6-11	42·6	52·9	62·4	76·4
Number of pupils in classes VI to VIII (in lakhs)	31	43	67	98
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 11-14	12·7	16·5	22·6	28·6
Number of pupils in classes IX to XI (in lakhs)	12	19	29	46
Percentage thereof to total population of the age group 14-17	5·3	7·8	10·6	15·6
Number of pupils at the university stage arts, science and commerce—(in lakhs)	4	6	9	13
Percentage thereof to total population in the age group 17-23	0·9	1·5	1·8	2·4
Percentage of students reading science at university stage	38·1	33·0	34·1	42·5
Number of primary/junior basic schools	2,09,671	2,78,135	3,30,399	4,15,000
Number of middle/senior basic schools	13,596	21,730	49,663	57,700
Number of high/higher secondary schools	7,288	10,838	17,257	21,800
Number of multipurpose schools	--	255	2,115	2,446
Number of training schools	782	930	1,138	1,424
Number of training colleges	53	107	478	312
Number of arts, science and commerce colleges	542	772	1,081	1,400
Number of universities	27	32	46	58
Percentage of trained teachers				
Primary schools	58·8	61·2	64·1	75·0
Middle schools	53·3	58·5	66·5	75·0
High/higher secondary schools	53·8	59·7	64·1	75·0

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1961 census, is shown in Table 27.

TABLE 27

LITERACY IN INDIA

State/Union Territory	Literates: Persons	Literates: Males	Literates: Females	Percentage of Literacy: Persons	Percentage of Literacy: Males	Percentage of Literacy: Females
INDIA	10,55,05,751	7,79,29,431	2,75,76,320	24.0	34.5	13.0
States						
Andhra Pradesh	76,26,527	54,82,333	21,44,194	21.2	30.2	12.0
Assam	32,48,055	23,61,724	8,86,331	27.4	37.3	16.0
Bihar	85,47,845	69,50,967	15,96,878	18.4	29.8	6.9
Gujarat	62,83,256	43,73,373	19,09,883	30.5	41.1	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir	3,92,761	3,21,827	70,934	11.0	17.0	4.3
Kerala	79,19,220	45,96,265	33,22,955	46.[illegible]	55.0	38.9
Madhya Pradesh	55,44,862	44,81,454	10,63,408	17.1	27.0	6.7
Madras	1,05,80,616	75,32,323	30,48,293	31.4	44.5	18.2
Maharashtra	1,17,93,070	85,88,657	32,04,413	29.8	42.0	16.8
Mysore	59,90,585	43,52,428	16,38,157	25.4	36.1	14.2
Nagaland	66,117	45,917	20,200	17.9	24.0	11.3
Orissa	38,01,245	30,42,004	9,59,241	21.7	34.7	8.6
Punjab	49,17,396	35,91,177	13,26,219	24.2	33.0	14.1
Rajasthan	30,65,568	25,04,983	5,60,585	15.2	23.7	5.8
Uttar Pradesh	1,30,13,183	1,05,46,795	24,66,388	17.6	27.3	7.0
West Bengal	1,02,25,664	74,54,006	27,71,658	29.3	40.1	17.0
Union Territories and Other Areas						
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21,372	16,675	4,697	33.6	42.4	19.4
Delhi	14,02,298	9,04,801	4,97,497	52.7	60.8	42.5
Himachal Pradesh	2,31,664	1,91,139	40,525	17.1	27.2	6.2
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	5,610	4,273	1,337	23.3	35.8	11.0
Tripura	2,31,188	1,75,060	56,128	20.2	29.6	10.2
Manipur	2,37,276	1,74,656	62,620	30.3	45.1	15.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5,495	4,342	1,153	9.5	14.7	4.1
Goa, Daman & Diu	1,92,716	1,18,111	74,605	30.73	39.04	23.02
NEFA	24,013	21,757	2,256	7.1	12.3	1.5
Pondicherry	1,38,149	92,384	45,765	37.4	50.4	24.6
Sikkim	19,999	16,721	3,278	13.3	19.6	4.3

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 28

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs)
1950-51	303	21,640	866	11 98
1955-56	630	45,828	1 880	24 99
1960-61	1 909	1,21,122	4,007	58 73
1961-62**	2 256	1,45,073	4 901	74 85

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education

Legislation for compulsory primary education has been enacted in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, West Bengal and Delhi Schemes have been drawn up for intensive enrolment in schools Plans have also been drawn up to train 15 lakh teachers by 1966

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table

TABLE 29

PRIMARY EDUCATION***

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs)
1950-51	2 09,671	1,82 93 967	5 37,918	36 49
1955-56	2 78,135	2 29 19,734	6 91,249	53 73
1960-61	3 30 397	2 66,42,253	7 41 695	75 44
1961-62**	3,51,799	2,93,44 795	7 95,324	82 42

SECONDARY EDUCATION†

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 30

SECONDARY EDUCATION††

Year	Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs)
1950-51	20 884	52,32,009	2 12,000	30 74
1955-56	32 568	85,26,509	3 38,188	53·02
1960-61	66,920	1,81,22,356	6,41,689	111 83
1961-62**	75 722	2 03,13,910	7 12,509	118 63

*Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools

**Provisional

***Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31

†See 'INDIA 1962' for reforms carried out on the recommendations of Secondary Education Commission (1953)

††Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in Table 31.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has been set up for conducting a common all-India higher secondary examination. It will cater to the needs of children of Union Government employees and will make its services available to any secondary school in or outside India wishing to prepare candidates for its examination. Twenty central schools were set up during 1963-64.

To further the programme of examination reform, evaluation units are being set up in the States of Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The State Bureaux of Educational and Vocational Guidance are being strengthened in the States of Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the elementary level. It has an activity-centred curriculum wherein the process of learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. The emphasis at present is on introducing important features of basic education in non-basic schools, orientation programmes for officers and teachers to reduce differences between basic and non-basic education, development of an integrated syllabus for elementary schools and conversion of elementary teachers' training institutions to the basic type

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. To resolve difficulties faced by such students a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools and acceptance of crafts of post-basic schools as at par with the elective subjects of multipurpose schools has been evolved.

The progress of basic education is shown in Table 31

TABLE 31

BASIC EDUCATION*

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62**
Number of schools				
(i) Junior basic	33 379	42,971	65,891	73,907
(ii) Senior basic	351	4,842	14 321	16,24.
(iii) Post-basic		19	31	31
Number of students				
(i) Junior basic†	28,46,240	37,30,459	64,90,315	76,24,503
(ii) Senior basic	66,382	13,29,748	32,20 098	35,62,443
(iii) Post-basic		2,377	4 340	4,712
Number of teachers				
(i) Junior basic	74,756	1,11,347	1,61,339	1,96,082
(ii) Senior basic	2,563	39,672	1,02,643	1,11,726
(iii) Post- basic			242	240
Direct expenditure (Rs. in crores)				
(i) Junior basic	3 94	8	15 95	18·57
(ii) Senior basic	0 21	4 06	12 36	13·68
(iii) Post-basic	--	04	0 04	0 05

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in Tables 29 and 30

**Provisional.

†Inclusive of basic primary

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

The Institute is now a constituent unit of the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

The National Board of Basic Education, established in 1962, advises the Union Government on programmes and policies and reviews progress.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION*

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below.

TABLE 32

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3 69
1955-56	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5 45
1960-61	4,145	4,01,274	27 101	11·41
1961-62**	3 831	4,42,307	28,615	12·77

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; schools of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

TABLE 33

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	52 813	14,04,443	16,686	2 33
1955-56	50,987	14,87,878	20 611	2 65
1960-61	67,084	16,89,651	31,741	3 19
1961-62**	—	—	34,193	3 48

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions of the Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the Jamia Millia Islamia, New

*Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others

**Provisional

Delhi, the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, the Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Hardwar, the Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, have been deemed to be universities for the purposes of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on "Scientific Research" are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions, like Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

In Table 34 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1961-62 catering for higher education and in Table 35 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51

TABLE 34

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1961-62)

State/Union Territory	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Arts and science colleges	Professional colleges	Special education colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh	3	1	–	65	36	26	131
Assam	1	–	–	38	12	1	52
Bihar	5	1	4	112	34	7	163
Gujarat	3	1	8	56	45	9	122
Jammu & Kashmir	1	–	–	16	7	10	34
Kerala	1			47	35	7	90
Madhya Pradesh	4	1		80	110	37	232
Madras	2	1		59	162	20	244
Maharashtra	5	2	15	105	197	17	341
Mysore	2	–	3	58	102	7	172
Nagaland	—			2	–	–	2
Orissa	1	1	—	33	23	6	64
Punjab	2			97	48	5	152
Rajasthan	1	2	1	56	24	18	102
Uttar Pradesh	9	1	5	142	54	12	223
West Bengal	5	1	4	136	56	14	216
Delhi	2	1	4	23	12	3	45
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	–		–	1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	–	–	–	6	1	2	9
Manipur				2	1	22	25
Pondicherry	–	–	–	3	3		6
Tripura	–	–	—	2	5	1	8
INDIA	47	13	44	1,138	968	226	2,436

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953 It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956 The University Grants Commission Act, 1956, requires the Commission to take such steps as it may think fit for the promotion and co-ordination of university education and for the determination and maintenance of standards of teaching, examination and research in universities The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes

The composition of the Commission as on March 1, 1964, was as follows :

Chairman . .	D S Kothari
Members .. .	H N Kunzru, B Shiva Rao, A C Joshi, D C Pavate, P N Kirpal, V T Dehejia S R Das and A R. Wadia.
Secretary .	K L Joshi

TABLE 35

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of education	Research institutions	Special education colleges	Professional & technical colleges	Arts & science colleges	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17 68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29 71
1960-61	45	13	41	208	852	1,039	9,86,111	62,239	56 71
1961-62*	47	13	44	226	968	1,138	10,48,524	68,785	64 67

Table 37 shows the universities, their character, number of colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION**

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1963

TABLE 36

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Year	Intutions		Sanctioned intake		Outturn	
	Degree Engg & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech	Degree Engg & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech	Degree Engg & Tech	Diploma Engg & Tech
1951	53	89	4,788	6,216	2,693	2,626
1956	71	109	6,612	10,318	4,337	4,103
1961	111	209	15,850	27,701	7,026	10,349
1962	117	232	17 328	30,886	8,426	12,046
1963*	117	250	21,020	39,000	9 113	12,750

To meet the requirements of technical personnel for the economic development of the country, the Third Plan provides for the establishment of 23 engineering colleges (including 8 regional colleges) and 91 polytechnics Twelve of the colleges and 54 polytechnics have already started functioning A College of Architecture has been established at Chandigarh and post-graduate facilities expanded in other colleges.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively and the institute at Kanpur in 1960 Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,600 students at the under-graduate level and 300 at the post-graduate level. A new College of Engineering and Technology was established in Delhi for under-graduate and post-graduate courses as well as research. Two Institutes of Management have also come into being at Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

A National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering is being set up in Bombay in collaboration with the United Nations Special Fund On completion the Institute will offer courses to 1,400 technicians a year

*Provisional

**For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

TABLE 37

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1963)

	Name, location and year of establishment	Character	No. of colleges (1962-63)	No. of students (1961-62)	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1961-62)
1	Agra University, Agra (1927)	Affiliating	122	51,044	3·29
2	Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921)	Residential and Teaching	1	5,010	0·99
3	Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887)	Residential and Teaching	6	8,694	0·85
4	Andhra University, Waltair (1926)	Affiliating and Teaching	56	28,214	2·52
5	Annamalai University, Annamalainagar (1929)	Residential and Teaching	—	2,975	0·50
6	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916)	Residential and Teaching	18	6,653	3·36
7	Baroda University, Baroda (1949)	Residential and Teaching	15	9,559	1·34
8	Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	17,370	1·43
9	Bhagalpur, University, Bhagalpur (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	35	18,890*	0·83*
10	Bihar University, Muzaffarpur (1952)	Affiliating and Teaching	39	28,922	1·42
11	Bombay University, Bombay (1857)	Federal and Teaching	46	50,692	3·20
12	Calcutta University, Calcutta (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	128	1,15,936	6·44
13	Delhi University, Delhi (1922)	Affiliating and Teaching	31	18,939*	2·43*
14	Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	43	33,437	2·31
15	Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	29	14,068	0·69
16	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	80	39,833	2·47
17	Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1956)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	—	—
18	Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	21	9,554	0·85
19	Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955)	Residential and Teaching	2	3,251	0·61
20	Jammu and Kashmir University, Srinagar (1948)	Affiliating and Teaching	34	10,014	0·97
21	Jodhpur University, Jodhpur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	8	—	—
22	Kalyani University, Kalyani (West Bengal) (1960)	Residential and Teaching	4	339	0·14
23	Kameshwara Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Darbhanga (1961)	Residential and Teaching	24	—	—
24	Karnatak University, Dharwar (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	37	14,785	1·83
25	Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Federal and Teaching	87	49,865	3·89
26	Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra (1956)	Residential and Teaching	3	500	0·46
27	Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921)	Residential and Teaching	16	14,375	1·18
28	Madras University, Madras (1857)	Affiliating and Teaching	112	58,378	4·59
29	Magadh University, Bodhgaya (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	—	—
30	Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching	20	6,408	0·89

31	Mysore University, Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	64	36,507	3·57
32	Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	53	27,330	2·03
33	North Bengal University, Siliguri (1963)	Affiliating and Teaching	16	—	—
34	Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar (1962)	Residential and Teaching	2	—	—
35	Osmania University, Hyderabad (1918)	Affiliating and Teaching	40	21,665	2·83
36	Panjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (1961)	Affiliating and Teaching	3	—	—
37	Panjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	138	57,813	2·10
38	Patna University, Patna (1917)	Teaching	10	10,932*	0·89*
39	Poona University, Poona (1949)	Affiliating and Teaching	60	31,767	2·77
40	Punjabi University, Patiala (1962)	Unitary and Teaching	—	—	—
41	Rabindra Bharati, Calcutta (1961)	Affiliating and Teaching	9	—	—
42	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Udaipur (1962)	Residential and Teaching	3	—	—
43	Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching	69	30,960	3·18
44	Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	26	14,219*	1·19*
45	Roorkee University, Roorkee (1949)	Residential and Teaching	—	1,832	0·87
46	Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	8	4,740	0·72
47	Saugar University, Sagar (1946)	Affiliating and Teaching	70	13,864*	1·32*
48	Shivaji University, Kolhapur (1962)	Affiliating and Teaching	—	—	—
49	S N D T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching	13	3,147	0·28
50	Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	25	8,950	1·21
51	Utkal University, Cuttak (1943)	Affiliating and Teaching	45	13,425*	1·48*
52	U.P. Agricultural University, Pantnagar, Nainital Distt (1960)	Residential and Teaching	3	415	0·56
53	Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)*	Affiliating and Teaching	75	—	—
54	Vikram University, Ujjain (1957)	Affiliating and Teaching	58	20,906	2·24
55	Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Residential and Teaching	7	489	0·51

*Information relates to 1960-61

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council have selected 14 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Birouli (Bihar), Bichpuri (U P), Sanosara (Gujarat), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Amravati (Maharashtra), Rajpura (Punjab), Wardha (Maharashtra), Hanumanamathi (Mysore), Thavanoor (Kerala), and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) Recognition of the diploma in rural sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured. It is also recognised by the Inter-University Board and certain universities for post-graduate studies in specified subjects The diploma course in civil and rural engineering has been recognised by the All-India Council of Technical Education and some State Governments for appointment to subordinate services and posts. The two-year certificate course in agricultural science and the sanitary inspectors' course have been recognised by most of the State Governments

A concurrent course of general education and teachers training of three years' duration after the higher secondary stage has been introduced as a pilot project at the Rural Institute at Gargoti

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational activities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also run the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore, janata colleges and vidyapiths are providing continuous educational facilities for adults in rural areas.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped The National Centre for the Blind at Dehra Dun provides an integrated service for the blind A national library is being built up at the centre largely with literature produced by its own press This library caters to the needs of the blind throughout the country.

A training centre for the adult deaf has been established at Hyderabad Special employment exchanges for the handicapped located in Bombay, Delhi, Hyderabad and Madras help to place the handicapped in suitable occupations

A model school for blind children established in January 1959, at Dehra Dun, provides education up to VIII class. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school. A training centre for the teachers of the blind was set up in Bombay in July 1963.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, established in 1961, is charged with the function of (i) undertaking, aiding and promoting research in all branches of education; (ii) organising advanced pre-service and in-service training and disseminating improved techniques and practices, (iii) organising extension service for institutions engaged in educational research and training of teachers, and (iv) developing and improving multi-purpose secondary education.

The Governing Body of the Council is assisted by the Board of Educational Studies, the Central Committee on Educational Literature and Committees on Appointments, Finance and Works. The Board functioning through three standing sub-committees, examines all proposals relating to research, training and extension projects referred to it and initiates, guides and co-ordinates research and training activities of the Council. The Committee on Educational Literature supervises the Council's programme of producing text books and other educational literature. Two regular series of publications the Council brings out are the *Year Book on Education*, and *Educational Studies and Investigations* The School Defence Corps, which the Council has established, links up extra-curricular activities in the schools with the need of preparing the youth for national defence.

The research and teachers' training programmes of the Council are developed through the National Institute of Education at New Delhi and four regional colleges of education at Ajmer, Bhubaneswar, Bhopal and Mysore The college at Bhopal is yet to start functioning. The Institute's programme is at present being implemented by its constituent units—the National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, the National Institute of Basic Education, the Directorate of Extension Programmes for Secondary Education, the Central Institute of Education, the National Fundamental Education Centre, the Central Bureau of Educational and Vocational Guidance, the Department of Science Education and the Central Bureau of Text Book Research

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

The programme for the propagation, development and enrichment of Hindi, the official language of the Union, comprises various schemes. Important among them now in progress are

(i) Evolution, review co-ordination and finalisation of Hindi terminology other than legal (ii) Standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters (iii) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand. (iv) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi-speaking areas. (v) Compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first three volumes of which have been released; the fourth volume is nearing completion. (vi) Preparation of standard manuals in various subjects. (vii) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standard Hindi works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers. (viii) Preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries (ix) Preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages. (x) Translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi. (xi) Finalisation of the form of Devanagari script. (xii) Collection and indexing of special vocabulary of arts and crafts (xiii) Evolution of symbols in Devanagari script for sounds in other regional languages. (xiv) Translation and publication of standard works on scientific and technical subjects (xv) Establishment of the Central Hindi Directorate and its regional offices for propagation and development of Hindi (xvi) Establishment of a standing commission for scientific and technical terminology. (xvii) Publication of

a quarterly journal—'Bhasa'—dealing with scientific and technical terminology. Four issues of the journal have been published so far

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows :

(i) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-collegiate festivals. (ii) Travel concessions and fianancial assistance for organising youth tours to places of historical, scenic and cultural interest and to development project areas. (iii) Assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country (iv) Assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities (v) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages. (vi) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres, recreation halls-*cum*-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.

The 8th Inter-university Youth Festival was held in New Delhi between 11th and 18th November 1963 Thirty-six universities with 645 students participated in the festival

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A national plan of physical education and recreation has been prepared for the promotion of physical education and recreation The plan aims at popularising a model syllabus of physical education for boys and girls, promoting research in special aspects of physical education including *yoga*, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas*, holding physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing documentary and feature films on physical education

The first national college of physical education, named after Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The college offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education It has produced so far 100 graduates of physical education. Since 1963, the college has started a two-year Master's Degree course in physical education.

The Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation set up in 1950 advises Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

On the declaration of the national emergency the Government took measures to toughen the youth National Cadet Corps and rifles training has been extended to cover all able-bodied college and university students Emergency schemes of physical education and national discipline were formulated to prepare youths in schools.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions :

(i) Rendering assistance to the national sports organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(ii) Setting up of Sports Councils in the States and Union Territories

(iii) Rendering assistance to State Governments and national sports organisations for the construction of utility stadia.

A National Institute of Sports has been established at Patiala It trains first class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts It lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for the promotion of sports and games. The Institute has initiated a scheme of regional training centres

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954 The scheme has since been extended to other educational institutions

CHAPTER VI

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Promotion of art and culture and inculcation of art consciousness among the people are sought to be achieved through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). Some of the facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters inter-regional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically. The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art.*

Among the art publications brought out by the Akedami are *Mughal Miniatures*, *Portfolio of Contemporary Painting*, *Krishna Legend in Pahari Painting*, *Ajanta Painting*, *Mewar Painting*, *Kishangarh Painting*, *Birbhum Terracottas*, *Bundi Painting*, *Paintings of the Sultans and Emperors in American Collections*, *Miniature Painting*, and picture postcards of *Indian Miniatures*. Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar', 'Chavda', 'Haldar', 'Paniker', 'Husain', 'Ram Kinkar' and 'P. Das Gupta' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi brings out two bi-annual art journals *Lalit Kala (Ancient)* and *Lalit Kala (Contemporary)*. *South Indian Bronzes* came out as a publication in the Lalit Kala (Ancient) series during the year.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include *Indian Art Through the Ages*, *Architecture and Sculpture of India*, *The Way of the Buddha*, *Kangra Valley Painting* and *Basohli Painting*.

The Akademi honours its Fellows with *Tamrapatra* (a copper plate), *Angavastra* (silk brocade) and Rs. 5,000 as a token of respect for their outstanding contribution in the field of art. The 1963 honours went to Prof. O. C. Ganguly of Calcutta and Rai Krishnadas of Banaras.

Grants-in-Aid totalling Rs. 68,500 were granted to eleven recognised institutions and six State Akademis.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, possesses about 3,000 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years.

*For a list of 1964 awards, see Appendices.

Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the Gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953 and registered as a Society in 1961, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama and music. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes, and fosters cultural exchange. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. These regional akademis are collaborating with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. Drama competitions are organised by the Akademi to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing and production of new plays in particular.

There are two training institutions being run by the Akademi—the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

Grants totalling Rs. 5,12,625 were sanctioned to various institutions and State Akademis, etc.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field of dance, drama and music.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. Ninety-two such plays have so far been broadcast.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of *ragas* and *raginis* by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. *Sugam Sangeet* or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the *Sammelan*) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the *Sammelan*. Symposia to discuss the development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also held.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music—Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional and folk music, operas as well as patriotic songs are also broadcast periodically.

Special Programmes

During 1963, AIR organised special programmes to commemorate the 150th birth anniversary of Swathi Thirunal, the tri-centenary of Kshetragnya and the fourth centenary of Purandardasa.

*For a list of 1962-63 awards, see Appendices.

National Programme of Operas

This programme, broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months, makes available to listeners some of the best known traditional and modern operas and musical tunes in different regions of the country. The operas broadcast during 1963 centered round heroes and heroic themes.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR *Vadya Vrinda* (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional *ragas* and folk tunes. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (*Subuddha Sangeet*) are also broadcast. *Vrindagan* (choral music), *Sugam Sangeet* (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music and Western music broadcast from Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country.

The publication of a *Bibliography of Indian Literature* (20th Century), covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. The first volume of the bibliography relating to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati and English has already been released and the second volume covering Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri and Malayalam is in press. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was published by the Akademi in 1961.

Among other nearly 300 publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's *Meghaduta*, *Vikramorvasiya* and *Kumarasambhava*, histories of Malayalam, Bengali, Oriya and Kannada literature, two volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature*, a critical edition of the ancient Sanskrit work *Asokavadana*, anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry, Vaishnava lyrics of Assam and Bengal, one-act plays in Gujarati and Kannada, short stories in Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu, essays in Gujarati and Kannada, selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, of Rajwade's and Agarkar's prose in Marathi, selections from Nhanalal in Gujarati, selections from Bharatchandra, Kshemanand and Chaitanya in Bengali and Shah Abdul Latif, Sami, Sachal and Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi, a *Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature*, an *Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories* and a Russian-Hindi dictionary. Publications ready for press or in preparation include critical editions of Kalidasa's *Sakuntala*, *Malavikagnimitra* and *Raghuvamsa*, histories of Assamese, Kannada and Telugu literatures, three volumes of an *Anthology of Sanskrit Literature* and a Tibetan-Hindi dictionary. Publication of Contemporary Hindi Literature (1947-60) giving developments in Hindi literature since independence has been arranged by the Akademi.

Bharatiya Kavita—1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second volume covering the year 1954-55 has also been published and the third covering 1956-57 is in the press. Hindi translation of a selection of Vallathol's poems in Malayalam and translations in Kannada, Malayalam and Telugu and selections from Bharati's poems in Tamil have been published.

The Akademi has undertaken the publication of the collected works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in Urdu and the poetical writings of Sardar Pooran Singh in Punjabi.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first two of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali and Devanagari script) covering 101 poems and 500 songs entitled *Ekottarasati* and *Gita-Panchasati* have been published. Gujarati, Punjabi, Marathi and Oriya editions of *Ekvinsati* (21 short stories) have also been released. The Tagore centenary volume with contributions by distinguished writers from all over the world was published at the time of the International Literary Seminar. Translations of Romain Rolland's *The Life of Vivekananda* in some Indian languages were undertaken in connection with his birth centenary in 1963 and the Urdu version of it has already been published.

The Akademi brought out a total of 58 publications during 1963-64 in different Indian languages under its various programmes.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita Pratibha*. A monthly bulletin is also being issued since January 1964.

The Akademi makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first ten volumes covering the period 1884 to 1911 have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was first convened in 1956 and has become an annual feature. The theme of the *Samaroh* in 1963 was Patriotism in the Literature of various Indian Languages".

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other literary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and literateurs in the regional languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

*For a list of 1963 awards, see Appendices

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. Ninty-three such publications including one reprint have so far been released

The Trust also publishes standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language into another receive special attention Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Cultural Troupes

Under the Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, troupes are sent to other States

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote understanding of the music and dance forms of the different regions of India

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities. Since the introduction of the scheme 138 theatres have been sanctioned in various States

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Theatre groups, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, and which have produced at least three separate dramas during the previous five years and staged not less than 50 shows during the previous year, are provided grants under a scheme launched in 1960-61 to encourage the theatre in the country. Such theatre groups are also eligible to receive financial assistance to enable them to send five persons to visit theatre groups at other places to study the techniques adopted by them.

Another scheme is in operation to offer assistance to professional theatres by way of meeting the deficit of the theatre groups on a matching basis by the Government of India and the State Governments. Initially such assistance has been limited to one theatre group in each State So far, one theatre group in each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Orissa and West Bengal has been approved for assistance

Grants to Cultural Organisations

Registered cultural organisations are provided grants for building purposes

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Education (Department of Education) to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics

Exhibitions

Exhibitions of Indian art and culture are periodically organised abroad. Similar exhibitions reflecting the art and culture of other countries are held in India.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural agreements have been entered into with Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Indonesia, Rumania, Poland, Turkey, Iraq, Norway, United Arab Republic, Iran, Czechoslovakia, USSR, Yugoslavia and Mongolia.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of grants-in-aid has been given to more than 20 societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries Financial assistance has been given to the proposed India House at the Cite Universitaire, Paris.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned . arranging orientation courses, summer camps, excursion tours and social get-togethers for the benefit of foreign students in India, exchange of visits of eminent scholars, savants and students, maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities outside India, appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture, presentation of books and films about India, welfare of foreign students in India, reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India, organising lectures by eminent scholars, exhibition of paintings and photographs and award of travel grants and scholarships to Indian and foreign students.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, *Indo-Asian Culture* in English and *Thaqafat-ul-Hind* in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled *Indo-Iranica* The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture and translation of Indian publications into foreign languages

Archaeological Survey of India

The Archaeological Survey of India is engaged in the exploration and excavation of ancient sites, maintenance and preservation of ancient monuments declared to be of national importance by law, study of epigraphs and coins, exhibition and preservation of ancient relics in site museums, and preparation and publication of multiform records, reports and reviews. It has ten Circles spread all over the country and separate specialised branches dealing with excavation, pre-history, epigraphs, chemical preservation, gardens and museums. The Survey celebrated its centenary in 1961 During 1963 the Survey excavated afresh or continued excavations at several ancient sites, the most important among them being Dharanikota in Andhra Pradesh, Rajgir in Bihar, Burzahom in Kashmir, Kaveripattinam and Gudiyam in Madras and Kalibagan in Rajasthan

CHAPTER VII

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was formulated in a resolution of March 4, 1958, and laid as a statement on the table of both Houses of Parliament on March 31, 1958.

The aims of this policy are

(i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspects—pure, applied, and educational;

(ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encouraged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

(v) to encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council The Council grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad." It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country

National Laboratories

The national laboratories and institutes set up by the Council at various centres in the country and the functions entrusted to them are shown in the following table

TABLE 38

NATIONAL LABORATORIES/INSTITUTES

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
1 National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory

TABLE 38 (*contd*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
2 National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied Maintenance of Standards Testing facilities are also available
3 Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid liquid and gaseous Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through seven coal survey stations under the Institute
4 Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles, standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5 Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of food, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology. Regional fruit and vegetable preservation stations at Trichur, Nagpur, Bombay and Lucknow have been established
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research
7 Central Drug Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine
8 Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems
10 Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology
11 Central Building Research Institute	Roorkee	Engineering and structural aspects of building and human comforts in relation to buildings
12 Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute	Pilani (Rajasthan)	Design and construction of electronic equipment and components and test equipment
13 National Botanical Gardens	Lucknow	Collection and large-scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.
14 Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute	Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction in cost of production, economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture, development of new methods and techniques for the recovery, production and utilisation of marine and allied chemicals.

TABLE 38 (*concld*)

Name of Laboratory/Institute	*Location*	*Functions*
15 Central Mining Research Station	Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery
16 Regional Research Laboratory	Hyderabad	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region
17 Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine	Calcutta	Research in various aspects of biochemistry as applied to medicine, bacteriology, etc
18 Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement.
19 Regional Research Laboratory	Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir)	Research in problems relating to the industries and raw materials of the region and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir Region)
20 Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute	Durgapur (W Bengal)	Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects
21 Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute	Nagpur	Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country Field centres and units of the Institute are functioning at various places in the country
22 National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigation of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India
23 Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research in problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.
24 Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation	Lucknow	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis
25 Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	Chandigarh	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, research and industry
26 Indian Institute of Petroleum	Dehra Dun	Research in petroleum refining and processing of natural gas, petrochemicals, etc, and providing facilities for the training of personnel for petroleum industry.
27 National Geophysical Research Institute	Hyderabad	Correlation of the field data in all fundamental aspects of geology and geophysics with laboratory investigations and theoretical studies
28 Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum	Bangalore	A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement

The Council has also set up a Rain and Cloud Research Unit, a Central Design and Engineering Unit, a Scientific Survey and Planning Unit, a Defence Co-ordination Unit and an Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, at New Delhi. It has also taken over the work of the Indian National Committee on Oceanic Research

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, more than 600 such schemes in progress. Apart from the practical results achieved, the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and develop centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young persons, besides financial aid to retired scientists.

Co-operative Research Associations

Co-operative research associations in different industrial fields are being assisted in their capital and recurring expenditure and by way of technical advice, preparation of plans and procurement of expertise and materials Ten such associations now functioning are catering to the textile, rubber, silk, art silk, paint, plywood, cement, wool and tea industries. Similar associations are in the process of being formed for the foundry, automobile, radio and electronics industries

Liaison and Extension Services

Liaison units have been set up in most of the laboratories to maintain contact with the industry, trade associations and users of research An Industrial Liaison and Extension Service Unit is maintained at New Delhi to make use of the available scientific knowledge for the economic betterment of rural and semi-urban communities. Extension wings of the national laboratories arrange practical demonstration of the processes for the benefit of the industry. A short-term training in the know-how of the processes is also imparted to the representatives of the industry

Vigyan Mandirs

Forty-nine centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life Since April 1963, administrative control of these has been transferred to State Governments and Union Territories

ATOMIC ENERGY AND OUTER SPACE RESEARCH

The Atomic Energy Commission is responsible for planning and implementing the programme for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes The programme aims at encouraging the use of atomic energy in agriculture, biology, industry and medicine, mainly through the production and application of radioisotopes, and at the development of atomic energy as a source of electric power The programme is under the charge of the Department of Atomic Energy.

The national centre for research and development of atomic energy is the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, near Bombay There are three nuclear reactors at the Trombay Establishment—"Apsara", a one megawatt pool type reactor; the "Canada-India Reactor" which is a 40 mw reactor and potentially one of the world's largest isotope producers; and "Zerlina", a zero energy experimental reactor. Other production facilities at the Trombay Establishment include a Thorium Plant and a Uranium Metal Plant, producing thorium and uranium of high nuclear purity. A Fuel Element Fabrication Plant produces fuel elements for the "Canada-India Reactor" and "Zerlina". This plant is also used for research and development work in new fuels and materials

The Establishment is organised under five major groups, namely, Physics, Chemical, Electronics, Metallurgy and Biology. These groups are further sub-divided into 15 divisions. The Atomic Energy Establishment has been meeting the bulk of the national requirements of radioisotopes and has also been exporting some to other countries. It runs film badge and health survey services for ensuring safety of persons handling radioactive materials. The Electronics Division of the Establishment fabricates a large number of sophisticated supersensitive electronic instruments for its own work and for other institutions and industries in India engaged in nuclear research and work on radiation sources. Among other facilities at the Establishment is a 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator for experimental studies in the field of nuclear physics.

Work is also being conducted in the field of induction of mutations in plants of economic importance such as rice, groundnuts, etc. Some of the mutations induced at the Experimental Field Station at Trombay have resulted in new strains of rice with such favourable features as higher yield, finer grains, early flowering and whiter kernels. Experiments are also being carried out for developing radiation methods for the preservation of food.

Among the schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan are (i) the setting up of a Radiation Medicine Centre where medical workers will be trained in the handling of radioisotopes in research, diagnosis and therapy, (ii) expansion of fundamental and applied research in diverse aspects of cancer and several other diseases with the help of radioisotopes in close collaboration with the Indian Cancer Research Centre and the Tata Memorial Hospital.

The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department is charged with the function of conducting comprehensive geological surveys for the location of atomic minerals, development of mineral technology, drilling, mining, stockpiling and conservation of atomic minerals.

The major proved source of uranium ore in India is in Jaduguda in Bihar. A separate project, the Jaduguda Mines, has been constituted for the purpose of achieving the efficient and speedy execution of the programme of exploiting indigenous uranium sources for avoiding continued dependence on foreign supplies of uranium concentrates needed for India's atomic energy programme. A uranium mill is to be set up at Jaduguda for processing the uranium ore obtained from the mines.

Financial assistance to universities and research institutions has been provided to promote research in various branches of nuclear science. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving assistance are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A High Altitude Research Laboratory at an altitude of 9,000 feet is being set up at Gulmarg in Kashmir. A similar laboratory is also to be established at Kodaikanal in Madras State. Fellowships and scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions in India are also provided.

Close liaison and contact is maintained with international bodies concerned with the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Bilateral agreements for collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful uses have been concluded with a number of countries.

The Department also carries out industrial operations for producing all the materials required for a full-fledged atomic power programme. The industrial undertakings of the Department include the Travancore Minerals Limited, producing ilmenite and monazite, and the Indian Rare Earths Limited, producing rare earth compounds as its main product.

Considerable work has been done in setting up the first atomic power plant

at Tarapur, 60 miles from Bombay, which is expected to have a capacity of 380 mw and is likely to be in operation by 1966. A second nuclear power station initially of 200 mw capacity is to be set up at Rana Pratapsagar in Rajasthan. The site for a third nuclear power station has been selected at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram in Madras State.

An Indian National Committee on Space Research (INCOSPAR) has been constituted to aid and advise in the formulation and execution of policies on the peaceful uses of outer space Seven sounding rockets have been successfully fired since November 21, 1963 from the Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station in Kerala. A satellite ground communication facility for participation in the programme to develop a system of communications via satellites will also be set up.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Transport (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India located at Calcutta appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains five regional circles at Dehra Dun, Coimbatore, Poona, Allahabad and Shillong, in addition to a Central Botanical Laboratory, a Central National Herbarium and Botanical Galleries in Indian Museum in Calcutta. The Survey also maintains the Indian Botanical Garden, Sibpur (Howrah).

The Zoological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta, maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens collects information on the zoology of India and brings out journals monographs and books Six regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur, Madras and Dehra Dun

The Geological Survey of India, with headquarters at Calcutta and established more than a hundred years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles

The Department of Anthropology, with headquarters at Calcutta, is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations

The India Meteorological Department, organised on an all-India basis for the first time in 1875, provides advanced information about weather conditions. The scientific activities of the Department include meteorology in all its aspects, meteorological instrumentation, terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity, seismology and astrophysics

The primary role of the Survey of India with headquarters at Dehra Dun is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps

The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways)

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and

bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Industry, lays down standard specifications for materials, products, practices, etc., and promotes quality control. It issues licences to manufacturers for providing third party guarantee about quality of products. It also collaborates with several international standards organisations.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding cytogenetics, micro-biology and zoology.

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, undertakes advanced instruction and conducts original investigations in all branches of scientific knowledge.

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

The Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, Poona, conducts research in botany, micology, plant pathology, entomology, biochemistry and soil science.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been engaged in the promotion and co-ordination of research in India ever since its establishment in 1912. It maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad, the Virus Research Centre at Poona and the Blood Group Reference Centre at Bombay. It provides grants-in-aid, disseminates information on medical research and publishes two journals.

The National Malaria Institute at Delhi carries out research in methods of malaria eradication.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialising in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in the preparation of bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeutic sera.

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the

Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes investigations in the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of plague. The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry The Institute maintains a pathological museum

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several private owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes respectively

There are nine commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut, spices and lac. These committees have their own laboratories and research institutions

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country.

The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, conducts research in inland fish—estuarine, riverine, lacustrine and pond fish

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Stations at Cochin and Ernakulam undertake studies in fishing gear material, gear design, fishing methods and preservation of fish and fish products.

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CHAPTER VIII

HEALTH

The steady improvement in the general health of the population is reflected in broad terms in the following table showing the birth, death and infant mortality rates during 1958-61

TABLE 39

VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

Year	(per thousand of population) Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate per thousand of live births
1958	22 3	11 5	102 4
1959	23 6	9 9	87 9
1960	22 8	10 0	86 9
1961	27·7	11 4	83 0

Health programmes are primarily the responsibilty of the State Governments. The Union Government have, however, sponsored and supported major schemes for improving the standard of health of the nation under the Plans The broad objective of the health and family planning programmes has been to expand health services, to bring about progressive improvement in the health of the people by ensuring a certain minimum of physical well-being and to create conditions favourable to greater efficiency and productivity As against outlays of Rs 140 crores and Rs. 225 crores in the First and Second Plans respectively, the health and family planning programmes in the Third Plan involve an outlay of about Rs 342 crores, of which Rs 297 crores will be in the States' sector and the rest in the Central sector

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958 The programme is being implemented by the Union Ministry of Health with the active participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation The National Institute of Communicable Diseases is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria eradication Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Shillong

The entire population of the country is covered by 391 malaria units, of which 288 have entered the "Consolidation Phase" of the programme Seventy to eigthy of these units entered the "Maintenance Phase" in April 1964, having completed the eradication programme. One unit has recently been allotted to Bhutan

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10 8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 0.2 during the first three quarters of 1963, thus showing a decrease of 98 per cent.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1955, consists of (*i*) mass administration of drugs on filarious communities, and (*ii*) anti-mosquito and anti-larval measures. Fifty control units and 22 survey units are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 270 lakhs were completed by the end of December 1963. They have revealed that over 680 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country. A centre for practical demonstration and field training is functioning at Kozhikode and a new training centre has been started at Rajahmundry

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, showed that nearly 50 lakh persons suffer from active or probably active tuberculosis. It revealed that (*i*) the morbidity from TB varies from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions, (*ii*) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought, (*iii*) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males, (*iv*) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups, and (*v*) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, extended protection to 16 4 crore persons- 7 8 crores of whom were below 15 years of age—by the end of the Second Plan period. By the end of December 1963, 20 91 crore persons were tested and another 7 49 crore persons vaccinated One hundred and seventy-four BCG teams are engaged in the field work During the Third Five Year Plan period it is proposed to cover 10 crore children below 15 years of age

Research in tuberculosis is being undertaken at the TB Chemotherapy Centre, Madras and the Tuberculosis Research Unit, Madanapalle Thirteen demonstration and training centres have been established at Agra, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Calcutta Cuttack, Egmore (Madras), Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patiala, Patna and Trivandrum Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi Training centres in six universities train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis A National Tuberculosis Institute has been established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO

At the end of 1962, there were 140 sanatoria and hospitals, 225 clinics, 152 wards and over 27,000 beds available for TB patients There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured A work centre to impart vocational training to patients under domiciliary treatment has been established at Madras and eight more such centres will be set up at Amargarh, Delhi, Dhubulia, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mysore, Pedavegi and Poona A scheme for the establishment of open air centres for isolation and treatment of advanced cases has been approved and the setting up of 430 such centres in Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Punjab has received sanction

Two hundred more clinics, 25 more mobile clinics in rural areas, five more Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centres, about 5,000 more beds and 7 After-care and Rehabilitation Centres are included in the targets of the Third Plan

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and co-ordinated manner It assists the authorities in combating the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB

Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at 25 lakhs Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and certain parts of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are areas of high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States were established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment The treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy During 1963-64, 162 leprosy control units, 386 survey, education and treatment centres and 34 voluntary agencies were functioning Up to September 1963, the National Leprosy Control Programme had covered a population of 3 03 crores, examined 1.43 crore people, registered 3,80,604 cases, and had 3,58,650 persons under treatment. An advisory committee reviews the working of the scheme and suggests measures for improvement

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work for doctors are being provided at the All-India Leprosy Training Centre, Nagpur and the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute, Chingleput, Madras Para-medical workers receive training at seven centres, one each set up in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra , Orissa and Uttar Pradesh So far 154 medical officers and over 1,000 para-medical workers have been trained

Th Mission to Lepers, established in 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

Venereal Diseases

Sixteen years ago it was estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhea Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949 carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained several teams deputed by the State Governments

Five VD clinics at State headquarters and 108 at the district level were established by the end of March 1962 The number of such clinics, as on October 31, 1963, stood at 223 Between January and October 1963, these clinics treated 3,42,949 cases The clinics lay emphasis on the integrated function of both prevention and treatment, the epidemiological and case-finding functions, surveys and liaison with local maternity and child health centres for routine ante-natal blood testing

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959 Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa have covered a large portion of the population at risk

Medical and para-medical personnel are given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration

Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras The latter also offers post-graduate training

During 1963-64, the Government of India continued to give assistance to State Governments to meet recurring expenditure on running VD clinics, to establish new clinics and to implement the inter-laboratory serological evaluation programme. Assistance was also given in the shape of stipends to trainees and free supply of PAM and VDRL antigen A Central VD Advisory Committee was also constituted during the year.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor The centre makes study of and research in problems relating to influenza

Smallpox

The National Smallpox Eradication Programme, launched in 1962, has been completed in 78 districts and is in progress in 151 districts So far 20.6 crore people have been vaccinated or re-vaccinated

Trachoma

On completion of pilot studies during 1956-62, the National Trachoma Control Programme was launched during 1963-64 The States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, which have high prevalence rates of 79 1, 74.3 and 68 1 per cent respectively and which contribute the largest number of personnel to the Defence Forces, have been given priority The schemes in these three States are Centrally sponsored The States of Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have also undertaken programmes on a limited scale on the basis of 50 per cent assistance from the Centre The Government of India have allotted Rs 88 lakhs for the control operations during 1963-66

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, the Cancer Institute, Madras and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta Cobalt Beam Therapy Units are available in ten hospitals in the country located at Bombay Calcutta, Ludhiana Madras Vellore Trivandrum, New Delhi, Hyderabad Cuttack and Kanpur

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to a deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk and eggs.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy Several measures have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food

More than 16 crore pounds of dried skim milk were distributed under the UNICEF Milk Feeding Programme since its inception in 1948. An estimated 11 lakh mothers and children received milk through maternity and child health centres and about 10 lakh children through schools.

Mid-day meals or milk are being provided to about 40 lakh children— 15 lakh each in Madras and Kerala. 5 lakh in Punjab and the rest in

others areas. These programmes, launched with the assistance of CARE, have been extended to 2 lakh children in Andhra Pradesh and 5 lakh in Rajasthan.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore, is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working groups were appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (*i*) production and utilisation of food, (*ii*) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition, and (*iii*) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population groups and their implementation Several recommendations have since been made by the Committee.

Diet and nutrition surveys, distribution of skimmed milk and food supplements and school feeding are among measures being carried out in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introducing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases

An Applied Nutrition-*cum*-Training Programme has been launched in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO The programme aims at training, education and practical nutritional activities to improve nutritional status in rural areas

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, Calcutta, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidents in food. To make the Act more effective, a Bill has been introduced in Parliament. It provides for enhanced punishment for adulteration and appointment of Food Inspectors by the Government of India.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme, launched in 1954, continues during the Third Five Year Plan period with a provision of Rs. 88.95 crores for the urban and Rs. 16 33 crores for the rural schemes. Most of the 369 urban water supply schemes, 100 urban drainage schemes and 344 rural water supply and sanitation schemes, estimated to cost Rs. 102.17 crores under the first two Plans, have been completed. Since the inauguration of the Third Five Year Plan, 225 urban water supply

schemes and 63 sewerage schemes of a total value of Rs. 35 crores have been taken up. A Drinking Water Board, set up in April 1963, seeks to expedite the implementation of programmes by providing effective liaison between the Central and State Governments and by smoothening administrative procedures and handicaps.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, the Engineering College, Guindy, the Engineering College, Roorkee, and other selected regional field centres. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief. The Third Five Year Plan aims at 14,600 hospitals and dispensaries with 2,40,100 beds in 1965-66 as compared to 8,600 and 1,13,000 in 1950-51, 10,000 and 1,25,000 in 1955-56 and 12,600 and 1,85,600 in 1960-61. Five thousand primary health units is the target for 1965-66 as compared to 725 in 1955-56, 2,800 in 1960-61 and 3,330 up to the end of February 1963. Ten thousand maternity and child welfare centres are to come into existence by 1965-66 as against 1,651 in 1950-51, 1,856 in 1955-56 and 5,873 up to the end of 1961

At the end of 1962, there were 65,934 pharmacists, 39,350 nurses, 46,232 midwives and 2,052 health visitors The number of registered dentists on March 31, 1962, was 4,123.

Central Government Health Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, now known as Central Government Health Scheme, came into operation on July 1, 1954 Earlier confined only to Central Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi, the scheme has also been extended to Bombay from November 1963. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have been admitted into the scheme The facilities under the scheme are also available to the members of Parliament. The contributions are based on a graduated scale varying from 50 P. to Rs. 12 per month according to emoluments There are now 351 full-time medical officers, including 57 specialists. The number of dispensaries in Delhi is 47, excluding mobile dispensaries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is 5 58 lakhs.

Health Insurance

The Health Insurance Scheme, which provides *inter alia* medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 20 18 lakh workers in the country Under the scheme an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State Insurance dispensaries or at panel doctors' clinics, at their residences and in hospitals

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governments provide medical relief to their employees

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

There were 3,763 Primary Health Centres functioning in the country at the end of 1963, as against 2,691 at the end of the Second Plan period. The country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks and the aim is to provide at least one Primary Health centre in each block by the end of the Third Plan period. Each centre serves the block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after their curative and preventive health needs.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction As against a provision of Rs 6.21 crores in the Second Plan, the Third Plan provides Rs 9 8 crores for the development of indigenous systems of medicine.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K. N. Udupa, to assess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in Ayurveda A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (*i*) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in Ayurveda, (*ii*) stimulation of such research, and (*iii*) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in Ayurveda

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, established in 1953 at Jamnagar, has a 50-bed hospital and an out-patient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory. A 'Siddha' unit was added to the Institute in 1956-57. A section of the Institute investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and 'Siddha' systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

A List of Ayurvedic and Unani colleges is available in the Appendices.

Education

A post-graduate training centre in Ayurveda has been established at Jamnagar Another post-graduate-*cum*-research centre started functioning at Banaras Hindu University from April 1963.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems of medicine.

Homoeopathy

There are over 30 institutions imparting training in homoeopathy, and some are recognised by the State Boards. Financial assistance is being provided by the Government of India for upgrading some of these institutions. Boards have been set up by the State Governments for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy.

An advisory committee on homoeopathy advises the Union Government on matters relating to its development. A Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee has drafted a questionnaire and list of drugs and these are being circulated to elicit information.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are in force in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955, 1960 and 1961 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been formed

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India was also published in 1960 Both of these publications are being revised

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of such drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955 and was amended in 1963, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the customs and postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

Drug Manufacture

The BCG vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras in 1948 Up to December 1963, the Laboratory manufactured 3,15,18,490 c c of BCG vaccine and 5,42,90,947 c c of tuberculin It supplies tuberculin and BCG vaccine free to all States and institutions engaged in the BCG campaign, tuberculin and BCG vaccine to Afghanistan and Ceylon and vaccine to UNICEF-sponsored projects in Burma, Pakistan and Malaya

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli, established in 1905, supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and influenza vaccines Influenza vaccines are also manufactured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor

The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd , Pimpri, and the DDT factory at Delhi, have already gone into production.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd , and the Tatas manufacture BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having five depots at Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 79 medical colleges, 13 dental colleges* and 11 other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine Establishment of new medical colleges and expansion of existing ones under the Plans had raised the admission capacity of these institutions from 3,660 in 1955 to 10,000 in 1962. Expansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided by the Union Government during the Second Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, certain institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period and in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period Schemes for the opening and expansion of medical and dental colleges are also included in the Third Plan A target provision of Rs. 56 3 crores has been provided for medical education, training and research Under the Plan, 300 additional scholarships have been provided for candidates undergoing post-graduate courses. During 1963-64, 439 candidates were selected for receiving scholarships.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country It functions through four main divisions, namely, Media, Training, School Health and Research. It produces a monthly bulletin 'Swasth Hind' and a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library State Health Education Bureaus have been established in most of the States

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects are offered by the Institute Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Indore and Vellore State Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term courses with the help of grants from the Centre There are 472 nursing schools and colleges in the country for training nurses, midwives, health

*For a list of medical and dental colleges, see Appendices

visitors and auxiliary midwives. Of 24,287 students enrolled, 8,490 qualified by the end of 1963—3,006 nurses, 2,817 midwives, 2,248 auxiliary midwives, 370 health visitors and 49 nursing graduates—under different courses.

The Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, now known as the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, is conducting training courses for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. In 1963, the Government decided to expand the activities of the Institute to make it a centre for studies on various problems connected with communicable diseases. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, nutrition and dietetics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta. It also offers facilities for research and specialised studies.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as outlined by the Planning Commission, are (*i*) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India, (*ii*) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated, and (*iii*) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with the requirements of national economy"

The family planning programme in the Third Plan, with an allocation of Rs 27 crores and a programme ceiling of Rs. 50 crores, recognises that "the objective of stabilising the growth of population over a reasonable period must be at the very centre of planned development" "In the circumstances of the country, family planning has to be undertaken, not merely as a major development programme, but as a nation-wide movement which embodies a basic attitude towards a better life for the individual, the family and the country" The programme, as outlined, provides for (*a*) education and motivation for family planning; (*b*) provision of services, (*c*) training, (*d*) supplies; (*e*) communication and motivation research, (*f*) demographic research, and (*g*) medical and biological research

Organisational Set-up

The Central Family Planning Board was constituted in September 1956 to formulate family planning programmes The Demographic Advisory Committee, the Committee on Scientific Aspects of Family Planning of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Family Planning Communication Research Committee have been established Family Planning Boards are functioning in all the States District Committees have also been formed Full-time Family Planning Officers have been appointed in most States

Family Planning Service/Family Planning Centres

Family planning advice and services are available in 2,720 regular clinics in rural areas and 984 regular clinics in urban areas. In addition, there are 7,233 contraceptive distribution centres in other medical institutions, of which 6,518 are in rural and 715 in urban areas.

Three lakh thirty-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-one persons—2,09,271 males and 1,24,520 females—were reported to have undergone sterilization operations till the end of January 1963

Education and Training

Apart from the well-known methods of educating the people through group meetings, film shows, advertisements, etc, family planning orientation

camps are being organised. Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have also been appointed in all the States.

The Government of India have established training centres at Delhi, Bombay and Ramanagaram. The Government of India have also approved the formation of family planning touring training teams, family planning orientation training teams and pilot family planning education mobile units. The State Governments have established regional family planning training centres. Voluntary organisations have, with the assistance of the Government of India, established family planning welfare workers' centres for workers at Hyderabad, Delhi, Allahabad, Nagpur and Madras.

Research

The Demographic Training Research Centre at Bombay is continuing its investigations. Four other demographic centres have been established in Calcutta, Delhi, Trivandrum and Dharwar. Twenty-five studies in medical and biological aspects of family planning are in progress at different places. Nine family planning communication research projects have also been financially assisted.

CHAPTER IX

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nationwide prohibition speedily and effectively

The Third Five Year Plan lays emphasis on prohibition being a voluntary social welfare movement, whose success depends upon (*i*) its acceptance as public policy accompanied by concrete administrative steps to make the policy a reality, (*ii*) support of large sections of public opinion and active participation of social workers and voluntary organisations, (*iii*) finding practical solutions to problems arising out of it, such as employment, and (*iv*) enabling State Governments to meet possible loss of revenue on account of progress of prohibition

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda. care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition. Non-official agencies called the Nasha Bandi Lok Karya Kshetras have been launched for educating the people in regard to the social and economic implications of prohibition

In January 1963 the Chief Ministers of States, after an informal discussion on the various aspects of prohibition, came to the conclusion that there should be no relaxation in the existing system In April 1963 a Study Team was set up under the chairmanship of a retired Judge of the Punjab High Court to assess the magnitude of illicit distillation, examine the existing legislation on prohibition, suggest methods for securing maximum co-operation of voluntary organisations for prohibition enforcement and to study the financial aspects of the prohibition programme.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt with in the following paragraphs

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari (except in some agency areas) covering 58 4 per cent of the area and 64 per cent of the population of the State. In the other districts, toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong and Goalpara. In the other districts, measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to increase of rates of duty on both foreign and country liquor, stoppage of issuing new liquor licences, removing of liquor shops from industrial areas and tea gardens, the prohibition of serving liquor in public places and closure of liquor shops on national days.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Nine opium adicts' treatment centres have been opened. Since July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

Bihar

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programmes of its implementation has been established The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of eight days in a month in certain areas of the State and a reduction in the sale hours of country liquor shops.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely withdrawn since April 1, 1959

Gujarat

There is total prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State A State Prohibition Board, a Committee for reviewing the implementation of the prohibition policy at State level, and District Prohibition Committees for each district (except the Dangs district) have been constituted. On the introduction of Panchayat Raj in the State (except in the Dangs district) from April 1, 1963, the work relating to prohibition propaganda has been transferred to the Education Committees of Village Panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat, Cannanore and Trivandrum districts as also five taluks in the Quilon and Trichur districts and Fort Cochin area of Ernakulam district, covering 58 8 per cent of the area and 56 per cent of the population of the State. Advertisements and public inducements relating to drink have been prohibited A State Advisory Board has ben set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State. The Prohibition Act which is in force in the State has been amended with effect from August 15, 1962 to make punishments more rigorous.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Khandwa and Vidisha and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts, covering 16.4 per cent of the area and 19.8 per cent of the population of the State. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district. Among other steps taken are progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops, ban on advertisements relating to drink, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops

remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from industrial and populous areas, enhancement of the prices of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks. Liquor drinking at public places and in public functions is prohibited in the areas which formed part of the former Bhopal State

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent, medical authorities, has been totally banned from April 1, 1959

Madras

Prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1948. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by providing enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses

Maharashtra

Total prohibition has been in force since April 1, 1961 Besides the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee and State Prohibition Board, prohibition committees are being set up in districts and taluks Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level Subsidies are paid to welfare institutions for conducting Sanskar Kendras (Recreation Centres) for prohibition propaganda

Mysore

Prohibition is in force in the entire State except the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and some taluks of Bangalore district. The dry area accounts for 81.1 per cent of the area of the State and 79 per cent of the population To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959 A Prohibition Board has also been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy The Taluk Boards and District Development Councils have also been entrusted with the prohibition work in an advisory capacity

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in the entire State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has been completely banned from April 1, 1959

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack Balasore and Puri, covering 42 2 per cent of the area and 55 3 per cent of the population of the State Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits In the non-prohibition areas, steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium has been prohibited since April 1, 1959, and all opium shops in the State have been closed

Punjab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce consumption of liquor through restricted licensing and sale of liquor, etc Other steps taken by the State Government include imposing restrictions on advertisements relating to drinking and closure of liquor shops for half day in a week and three other days in the year.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on medicinal grounds, has come into force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

Prohibition is in force only in Abu taluk in the district of Sirohi. A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1956. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the ban on serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

Partial prohibition throughout the State—in place of the earlier complete prohibition in only eleven districts—has been effected from December 1, 1962 while complete prohibition is still in force in the three pilgrim centres. Important national days and 57 other days are dry days throughout the State.

The sale of ganja and charas has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has also been banned from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Prohibition has not been introduced in any area of the State Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc.

The oral consumption of opium except by addicts and against medical certificate has been completely prohibited from April 1, 1959

Union Territories

The sale and import of liquor is prohibited in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor, the number of country liquor shops and quota of country liquor for sale, reduction in the quality of retail sale to individuals, reduction in sale hours, increase in the rates of duty, enhanced punishment for repeated prohibition offences and minimum punishment for illicit distillation have been imposed. Advertisements relating to liquor consumption have been banned and various steps have been taken to stop public drinking Sale of liquor in clubs is restricted to members only, the number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced Since April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates

There is total prohibition in the Bilaspur district and sub-divisions of Mahasu, Mandi and Chamba districts, covering nearly one-fourth of the population in Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota of country liquor and the number of liquor shops is being reduced gradually from year to year Drinking in public places has also been banned Every Tuesday is a dry day An Advisory Board has been set up to advise the administration, and prohibition committees have been constituted in all the districts

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions Public drinking and advertisements relating to drinking have been banned and a district prohibition committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation. The oral consumption of ganja, bhang and opium has been prohibited.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in the week and selling hours have been reduced. Advertisements relating to drinking have been banned. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Social Defence (Care) Programme

The Social Defence (Care) schemes in the Third Five Year Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 3 58 crores, are aimed at (*i*) the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency, (*ii*) enforcement of Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, (*iii*) prevention and treatment of beggary and vagrancy, (*iv*) welfare services in prisons, and (*v*) probation.

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and all the Union Territories The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance Under this programme, 40 remand homes, 17 certified schools, 5 borstal schools, 15 boys' clubs, and 5 probation hostels have been established

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55(1) (b) and 109 (b) Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those committing public nuisance Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places In others, the municipal and police Acts provide measures against begging To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation Eighteen certified institutions with a total capaciy for 2,000 beggars exist in Maharashtra and Gujarat. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 3 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-*cum*-training

centre is in existence in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions.

Central Bureau of Correctional Services

The Central Bureau of Correctional Services was established in August 1961. The main functions of the Bureau are to co-ordinate and develop a uniform policy, to standardise the collection of statistics on a national basis, to exchange information with foreign Governments and the United Nations agencies and to promote research, training and studies and surveys in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of offences A quarterly journal *Social Defence* is being published by the Bureau.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in August 1953. Its functions, as defined in the Resolution of Government setting up the Board, are to survey the needs and requirements of social welfare organisations, evaluate their programmes and projects, co-ordinate the assistance given by various Central Ministries and State departments, promote the development of voluntary organisations in the areas where no such organisations exist, and render financial assistance to deserving agencies. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in different States to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective direction of their efforts.

Since its inception till the end of December 1963, the Board had sanctioned grants amounting to Rs 707 lakhs. In 1961, the grants-in-aid programme was decentralised and State Boards were delegated powers to sanction and release grants up to a certain limit in the case of yearly grants.

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, composed mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each; each centre is with a dai and a craft instructor and in charge of a trained gram sevika. At the project level are a mukhya sevika and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. From 1961-62 onwards, the projects have been handed over to Mahila Mandals and local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which is given a suitable grant.

Since April 1957, the projects have been extended to community development blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas Each project covers

about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. There were 274 such projects at the end of 1963.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped Ninety-eight voluntary institutions running such projects in urban areas covering a population of 6.75 lakhs were given grants amounting to Rs 32 50 lakhs till the end of December 1963

Holiday Homes for Children

Five hundred and five batches of 50 children each benefited from grants amounting to Rs 14.70 lakhs given as assistance for organising holiday camps at hill stations and summer resorts for children coming from lower income groups, till December 1963 The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of Child Welfare Powers for sanctioning grants have now been delegated to State Boards

Night Shelters

Forty-eight institutions are running night shelters in different States to provide temporary accommodation for the shelterless in big industrial cities A sum of Rs. 5 01 lakhs was given as assistance to them. The co-ordination work of this scheme has been entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Socio-Economic Programme

A scheme of setting up a number of production units with the assistance of the Ministry of Industry and its industrial boards and the Khadi Commission has been initiated in order to provide needy women and handicapped persons with gainful employment The different types of units established so far and the workers employed therein are given below :

		No of units	No of workers
(*a*) Production units			
(*i*) Units of small industries		26	1,170
(*ii*) Ancillary units of large industries		3	99
(*iii*) Handicrafts units		10	280
(*iv*) Units attached to State after-care homes		26	2,600
(*v*) Handloom-*cum*-production units		19	804
(*b*) Training of craft instructors			
(*i*) *Ambar Charkha trained*	380		
(*ii*) *Handicrafts Teacher's Training*			
Trained	400		
Under training	120		

During the Third Plan period it is proposed to sanction about 265 units which will provide employment to about 12,000 women.

Training of Tribal Women as Multi-purpose Workers

Three training centres at Dohad (Gujarat), Dumka (Bihar) and Imphal (Manipur) offer a two- to three-year course in general education and training in welfare activities.

Condensed Course for Adult Women

Adult women in the 20-35 age group are trained under this programme for recognised examinations. They later become eligible for training courses for craft teachers, bal sevikas, gram sevikas, nurses, mid-wives, family planning workers, etc. Six hundred and forty-one courses were organised till the end of December 1963. Six thousand four hundred and

thirty-five women were trained under this programme. Another about 7,300 are attending these courses all over the country.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme, undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the after-care and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Till March, 1964, 91 District Shelters and 50 State Homes under this programme had been established in the country.

Child Welfare

Provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for setting up demonstration projects for integrated child welfare services, aiming at the all-round development of children up to the age of 16.

The Board has intensified its child welfare programmes and taken up new schemes based on the recommendations of the Committee on Child Care, set up in 1960. The programmes to be developed include organisation of (i) model homes for children on cottage basis providing family atmosphere, (ii) new balwadis and improvement of existing balwadis in community development blocks and at construction sites and demonstration projects of integrated child welfare services, (iii) foster care of foundlings, orphans, and destitute children, (iv) integrated pre-school projects, providing services in the field of health, nutrition education, recreation and training for children in urban areas, and (v) pre-schools for physically and mentally handicapped children. The programme also includes publication of pictorial literature for children of pre-school age and for the guidance of child welfare workers, standardisation of educational and recreational equipment and material required for pre-schools and training of child welfare workers

Border Areas Programmes

The Board has decided to undertake welfare work in border areas of the country As an initial step, welfare extension projects providing maternity services, craft training, social education and balwadi education have been started in the border areas of NEFA, Leh in Ladakh, Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh and Lahaul in Punjab

Training camps for local people have also been organised in the districts of Banaskantha and Kutch in Gujarat

Training-cum-Production Centres

The Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate runs 19 training-*cum*-production centres in different parts of Delhi and has so far trained 24,278 women in various crafts Apart from imparting training, these centres also employ women wage-earners in various crafts

Homes for Displaced Persons

Homes and infirmaries, etc., were established to provide maintenance and shelter to destitute and displaced persons from Pakistan, particularly unattached women and aged and infirm persons with or without dependants. There are at present about 50 homes and infirmaries with a population of about 50,000 inmates Besides these, about 1,000 displaced orphan children are being maitained in 32 children's institutions in West Bengal and about 3,000 persons are receiving cash doles outside homes.

Rehabilitation assistance in the form of loans and outright grants is also given to inmates of homes to enable them to stand on their own feet as soon as they become rehabilitable either through training or attainment of maturity.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

Migration to India of members of the minority community in East Pakistan which began in 1946 continued unabated till 1956 by which time about 42 lakh displaced persons had migrated to India. Of this, about 7 lakh families have so far been rehabilitated and an expenditure of nearly Rs. 203 crores incurred till the end of 1963-64, for their relief and rehabilitation.

Consequent upon the communal disturbances in East Pakistan in January 1964, a fresh exodus of the members of minority communities has started. From January to May 18, 1964 about 3.87 lakh refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan. Of these, about 2.26 lakh have come to West Bengal, 1.14 to Assam and 47,000 to Tripura.

The influx continues unabated and on an average about 5,000 persons are coming to India from East Pakistan every day. As the problem is assuming gigantic proportions, the following State Governments have agreed to rehabilitate 69,000 families as under : Maharashtra (10,000), Madhya Pradesh (25,000), Orissa (30,000), Andhra Pradesh (2,000), Bihar (1,000), and Madras (1,000)

The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Gujarat will also help in the rehabilitation of the new migrants.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30,052 square miles in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa has been reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958 Eigty-six thousand acres have been fully reclaimed and 6,487 families were moved to the area up to the end of October 1963. Six thousand four hundred and eighty-seven families have been moved to village sites Mixed farms at Umarkote and Paralkote and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput have been set up and crops and vegetables grown. So far 38,000 acres of land has been brought under cultivation. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. The fisheries scheme has been making steady progress. Malaria has been eradicated from the area of settlement, medical facilities have been provided and 133 primary and 15 secondary schools and 22 adult schools imparting education to about 9,800 students have been established

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

Forty-seven lakh and forty thousand persons displaced from West Pakistan migrated to India. A sum of Rs. 200 crores has been spent for their relief and rehabilitation. Payment of compensation has almost been completed. A sum of Rs. 184 crores has been paid to 5.05 lakh claimants.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form of an 'ex gratia' payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 per family settled on agricultural lands and Rs 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Up to December 31, 1963, payment of grants in 12,000 cases involving payment of Rs. 1.83 crores was made.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that:

(i) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well trained in conducting such operations;

(ii) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum;

(iii) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play, and

(iv) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training institute has been set up at Nagpur The institute lays down a basic pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, up to the end of March 1964 public contributions to the Fund amounted to about Rs. 2.53 crores. Against this over Rs. 2.46 crores was utilised in providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, cyclones, droughts, famines and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan, and after the national emergency to people affected in border areas.

CHAPTER X

SCHEDULED AND BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to These are :

(*i*) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);

(*ii*) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art 46);

(*iii*) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art 25),

(*iv*) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15),

(*v*) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19),

(*vi*) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);

(*vii*) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335),

(*viii*) special representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts 330, 332 and 334);

(*ix*) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

(*x*) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules)

According to 1961 Census, the population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is 6 45 crores and 2 99 crores respectively

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, and the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1962, is shown in the following table

TABLE 40

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1961 Census)

State/Union Territory	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA	6,45,11,114	2,98,83,470
States		
Andhra Pradesh	49,73,616	13,24,368
Assam	7,32,756	20,68,364
Bihar	65,36,875	42,04,770
Gujarat	13,67,255	27,54,446
Jammu and Kashmir	2,68,530	--
Kerala	14,22,057	2,07,996
Madhya Pradesh	42,53,024	66,78,410
Madras	60,72,536	2,52,646
Maharashtra	22,26,914	23,97,159
Mysore	31,17,232	1,92,096
Orissa	27,63,858	42,23,757
Punjab	41,39,106	14,132
Rajasthan	33,59,640	23,09,447
Uttar Pradesh	1,54,17,245	--
West Bengal	69,50,726	20,63,883
Union Territories and Other Areas		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—	14,122
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	985	51,261
Delhi	3,41,555	—
Himachal Pradesh	3,69,916	1,08,194
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	—	23,391
Manipur	13,376	2,49,094
Nagaland	126	3,43,697
North-East Frontier Tract	—	5,042
Pondicherry	56,861	--
Tripura	1,19,725	3,60,070

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, *dharamshala, sarai* or *musafirkhana* or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the excommunication of a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him as a result of the abolition of untouchability

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh, Hind Sweepers' Sewak Samaj, the Servants of India Society, the Tata Institute of Social Sciences and Iswar Saran Ashram have also been obtained. A sum of Rs 61,50,746, of which Rs 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. Grants amounting to Rs 68 lakhs were sanctioned during the Second Plan period, and a sum of Rs. 1 20 crores has been earmarked in the Third Plan for financial assistance to non-official agencies

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 41 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320(4)].

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16-2/3 per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases. Reservations in direct recruitment to Classes III and IV posts which normally attract candidates from a locality or region are fixed in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the respective States and Territories.

Reservation is also made at 12½ per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent of the vacancies for Scheduled Tribes in promotions by (*i*) selection or (*ii*) on the results of the competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, in grades or services in Classes III & IV to which there is no direct recruitment whatever.

To facilitate their adequate representation, concessions such as (*i*) exemption in age-limits, (*ii*) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, and (*iii*) selection, subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency have been provided for If no suitable Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as unreserved and an equal number of reservations are carried

TABLE 41

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

State/Union Territory	In Parliament			In State Legislatures		
	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh	43	6	2	300	43	11
Assam	12	1	2*	105	5	23
Bihar	53	7	5	318	40	32
Gujarat	22	1	3	154	11	21
Jammu & Kashmir	6	—	—	75†	—	—
Kerala	18	2	—	126	11	1
Madhya Pradesh	36	5	7	288	43	54
Madras	41	7	—	206	37	1
Maharashtra	44	6	2	264	33	14
Mysore	26	3	—	208	28	1
Orissa	20	4	4	140	25	29
Punjab	22	5	—	154	33	—
Rajasthan	22	3	2	176	28	20
Uttar Pradesh	86	18	—	430	89	—
West Bengal	36	6	2	252	45	15
Union Territories						
Delhi	5	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	—	—	—	—
Manipur	2	—	1	—	—	—
Tripura	2	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL	500	76	31	3,196	471	222

forward to two recruitment years On no occasion, however, the number of reserved vacancies is to exceed 45 per cent of the total vacancies

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different Ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for all-India services Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

Three lakh thirty two thousand five hundred and sixty-three persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were employed in the Government of India on January 1, 1962.

*One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

†Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and five District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of the District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Scheduled Areas. Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. Advisory Boards for the Scheduled Tribes have been set up in Kerala and Mysore to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (*i*) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution, and (*ii*) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are seventeen Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and the other for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for

the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1), the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60.

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public School Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to all educational authorities.

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs (according to 1951 Census), about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. The problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period and 9,604 acres of land have been so far allotted for the settlement of shifting cultivators in Assam. Ten colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 1,548 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,990 in Orissa and 13,413 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in

kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation has been enacted in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of land tenure of the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam In Maharashtra and Gujarat, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society, Gujarat Vidyapith and the University of Bombay In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed two studies on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste groups in the country and selected material traits in 148 districts all over India Studies in the culture and language of the people of NEFT are being undertaken Madhya Pradesh Institute has completed an evaluation of co-operative societies and five districts of the Mahakosal region and is now engaged in, among other things, (*a*) the study of the impact of industrialisation on the social, cultural and economic life in the coal mines of Chindwara district, (*b*) the study of the problem and extent of shifting cultivation in Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts, (*c*) assessing relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy, (*d*) the study of housing and water supply conditions. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer non-official organisation which has conducted cultural surveys of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan

Tribal Development Blocks

During the Second Plan period, under a Central programme for special multi-purpose tribal blocks aimed at intensive development in tribal areas on the general pattern of community development with modifications to suit tribal conditions, 43 development blocks were started with an outlay of Rs. 27 lakhs per block in the first stage of five years and Rs. 10 lakhs in the second stage of another five years A committee headed by Verrier Elwin examined the working of these blocks Four hundred and fifty such blocks, each involving an outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs in the first stage and Rs. 10 lakhs in the second stage, are to be started during the Third Plan period. A normal block will have a coverage of about 200 sq. miles and 25,000 people of whom at least 66-2/3 per cent are tribals.

CHAPTER XI

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

All India Radio has a network of 33 principal stations and 11 auxiliary centres covering all the important cultural and linguistic regions of the country. The stations are grouped into four zones as follows .

North : Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West : Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, Rajkot and Goa.

South : Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East : Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kurseong, Kohima, Imphal and Port Blair.

There are two stations of Radio Kashmir, one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu The auxiliary centres are located at Ajmer, Bikaner, Cuddapah, Raipur, Sambalpur, Sangli, Siliguri, Tirunelveli, Trichur, Varanasi and Visakhapatnam. The number of transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on March 31, 1964, was 93, 38 and 42, respectively

The Medium-Wave Plan, envisaging the installation of 63 additional transmitters which when completed will bring 77 per cent of the population and 61 per cent of the total area of the country within the listening range of medium-wave programmes as against 55 and 37 per cent respectively in the pre-plan period, has registered appreciable progress Medium-wave Vividh Bharati centres have now been set up at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Patna, Poona, Rajkot Tiruchirapalli and Vijayawada Besides adding two high-power short-wave transmitters to the Home Services, two more high-power short-wave transmitters are under installation for strengthening the external services

Programme Composition

Music programmes comprise nearly 50 per cent of all the programmes broadcast by All India Radio News, news-reels, talks, discussions, interviews, dramas, features, etc , cover a wide range of subjects The National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literature is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations The composition and duration of the Home Services programmes, including Vividh Bharati, during 1963 are shown below

TABLE 42

COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1963)

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx percentage
	Hrs	Mts	
Regional Services			
Indian music			
Classical (vocal) .	14,630	57	11·1
Classical (instrumental)	11,030	20	8·4
Folk (vocal) .	2,264	35	1·7
Folk (instrumental) .	95	15	0·1
Light (vocal)	14,914	30	11·4
Light (instrumental)	1,941	43	1·5
Devotional .	6,814	11	5·2
Film	4,352	35	3·3

TABLE 42 (*Concld*).

Type of Programme	Duration		Approx percentage
	Hrs.	Mts	
Western music	3,420	00	2·6
Talks, discussions, etc	7,981	07	6·1
Dramas and features	7,596	23	5·8
News	28,797	13	21·9
Special Broadcasts			
Religious	100	48	20·9
Children	2,070	46	
Women	2,553	03	
Rural	9,610	09	
Industrial	2,718	54	
Armed Forces	1,347	36	
Tribal	2,129	12	
Educational	2,888	43	
Publicity	2,070	39	
Others	1,947	14	
TOTAL	1,31,276	11	100·0
Vividh Bharati	41,488	16	
GRAND TOTAL	1,72,764	27	

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its sixth year in October 1963, and is now broadcast for 11½ hours on week days and 12½ hours on Sundays and principal festival days The Saturday programmes include a special transmission from 9.45 to 11 p.m., providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music Besides being broadcast over two powerful short-wave transmitters from Bombay and Madras, some selected programmes are also relayed by the Goa and Gauhati stations In addition, Vividh Bharati programmes are now available on the medium-wave from 15 centres in various parts of the country

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc Problems concerning agriculture, education, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts At present 30 stations of AIR broadcast rural programmes in 11 languages and 48 dialects for nearly 30 hours a day Under the Central Government's Subsidy Scheme, about 85,000 community sets have been supplied to various State Governments for installation in rural areas

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-*cum*-discussion-*cum*-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959 These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio stations concerned By the end of 1963, over 8,000 such forums were functioning in the different States

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 23 stations, for a duration of 20-30 minutes on four to six days in a week At the end of 1963, 22,000 schools were registered with AIR for these broadcasts

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest Inter-university contests in

group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English and other languages. Close liaison is maintained with the universities through listening forums set up to build up sustained interest in these programmes

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast from all stations generally twice and from some stations thrice a week for 30 to 45 minutes per programme. In the women's programmes, information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health, etc, is given. Talks, dialogues, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. Formation of listening groups both for women and children is being encouraged At the end of 1963, there were well over 1,465 women's listening clubs and 2,170 children's listening clubs in India

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast at convenient timings from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Vijayawada, Tiruchi and Hyderabad. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and in particular to acquaint them with the laws and problems of industrial establishments A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati and Kurseong.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast daily from Delhi, Srinagar, Jammu, Gauhati and Siliguri and in the Vividh Bharati service. Apart from light music, these include news, news-talks and short skits

AIR broadcasts programmes in nearly 82 tribal dialects of which the largest number (30) is represented in the programmes from the Gauhati station Such programmes are also broadcast from Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bangalore, Bhopal, Calcutta, Cuttack, Imphal, Indore, Jaipur, Kohima, Kurseong, Patna, Ranchi, Simla, Trivandrum and Vijayawada

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasise the various aspects of planned progress During 1963, more than 6,500 such programmes were broadcast

Programme Exchange

The Programme Exchange Unit (Internal) helps stations to exchange their best programmes During 1963, 7,844 tape-recordings and 6,959 scripts were thus exchanged The Unit also received 770 items from foreign broadcasting organisations during 1963 The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items About 100 broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad received 2,140 programmes under this arrangement in 1963 A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value A quarterly External Programme Supply Bulletin, published by the Unit, gives full details of programmes available for distribution

Transcription Service

The Transcription Service has more than 10,000 tapes in its Library This includes recordings of important speeches of eminent persons in the social and political life of the country and those who have otherwise enriched the culture and literature of India. In the field of music, the Library has a rich collection of authentic folk music, classical music of the Old Masters representing various Gharanas of Hindustani music and eminent musicians of Karnatak music. To co-ordinate the supply and circulation of

tape-recorded programmes to the different Units and Stations of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning in this Service.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. The AIR Liaison Committee maintains effective liaison with the radio trade and industry. At the stations, public opinion is associated with the planning and presentation of programmes through (*i*) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (*ii*) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (*iii*) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes, and (*iv*) Advisory Committee for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes).

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast from Delhi six times in English and four times in Hindi each day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day, in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; in Gorkhali once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri, Urdu, Bengali and NEFA-Assamese.

One hundred and twenty-seven bulletins in 29 different Indian and foreign languages are broadcast daily. The Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna, Jaipur and Jullundur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Kohima in six Naga dialects and Assamese, Shillong in seven dialects, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad in Gujarati and Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushto. Jullundur also broadcasts a bulletin in Punjabi. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and two in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreels on important occasions. A weekly talk entitled "Matters of the Moment" is broadcast every Sunday.

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 16 languages practically round the clock for listeners in Asia, Australia, New Zealand, Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden, Mauritius and Fiji and are in four languages, *viz.*, Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 12 languages, *viz.*, Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Pushto, Swahili and Tibetan. During 1963, programmes broadcast to listeners abroad totalled about 8,000 hours.

Production of Radio Receivers

From a small beginning of 3,036 sets in 1947 and of 1,50,596 sets in 1956, the production of radio receiving sets in India rose to about 4,00,000 sets during 1963.

Wire Broadcasting

Inaugurated on May 12, 1961, to enable low-income groups to listen to AIR broadcasts, the Wire Broadcasting Service covers the Lodi Colony, Kasturba Nagar, Aliganj, Karbala and Thyagaraja Nagar localities of Delhi. There are at present about 2,000 subscribers.

Broadcast Receiver Licences

There were 36,02,422 broadcast receiver licences in force, as on December 31, 1963. According to circle-wise breakdown, Bombay had the largest number of licences (5,09,521), followed by West Bengal (4,95,332), Punjab including Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir (3,95,876), Madras (3,76,645), Uttar Pradesh (2,95,773), Gujarat (2,78,782), Central Circle comprising Madhya Pradesh (2,29,522), Andhra Pradesh (2,16,464), Mysore (1,90,688), Delhi (1,88,015), Bihar (1,26,643), Rajasthan (1,09,244), Kerala (96,489), Assam (48,241), and Orissa (45,187).

Television

The Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959. This Service is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 25 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing in tele-clubs and for in-school teaching, the programmes are of two distinct types Programmes for viewing in the tele-clubs or the Social Education Programmes, broadcast twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays for a duration of 40 and 70 minutes respectively, are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues, discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, and short music items One hundred and eighty tele-clubs, with a membership of 3,600 and an estimated audience of 20,000 for each programme, are functioning in the Delhi region.

The UNESCO Project on Social Education, meant primarily to assess the effectiveness of social education telecasts on organised groups or tele-clubs, was undertaken with the co-operation of UNESCO in 1960 and completed in 1961 The assessment report prepared by the Indian Adult Education Society and published by UNESCO in 1963 has established the effectiveness of the television medium not only in communicating information but also in moulding attitudes

The School Television Section is putting out regular in-school instructional programmes on selected subjects supplementing the regular school instruction since 1961. Lessons in Chemistry, Physics and Current Affairs for the 9th and 10th classes and English lessons for the 6th class of the Higher Secondary Schools in the capital are being televised. Three hundred and ninety-four television sets have been installed in 214 schools. All the Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi are proposed to be covered in due course It is estimated that more than 35,000 students view science lessons, 50,000 students take advantage of lessons on Current Affairs, and 28,000 students view English lessons.

There are at present 551 television receivers in operation in Delhi.

THE PRESS

According to the seventh report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in September 1963, there were 9,211 newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1962, as against 8,305 in 1961 This marked an increase of 10.9 per cent over the preceding year.

Of the total of 9,211 newspapers, 623 were 'General Interest' newspapers and included 481 dailies and 36 non-dailies (published at intervals of less than a week) of A category and 106 dailies and non-dailies belonging to B category papers such as market reports, weather bulletins, etc. The number of periodicals was 8,588, of which 1,708 belonged to the B category.

The highest number (1,440) of newspapers was published in the State of Maharashtra, followed by West Bengal (1,273), Uttar Pradesh (1,196), Delhi (961) and Madras (873). Table 43 gives the Statewise break-up of newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that

English was the language of the largest number of papers (1,871), Hindi coming next with 1,781. The largest number of dailies (139), were, however, published in Hindi. Of the 83 dailies published in English, 34 were market reports or commercial bulletins. The respective percentages for newspapers published in major languages were · English 20.3; Hindi 19.3; Urdu 8; Bengali 6.4, Gujarati 6.1, Marathi 5 4; and Tamil 5.1. Table 44 shows the distribution of newspapers according to State and language, as on December 31, 1962

*Circulation of Newspapers**

Out of a total of 9,211 newspapers and periodicals published in 1962 data of circulation were available in respect of 5,494 The total average circulation of these papers was 212 59 lakhs as against 187.69 lakhs commanded by 4,698 papers in 1961. A study of the circulation of 4,217 newspapers, for which data were available for both the years, shows that the average increase during 1962 was 8 8 per cent over that of 1961 The increase in circulation in 1962 was shared by papers of all languages and periodicities While the dailies and the weeklies recorded increases of 11 7 and 9.9 per cent respectively, the highest increase according to languages was recorded by Sanskrit papers (16 7 per cent) followed by Telugu papers (11 4 per cent), Gujarati (11 3 per cent); English (10 3 per cent); Tamil (9 2 per cent), and Urdu (9.0 per cent) Table 45 shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1961 and 1962.

In 1962 newspapers in English continued to have the largest circulation, *i.e.* 54 26 lakhs or 25 5 per cent of the total Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 38.50 lakhs or 18.1 per cent Others in order of importance were : Tamil (26.39 lakhs), Gujarati (14 13 lakhs), Malayalam (14 11 lakhs), Marathi (13.33 lakhs), Bengali (11.10 lakhs), Urdu (10 56 lakhs) and Telugu (7.55 lakhs)

Table 46 gives the total number of papers for which data were available for 1961 and 1962 respectively, and their language-wise circulation in each of the two years

Newsprint

During 1963, only 90,000 tonnes of newsprint could be imported within the foreign exchange ceiling of Rs. 6.51 crores made available for the purpose. The quantity imported from various countries was : Canada 31,000 tonnes, Scandinavian countries 35,000 tonnes, USSR 20,000 tonnes; and Poland 4,000 tonnes.

The Nepa Mills could supply about 28,000 tonnes of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals The demand for newsprint was much higher but had to be restricted considerably due to continued difficult foreign exchange position

The eligibility of each newspaper for newsprint is determined by the Registrar of Newspapers for India on the basis of the size, page level and periodicity of the newspaper, its circulation and regularity of publication It is sanctioned on the Registrar's recommendation

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12 Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1963, textual services were received by about 4,120 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 446 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 1,100. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of India at headquarters numbered 227 on December 31, 1963

* Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free

TABLE 43

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY

(As on 31-12-1962)

State	General Interest Newspapers 'A' — Dailies (including papers issued at least 4 days a week)			General Interest Newspapers 'A' — Non-dailies			General Interest Newspapers 'B'			Periodicals — Weeklies			Periodicals — Fortnightlies (including tri-monthlies)		
	Morning	Evening	Total	Bi-& Tri-Weeklies	Weeklies	Total	Dailies	Bi-and Tri-Weeklies	Total	A	B	Total	A	B	Total
Andhra Pradesh	25	3	28	3	2	5	4	—	4	126	3	129	58	2	60
Assam	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27	10	—	10
Bihar	10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	6	68	17	4	21
Gujarat	29	1	30	—	1	1	1	—	1	89	14	103	49	14	63
Kerala	27	16	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	54	20	—	20
Madhya Pradesh	40	3	43	3	—	3	—	—	—	93	12	105	13	3	16
Madras	20	15	35	—	1	1	12	4	16	125	6	131	130	7	137
Maharashtra	60	16	76	3	2	5	40	2	42	285	29	314	91	11	102
Mysore	23	14	37	2	—	2	—	—	—	111	—	111	16	—	16
Orissa	1	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	9	—	9
Punjab	23	3	26	3	—	3	—	2	2	208	6	214	48	12	60
Rajasthan	14	5	19	2	—	2	—	—	—	142	4	146	24	4	28
Uttar Pradesh	49	19	68	7	—	7	4	5	9	411	25	436	88	3	91
West Bengal	22	3	25	3	1	4	8	5	13	202	18	220	128	10	138
Delhi	13	8	21	1	1	2	10	9	19	112	22	134	70	30	100
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Manipur	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1
Tripura	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	—	—
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
TOTAL	367	114	481	28	8	36	79	27	106	2068	145	2213	775	100	875

TABLE 43 (*concld.*)

State	Periodicals: Monthlies A	Monthlies B	Monthlies Total	Quarterlies (including bi-monthlies and half-yearlies) A	Quarterlies B	Quarterlies Total	Annuals A	Annuals B	Annuals Total	Grand Total A	Grand Total B	Grand Total Total
Andhra Pradesh	183	3	186	25	7	32	2	25	27	427	44	471
Assam	23	1	24	8	1	9	1	1	2	73	3	76
Bihar	62	7	69	19	4	23	1	13	14	172	34	206
Gujarat	192	51	243	34	7	41	3	5	8	398	92	490
Kerala .	186	11	197	25	4	29	2	52	54	330	67	397
Madhya Pradesh	49	9	58	18	8	26	1	1	2	220	33	253
Madras .	354	25	379	71	22	93	8	73	81	724	149	873
Maharashtra	516	92	608	175	36	211	45	37	82	1193	247	1440
Mysore	133	11	144	30	4	34	—	6	6	329	21	350
Orissa	48	2	50	14	21	35	—	37	37	89	60	149
Punjab .	181	39	220	22	115	137	3	28	31	491	202	693
Rajasthan	55	18	73	20	5	25	—	22	22	262	53	315
Uttar Pradesh ..	307	141	448	54	10	64	3	70	73	938	258	1196
West Bengal ..	433	50	483	191	75	266	16	108	124	999	274	1273
Delhi .	387	79	466	113	63	176	3	40	43	708	253	961
Himachal Pradesh ..	3	—	3	2	3	5	—	2	2	7	5	12
Manipur ..	5	3	8	3	—	3	1	15	16	17	18	35
Tripura ..	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	1	14
Nagaland ..	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5
TOTAL	3121	543	3664	827	385	1212	89	535	624	7397	1814	9211

TABLE 44

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE

(As on 31-12-1962)

State	English	Hindi	Assamese	Bengali	Gujarati	Kannada	Malayalam	Marathi	Oriya	Punjabi	Sanskrit	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Bilingual	Multilingual	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	60	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	238	77	47	35	1	471
Assam	14	5	16	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	15	76
Bihar . .	40	108	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	13	15	8	206
Gujarat	35	11	—	—	398	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	22	14	7	490
Kerala .	32	2	—	—	—	1	207	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	101	48	—	397
Madhya Pradesh . .	13	207	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	3	3	253
Madras .	223	7	—	—	3	3	7	2	—	—	2	446	44	12	83	40	1	873
Maharashtra	427	88	—	1	158	6	4	483	—	7	4	2	1	57	96	68	38	1,440
Mysore	57	1	—	—	—	216	1	8	—	—	—	5	2	14	27	15	4	350
Orissa . .	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	21	42	—	149
Punjab . .	75	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	1	—	—	206	69	136	1	693
Rajasthan . .	8	215	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	54	14	20	315
Uttar Pradesh	88	754	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	173	139	25	7	1,196
West Bengal .	372	91	5	545	1	—	—	1	11	3	2	1	2	24	133	67	15	1,273
Delhi	406	187	—	5	1	3	4	2	1	26	2	5	4	149	114	41	11	961
Himachal Pradesh .	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	12
Manipur	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	15	35
Tripura .	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL	1,871	1,781	21	589	562	229	224	500	81	158	16	465	291	749	945	580	149	9 211

TABLE 45

PERIODICITY-WISE COMPARATIVE CIRCULATION OF COMMON NEWSPAPERS 1961 AND 1962

Periodicity		No of Common Newspapers	Circulation (in '000) 1961	1962	Increase or Decrease	Percentage Increase or Decrease
GIN						
Dailies	A	307	4643	5188	+545	+11.7
Non-dailies	A	22	304	339	+35	+11.5
Dailies	B	40	23	25	+2	+8.7
Non-dailies	B	19	32	32	--	—
	TOTAL	388	5002	5584	+582	+11.6
Weeklies	A	892	4215	4548	+333	+7.9
	B	71	110	206	+96	+87.3
	TOTAL	963	4325	4754	+429	+9.9
Fortnightlies	A	308	1162	1244	+82	+7.1
	B	54	295	312	+17	+5.8
	TOTAL	362	1457	1556	+99	+6.8
Monthlies	A	1544	4882	5168	+286	+5.9
	B	272	673	667	-6	-0.9
	TOTAL	1516	5555	5635	+280	+5.0
Quarterlies & Half-yearlies	A	352	441	518	+77	+17.5
	B	166	261	302	+41	+15.7
	TOTAL	518	702	820	+118	+16.8
Annuals	A	25	198	212	+14	+7.1
	B	145	116	118	+2	+1.7
	TOTAL	170	314	380	+16	+5.1
TOTAL	A	3450	15845	17217	+1372	+8.7
	B	767	1510	1662	+152	+10.1
GRAND TOTAL		4217	17355	16879	+1524	+6.9

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are run from the head office in New Delhi The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur, Bhopal and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar, Hyderabad and Calcutta. Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay, Poona and Nagpur (Marathi), Ahmedabad and Bombay (Gujarati), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi) Of the Bureau's 19 regional and branch offices, 17 are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneswar, Bombay, Bangalore, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong, Madurai, Ajmer and Indore as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places.

TABLE 46

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1961 (REVISED) AND 1962

(Circulation in '000)

Language	G I N (A)				G I N (B)				Periodicals			
	1961		1962		1961		1962		1961		1962	
	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No. of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation	No of News-papers	Circu-lation
English	52	1,542	49	1,680	33	41	32	39	1,221	4,052	1,116	370
Hindi	106	777	84	752	6	3	5	2	1,084	3,822	959	309
Assamese	1	7	1	7	—	—	—	—	16	74	17	78
Bengali	10	248	12	305	1	1	—	—	380	944	310	805
Gujarati	32	375	28	420	1	*	1	1	360	995	332	992
Kannada	26	196	19	177	1	*	—	—	144	415	118	352
Malayalam	32	580	29	626	1	*	—	—	132	800	127	785
Marathi	37	466	28	505	6	11	2	1	305	912	275	827
Oriya	5	65	5	71	1	*	1	*	41	98	44	95
Punjabi	13	75	6	33	1	*	—	—	104	209	84	193
Sanskrit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	8	9
Tamil	26	659	22	670	5	13	4	2	273	2,418	249	1,967
Telugu	13	173	9	162	2	*	1	*	188	591	167	553
Urdu	60	324	48	243	2	1	1	1	439	913	387	812
Bi-lingual	8	96	7	46	19	10	17	10	581	643	469	635
Multi-lingual	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	353	371	322	384
Others	8	18	6	19	—	—	—	—	90	139	92	155
TOTAL	429	5,601	354	5,717	81	81	64	56	5,726	17,403	5,076	15,486

The Bureau also organises visits of newspapermen, writers and artists to important development projects in the country

In the States, liaison with the Press is maintained by the State Departments of Information and Publicity.

Press Consultative Committee

By a Resolution dated September 22, 1962, a Press Consultative Committee has been set up to bring about closer liaison between the Government and the Press on matters of common interest. The Committee consists of the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Chairman, the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting as Deputy Chairman, five eminent persons from the public, who are not connected with the Press, and 15 other members drawn from different sections of the Press, including the Presidents of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Languages Newspapers Association, the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Advertising Agencies' Association of India.

The functions of the Committee are to advise the Government on all matters relating to the Press which are referred to it, and also to discuss such general issues pertaining to the Press as are given notice of by the members.

The Committee, which held two meetings during 1963, suggested certain changes in the Press Council Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha in 1956 It also formulated a Code of Conduct for the Press with special reference to national integration and the emergency, which was forwarded to newspapers for adoption. The new Press Council Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on November 26, 1963

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens This freedom has been interpretted by the courts to include freedom of the Press Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". The words "reasonable restrictions" occurring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable

There are four main Central laws relating to the Press : (*i*) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, (*ii*) The Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (*iii*) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, and (*iv*) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1956. The Working Journalists Act was amended in 1962 to provide for payment of gratuity to a working journalist if he voluntarily resigns on any ground whatsoever after a total service of ten years and also on grounds of conscience if his total service is not less than three years It also provides for the setting up of wage boards for journalists from time to time. Under this provision, the Government of India appointed the second Wage Board for Working Journalists on November 13, 1963, with G. K Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as chairman.

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1963 was 305. Table 47 shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition for different years since 1931.

TABLE 47

OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language	1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1961	1962	1963
Assamese	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3
Bengali ..	3	18	38	38	54	36	37	39**
English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	†
Gujarati	—	1	11	6	3	7	4	6
Hindi*	23	79	186	100	123	109	94	93
Kannada	—	2	5	2	14	12	16	22
Malayalam	—	1	—	7	5	11	15	13
Marathi	—	14	6	16	13	15	21	16
Oriya	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	2
Punjabi	—	2	—	4	—	5	5	5
Tamil .	1	34	29	26	51	49	59	56
Telugu .	1	16	6	30	27	55	48	46
Konkani	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	28	167	281	219	296	303	307	305

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 752 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1963. These consisted of :

35 mm

(i) Films other than feature films, exceeding 600 metres in length	45
(ii) Short films, 600 metres and below in length	646
16 mm	
(i) Films other than feature films, exceeding 240 metres in length	14
(ii) Short films, 240 metres and below in length	47
TOTAL .	752

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes

TABLE 48

THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

	1956	1961	1962	1963
Social	160	162	174	162
Crime	11	30	43	39
Fantasy	49	23	21	20
Historical	4	15	5	12
Biographical	4	5	1	4
Mythological . .	37	32	30	21
Legendary .	25	26	21	20
Devotional	2	2	4	5
Children	2	1	—	4
Stunt	—	5	—	4
Adventure	—	2	8	18
Science fiction .	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	294***	303	307***	305

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, established by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, started functioning in 1961 Training is being imparted in acting, direction-*cum*-screenplay writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing. One hundred and twenty students are undergoing training in these courses.

*Includes Urdu, Bhojpuri and Rajasthani

**Includes one 16 mm film

†Includes ore film measuring 889 metres (The Boy and the Parrot) produced by the Children's Film Society.

***While the figure for 1956 excludes two documentary feature films, that for 1962 excludes one Tamil originally certified in 1959 but granted a fresh certificat under a new title in 1962.

The courses in the Institute are conducted by its own staff as well as guest lecturers drawn from the ranks of eminent producers, directors and technicians from the film industry. The Institute has its own processing laboratory and extensive studio facilities which are hired out to outside producers on condition that shooting is co-ordinated with the teaching programme.

Children's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society receives an annual grant-in-aid from the Central Government State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced 20 feature films : 'Char Dost', 'Jaldeep', 'Scout Camp', 'Haria', 'Yatra', 'Guru Bhakti', 'Meera Ka Chitra', 'Dilli Ki Kahani', 'Savitri', 'Story of Two Stamps', 'Mahatirath', 'Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj', 'Bapu Ne Kaha Tha', 'Raju Aur Gangaram', 'Hamen Khelane Do', 'Boond Boond Se Sagar', 'Chatur Balak', 'Pahadon Ki Pukar', 'Panch Putliyan' and 'Monkey and the Crocodile', and 13 short films : 'Ganga Ki Lahren', 'Bachon Se Baaten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladin and the Magic Lamp', 'Ekata', '26th January', 'Panchatantra Ki Ek Kahani', 'Saral Biswas', 'Id Mubarak', 'Hero', 'Chetak', 'Nyaya' and 'Jivraj Mahtane Balake Sathe Vartalap' In addition, the Society adapted two Indian feature films, *viz*, 'Ram Shastri Ka Nyaya' and 'Bal Ramayana' Adapted versions of three Russian and five British films were also prepared by the Society

The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957 Its films 'Id Mubarak' and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' won All-India Certificates of Merit in the State Awards for Films, 1960 'Savitri' won the same distinction in 1961, and was also awarded a Certificate of Merit at the Vancouver International Film Festival, 1962 In 1963, 'Panch Putliyan' was awarded the All-India Certificate of Merit

Besides arranging public exhibition of its films in cinema houses through commercial distributors, the Society also shows its films free of charge to children living in slum and rural areas through social welfare organisations and the Five Year Plan Publicity Units The Society is maintaining a library of 16 mm prints which are loaned to educational institutions, etc , at concessional rates.

International Film Festivals

During 1963, the following Indian films won awards at international film festivals

Feature Films

(1) 'Two Daughters' (Samapti and Post Master in Bengali) won the Selznick Golden Laurel in USA.
(2) 'Gunga Jumna' won the Paul Revere Silver Bowl for clarity and integrity in the presentation of contemporary issues at the International Film Festival, Boston.
(3) 'Munna' won a special award for photography at the IV International Festival of Documentary and Experimental Films, Uruguay.
(4) 'Sat Pake Bandha' won the Best Actress award for its leading lady, Suchitra Sen, at the III International Film Festival, Moscow

Documentary Films

(1) 'Jain Temples of India' won the prize for best Documentary at the International Film Festival of Religious Films, Vienna. It also won a Diploma of Honour at the International Film Festival, Locarno.

(2) 'Vinoba Bhave, the Man' won a Diploma of Honour at the International Film Festival, Locarno.

(3) 'Jaipur' won the Bronze Medal at the IV International Festival of Sociological and Ethnological Documentary Films, Florence.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm and film strips in 35 mm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

Recently the Government also instituted Certificates of Merit for the best and the second best story writers of feature films. A cash prize of Rs 25,000 has been instituted for the best feature film aimed at propagating family planning Another cash prize of Rs 20,000 has been instituted for the best feature film on national integration produced in 1964.

Documentaries and Newsreels

The Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is mainly responsible for producing short films and newsreels. Till the end of 1963, the Division had released 794 newsreels and 679 short films for exhibition in cinemas The Division today produces nearly 170 films per year. These include newsreels, documentaries, educational and scientific films During 1963, 21 films were produced through outside producers, and the Division also released 58 films produced by State Governments in their respective regions.

The shorts and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, *viz.*, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are of slower tempo so as to enable the rural audiences to understand them easily

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the weekly Indian News Review Items from foreign countries are received from 26 organisations as part of an agreement of free exchange of newsreel material Important events within the country are covered by 14 cameramen stationed at various centres in India. Sometimes the event covered by film units of the State Governments are also incorporated in the weekly newsreels

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events These are supplied by the Films Division on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one short film a week are released alternately to all cinemas throughout the country.

Prints can be obtained on loan by Government and semi-Government departments, educational institutions, hospitals, charitable, social welfare and other non-profit-making organisations. These are made available through the network of six branch offices of the Films Division at Bombay,

*See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1963

Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Lucknow and Secunderabad and also through the 91 Field Publicity Units of the FYPP organisation of the Government of India. Films are also loaned to individuals for non-commercial shows by these organisations on payment of nominal hire. Exclusive shows of documentary films and newsreels are also regularly held by the Division at New Delhi, Madras and Bombay. These shows are open to public on a small admission fee.

Documentaries approved for external publicity are supplied to 81 Missions abroad A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to some 36 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications to be carried out in the film Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark Films restricted to adults, *i e.* to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law, disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

During 1963, the Board examined 2,472 films. Twenty-three films (features 15 and trailers 8) were referred to Revising Committees. The Board granted 1,345 'U' certificates and 94 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films, the corresponding figures for Indian films being 1,048 and 9. Nineteen films (18 foreign and 1 Indian) were refused certificates. The total length excised from the films was 15,534 metres. A total of 1,767 films were declared by the Board as 'predominantly educational'.

Film Consultative Committee

In consultation with the various organisations of the film industry, the Government of India have set up a Film Consultative Committee to bring

about closer liaison between the Government and the film industry on matters of common interest and to advise the Government on matters affecting the film industry and its future development. With the Minister of Information and Broadcasting as its chairman, the Committee includes five eminent members of the public besides 15 other members drawn from the different sections of the film industry.

Film Finance Corporation

Following a recommendation of the Film Enquiry Committee, the Government of India set up the Film Finance Corporation in March 1960, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 50 lakhs now constitutes the issued capital, wholly subscribed by the Government. The Corporation grants loans to producers of films of good quality providing healthy entertainment. It gives preference to themes based on national problems, social and cultural, and subjects of universal appeal, to encourage production of works of art and of lasting value. Loans are generally given up to Rs. 3.5 lakhs per film at an interest of 9 per cent, subject to a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt and regular repayments.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1958 to 1963 are shown below.

TABLE 49

IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year	Raw Film		Exposed Film		Sound recording equipment (value in Rs lakhs)	Projection equipment (value in Rs lakhs)
	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)	Metres (lakhs)	Value (Rs lakhs)		
1958 . .	653 10	164 06	33 87	32 23	5 46	39·45
1959 .	649 84	277 32	40 82	38 58	2 17	24 32
1960	827 25	194 33	50 90	37 73	1 41	32 43
1961 . .	537 19	165 47	51 49	44 79	3 76	34·52
1962 . .	722 35	177 18	55 95	44 29	2·95	33 08
1963 .	807 09	204·02	27 95	27·28	2 09	31·03

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports.

A development of major significance to the film industry was the inauguration in September 1963 of the Indian Motion Picture Export Corporation Ltd set up under the Indian Companies Act with a total share capital of Rs. 1 crore to be subscribed by both the industry and Government Among the objects of the Corporation are to produce, purchase and export films and to develop and maintain facilities for marketing and exhibition of Indian films abroad.

Table 50 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during 1963.

TABLE 50

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS IN 1963

(in thousand rupees)

Country	Outright Sale	Rental	Total
Sterling Area			
Aden	14	1,57	1,71
Australia	17	8	25
Bahrain	1,07	—	1,07
British East Africa	18,23	3,36	21,59
British Guiana	19	25	44
British West Africa	2,04	13	2,17
British West Indies	1,40	1,06	2,46
Burma	20	9,34	9,54
Ceylon	2,279	71	23,50
Cyprus	7	11	18
Dubai	1,39	—	1,39
Fiji	2,13	90	3,03
Ghana	1,07	—	1,07
Gibraltar	34	—	34
Hong Kong	26	1	27
Kuwait	8	—	8
Malaysia	26,76	1,12	27,88
Mauritius	6,08	40	6,48
New Zealand	6	—	6
Nigeria	2,36	10	2,46
Nyasaland	10	—	10
Pakistan	66	—	66
Persian Gulf Ports	3,97	1,68	5,65
South Rhodesia	10	—	10
South Africa	2,59	20	2,79
Sierra Leone	21	—	21
Seychelles	3	—	3
Somaliland	6	—	6
Trinidad	74	—	74
Non-Sterling area U K	9,65	2,42	12,07
Afghanistan	11	51	62
Argentina	7	3	10
Austria	5	—	5
Belgium	9	—	9
Brazil	24	—	24
Cambodia	1,08	—	1 08
Canada	19	2	21
Chile	8	—	8
Congo	13	—	13
Cuba	8	—	8
Czechoslovakia	7	—	7
Dutch West Indies	49	—	49
Egypt (UAR)	43	—	43
Ethiopia	10	—	10
France	1,19	41	1,60
Finland	3	—	3
French North Africa	49	—	49
Greece	11	10	21
Hungary	9	—	9
Indonesia	51	—	51
Iran	2,13	—	2,13
Iraq	16	7	23
Israel	50	—	50
Italy	28	—	28
Japan	31	—	31
Lebanon	7,32	—	7,32
Laos	6	—	6
Madagascar	13	—	13
Morocco	7	—	7
Mexico	2	—	2
Netherlands	12	—	12
Norway	8	—	8

TABLE 50 (*concld*)

Country	Outright Sale	Rental	Total
Poland	6	—	6
Panama	42	—	42
Philippines	7	—	7
Rumania	5	—	5
Saudi Arabia	48	—	48
Spain	7	--	7
Sudan	3,90	43	4,33
Sweden	6	—	6
Switzerland	8	—	8
Syria	42	—	42
Thailand	4,49	25	4,74
Turkey	4	—	4
USA	2,68	1,19	3,87
USSR	3,80	—	3,80
Vietnam (S)	1,79	—	1,79
West Germany	54	—	54
Yemen	17	—	17
Yugoslavia	5	--	5
GRAND TOTAL	1,40,92	26,45	1,67,37

PUBLICATIONS

National Bibliography

Under the Delivery of Books (Public Libraries) Act, 1954, the publisher of every book in India is required to deliver at his own expense a copy of the book to the National Library, Calcutta, within 30 days of its publication. Pending the construction of a suitable building for the proposed Central Reference Library at Delhi, which will also receive a copy of every book published in India, its National Bibliography Unit was set up at Calcutta in 1957 This Unit brought out the first volume of the Indian National Bibliography (Annual Volume 1958) in November 1959 This cumulated volume covered Indian publications in Bengali, English, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu languages received in the National Library, Calcutta, during the year 1958. The Bibliography excludes musical scores, maps, periodicals and newspapers, keys and guides to text-books and other ephemeral material, such as trade catalogues, telephone directories, company reports and publicity pamphlets and so on

The Bibliography consists of two parts, each divided into two sections, classified and alphabetical—the first part dealing with general publications and the second with Government publications including those of quasi-government bodies

Since the publication of the first cumulated volume for the year 1958, the Unit has been publishing quarterly issues of the National Bibliography, the latest issue covering publications received during January-March 1963.

Revision of Gazetteers

As part of the general educational development under the Second Five Year Plan, the Government of India took up the work of revising the Gazetteers of India in 1957. They also provided financial assistance to the State Governments for the revision of District Gazetteers. The first volume of the "Gazetteer of India" has already been sent to the press, and a major portion of the second volume has been written. Of the District Gazetteers so far approved by the Union Government, 29 have been published, 15 are in the press, and 11 waiting to be sent to the press. Thirteen draft District Gazetteers are under scrutiny.

Copyright

The Copyright Act, 1957, which amended and consolidated all previous laws on the subject, came into force in January 1958. It provides for the establishment of a Copyright Board for adjudicating on certain matters specified in the Act. The Government of India also ratified the Universal Copyright Convention and it came into force in respect of India with effect from January 21, 1958. Until December 31, 1963, the copyright of 2,939 works, comprising 2,032 literary (including 9 foreign) works, 904 artistic works and 3 cinematograph films, were registered by the Copyright Office. The Government have also extended the operation of the 1957 Act to the works of more than 20 foreign countries.

Publications Division

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Union Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board It also acts as the distributor for some of the publications of the Sahitya Akademi, the National Museum, Lalit Kala Akademi, All-India Handicrafts Board, etc.

The Division publishes 17 journals including general and cultural magazines such as *Ajkal* (in Hindi and Urdu), journals devoted to the Plan such as *Yojana* (in English and Hindi), *Bhagirath* and *Kurukshetra* (in English and Hindi) as well as journals for overseas readership such as *Indian and Foreign Review* and *Traveller in India*

During 1963, the Division released a total of 296 books and pamphlets, both of general interest (including children's literature) and for tourist and Plan publicity, in various languages and sold about 22.50 lakh assorted copies of various magazines and pamphlets It also distributed free 46 lakh pieces, including publications connected with the Chinese aggression, during the same period.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the central organisation of the Government of India for popularisation and promotion of the activities of the State among the people through advertising and visual media of mass communication It is responsible for the planning, designing and production of publicity material on behalf of the various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways) and a number of autonomous bodies under Government In terms of media and techniques, the Directorate utilises display and classified press advertisements, printed publicity in the form of brochures, booklets, folders, posters, etc., and outdoor publicity media like cinema slides, metal tablets, hoardings, as well as exhibitions.

The Exhibition Division at headquarters and its 15 field units along with the railway exhibition-*cum*-cinema coaches and mobile vans organised a total of 755 exhibitions during 1963. The Division also maintains a

separate exhibition unit for family planning, which organised 767 exhibitions during the same period.

The Directorate placed 640 display and 8,751 classified advertisements and produced 3.02 crore copies of printed publicity material in 1963. The printed material is distributed by direct mailing from the headquarters as well as regional distribution centres at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The Directorates of Information and Publicity in the States perform similar functions in regard to advertising and visual publicity within their jurisdiction.

Advertising Council of India

Founded in 1959 by the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the Indian Language Newspapers Association, the Indian Society of Advertisers, the Advertising Agencies' Association of India and the Master Printers, the Advertising Council of India is an advisory and consultative body. Apart from evolving an ethical code for the conduct of advertising in the country and supervising the observance of this code, the Council concerns itself with problems of education in advertising and with public service advertising.

CHAPTER XII

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and manpower. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; about half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years At the end of the Second Plan it amounted to about 11 per cent of the national income

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Table 51 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1962-63 The preliminary estimates for 1962-63, which are subject to revision, show that the national income in real terms increased modestly by 2 4 per cent in the second year of the Third Plan (making a total of 5 per cent in the first two years of the Plan) as against the average annual rate of 6 per cent envisaged for the Plan period.

TABLE 51

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

Year	National income (in crores of rupees)		Per capita income (in rupees)	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1948-49	8,650	8,650	246 6	246 6
1950-51	9,530	8,850	26[illegible] 5	247 5
1955-56	9,980	10,480	255 0	267 8
1960-61	14,140	12,730	32[illegible] 7	293 2
1961-62	14,800	13,060	333 6	294 3
1962-63 (preliminary)	15,400	13,370	339 4	[illegible]4 7

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below

TABLE 52

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

(Base 1948-49 =100)

Year	National income		Per capita income	
	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices
1950-51	110 2	102 3	106 8	9[illegible] 2
1955-56	115 4	121 2	102 2	107 3
1960-61	163 5	147 2	13[illegible] 5	117 5
1961-62	171 1	151 0	133 7	117 9
1962-63 (preliminary)	178 0	1[illegible]4 6	1[illegible]6 0	1[illegible]8 1

The following table shows the distribution of national income (at current prices) by occupational categories.

TABLE 53

NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

(in crores of rupees)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*
Agriculture						
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	6,680	6,770	6,780
Forestry	60	70	70	110	120	120
Fishery	30	40	60	100	70	70
Total for agriculture	4,250	4,890	4,520	6,890	6,960	6,970
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises						
Mining	60	70	100	160	170	200
Factory establishments	550	550	780	1,320	1,540	1,690
Small enterprises	870	910	970	1,120	1,170	1,210
Total for mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	1,480	1,530	1,850	2,600	2,880	3,100
Commerce, transport and communication						
Communication (post, telegraph and telephone)	30	40	50	60	70	80
Railways	170	180	250	360	380	430
Organised banking and insurance	50	70	90	160	190	210
Other commerce and transport	1,350	1,400	1,490	1,760	1,840	1,900
Total for commerce, transport and communication	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,340	2,480	2,620
Other services						
Professions and liberal arts	430	470	560	740	790	840
Government service (administration)	400	430	570	900	1,000	1,170
Domestic service	120	130	140	190	210	220
House property	390	410	460	530	550	560
Total for other services	1,340	1,440	1,730	2,360	2,550	2,790
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	14,190	14,870	15,480
Net earned income from abroad	—20	—20	00	—50	—70	—80
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	14,140	14,800	15,400

The percentage distribution of the national income (net domestic product at factor cost) according to origin is shown in Table 54.

*Preliminary

TABLE 54
SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME
(Percentage of total national income)

	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*
Agriculture (including forestry and fishery)	49·1	51·3	45·3	48·7	47·0	45·3
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises	17·1	16·1	18·5	18·4	19·5	20·1
Commerce, transport and communication	18·5	17·7	18·9	16·6	16·8	17·0
Other services	15·5	15·1	17·3	16·7	17·2	18·1
Net earned income from abroad	—0·2	—0·2	0·0	—0·4	—0·5	—0·5

The share of Government (Government enterprises and Government administration—Central, State and local) in the generation of net domestic product at current prices is shown in the following table, both in total (crores of rupees) and percentage terms; the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 55
GOVERNMENT SHARE IN GENERATION OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(in crores of rupees)

Year	Net output of Government Sector		Total	Net output of Private Sector	Total net domestic product
	Enterprises	Administration			
1948-49	240 (2·8)	400 (4·6)	640 (7·4)	8,030 (92·6)	8 670
1950-51	290 (3·0)	430 (4·5)	720 (7·5)	8,830 (92·5)	9 550
1955-56	420 (4·2)	570 (5·7)	990 (9·9)	8,990 (90·1)	9 980
1960-61	570 (4·0)	900 (6·4)	1,470 (10·4)	12,720 (89·6)	14,190
1961-62	600 (4·0)	1,000 (6·7)	1 600 (10·7)	13,270 (89·3)	14 870
1962-63*	670 (4·3)	1 170 (7·6)	1,840 (11·9)	13,640 (88·1)	15,480

The share of Government in national expenditure is shown in the following table, both in total and percentage terms: the percentages are given in brackets.

TABLE 56
SHARE OF GOVERNMENT IN NATIONAL EXPENDITURE
(in crores of rupees)

Year	Current expenditure on commodities and services (administration)	Capital expenditure (administrative)	Capital expenditure (enterprises)	Total Government Expenditure	Net national expenditure at market price
1948-49	640 (7·1)	100 (1·1)	110 (1·2)	850 (9·4)	9,060
1950-51	560 (5·6)	100 (1·0)	170 (1·7)	830 (8·3)	10,030
1955-56	720 (6·8)	220 (2·1)	350 (3·3)	1,290 (12·2)	10,660
1960-61	1,140 (7·4)	350 (2·3)	430 (2·8)	1,920 (12·5)	15 330
1961-62	1,260 (7·9)	380 (2·4)	570 (3·6)	2,210 (13·9)	16,140
1962-63*	1,570 (9·3)	460 (2·7)	750 (4·5)	2 780 (16·5)	16 840

*Preliminary

SAVING

The volume and pattern of saving in the Indian economy for 1950-51 and for the years between 1955-56 and 1958-59, according to a study by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in Table 57.

TABLE 57

VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Government sector	93 84	69 92	128 92	114 42	103 00
Domestic corporate sector	32 16	54 33	53 69	17 20	34 27
Household sector	509 88	785·98	810 36	686 55	837 57
Rural	189 93	175 56	214 40	205·08	242 36
Urban	319 95	610 42	595 96	481 47	595 21
Total Saving	635·88	910 23	992·97	818 17	974 84
Total saving as percentage of national income	6·7	9·1	8 8	7 2	7 7

EMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1963 *

TABLE 58

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER, 1963)

	Number	Percentage of Total
Professional, technical and related workers	1,15,006	4 6
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3,599	0·1
Clerical, sales and related workers	74,000	2·9
Agriculture dairy and related workers	10,150	0 4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	6,478	0 3
Workers in transport and communications occupations	48,935	1 9
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,00,110	7 9
Service workers (e g cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc)	84,735	3 4
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere specified	1,22,245	4 9
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous work experience	18,53,155	73 6
TOTAL	25,18,463	100 00

On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas

Employment opportunities created during the Second Plan period fell short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour force every year. The shortfall amounted to about 20 lakhs. Besides, the increase in the labour force during the Second Plan was larger than originally estimated by about 17 lakhs The backlog of unemployment at the begin-

*For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour.' *Ad hoc* surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

ning of the Third Plan was thus estimated at about 90 lakhs. In addition there is a good deal of under-employment especially in the rural areas. According to the ninth to the twelfth rounds of the National Sample Survey conducted between May 1955 and August 1957, about 8 to 9 per cent of the employed population in urban areas and 10 to 12 per cent in rural areas worked on an average 42 hours or less per week and were available for additional employment. On this basis, the Planning Commission estimated the extent of under-employment in the country at 1.5 to 1.8 crores.

Some data relating to the addition to the labour force during the Third Plan as well as additional employment generated in the first two years of the Plan are given in the chapter on Planning.

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

Tangible Wealth of India

The Statistics Department of the Reserve Bank of India have made some estimates of the tangible wealth of India. The estimates, obtained by two different methods*, are based on various assumptions and sources of data. They are, therefore, essentially tentative and intended to be only as pointers to the broad magnitudes. Corresponding data for 1949-50 compiled by other pioneers* in the field are also given for purposes of comparison. The estimates of reproducible and total tangible wealth are reproduced in Table 59 together with the corresponding capital-output ratio. Table 60 gives the estimates of reproducible tangible wealth for various sectors in 1960-61 along with the figures for 1949-50.

TABLE 59

ESTIMATES OF TANGIBLE WEALTH IN INDIA

(*Rs in crores*)

	1949-50	1960-61 Estimate I	1960-61 Estimate II
A Reproducible Tangible Wealth	17,090	32,160	35,360
B Value of Land	17,850	20,240	20,240
C Total Tangible Wealth	34,940	52,400	55,600
D Ratio of Reproducible Tangible Wealth to Net Domestic Product	1.8	2.2	2.4
E Ratio of Total Tangible Wealth to Net Domestic Product	3.7	3.6	3.8

TABLE 60

SECTOR-WISE BREAK-UP OF ESTIMATE OF TANGIBLE WEALTH IN INDIA

(*Rs in crores*)

Sector	Estimate of tangible wealth** 1949-50	Estimate of tangible wealth** 1960-61
I AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES	**5,236**	**8,783**
1 Agricultural implements, including tractors	363	860
2 Livestock used in farms	2,428	2,702
3 Sheds, barns, etc.	880	1,366
4 Improvement of land and irrigation works		
(*i*) Private	1,304	2,415
(*ii*) Public	229	1,365
5 Plantations other than tea plantations, etc.	20	35
6 Forestry and fishery	12	40

*For details, see "Reserve Bank of India Bulletin", January 1963, pp 8—19

**Depreciated replacement cost at current prices.

TABLE 60 (*concld.*)

Sector	Estimate of tangible wealth**	
	1949-50	1960-61
2 MINING AND MANUFACTURING (LARGE SCALE)	**1,816**	**8,642**
1 Mining	110	183
2 Electricity generation and transmission	240	1,174
3 Tea plantations	133	282
4 Other factory establishments		
(i) Private	1,206	3,236
(ii) Public	127	767
3 SMALL ENTERPRISES	**763**	**1,200**
4 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	**2,387**	**4 218**
1. Railways	1,574	2 746
2. Communications	93	198
3 Vehicles	281	639
4. Transport animals	356	394
5 Shipping and navigation companies	18	135
6 Airways companies	17	42
7 Other transport companies	48	64
5. CAPITAL OUTLAY IN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION	**707***	**1,810**
6 TRADE AND COMMERCE	**1,772**	**3,398**
1 Wholesale and retail trade	1,704	3,260
2 Banks, co-operatives, insurance companie, etc	68	138
7 HOUSE PROPERTY	**4,405**	**7 113**
1 Urban . private	2,644	4 381
2 Rural private	1 761	2 732
8 REPRODUCIBLE TANGIBLE WEALTH	**17,086**	**32,164**
9. VALUE OF LAND	**17,854**	**20,241**
10 TOTAL TANGIBLE WEALTH	**34,940**	**52,405**

Land Holdings—Rural Sector

Some results of the survey on land holdings carried out in the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954-April 1955) have been presented in five reports (NSS Reports Nos 10, 30, 36, 66 and 74) According to the fifth report (NSS Report No 74) published in 1963 the total number of operational holdings in rural India was estimated at about 6 2 crores, commanding a total area of 33 6 crore acres with an average size of 5 43 acres The average size, however, showed considerable zonal** variation from 3-4 acres in North, East and South to 9-10 acres in West, Central and North-West zones

About 5 per cent of the holdings and 9 per cent of the area were under joint operation Individually operated holdings accounted for the bulk, in South zone these comprised 98 per cent of the holdings in the zone

One-fifth of the land operated was taken on lease under various forms of tenancy with different modes of paying the rent The proportion ranged from one-tenth in North to one-fourth in North-West

About 72 per cent of the holdings were fully or partially used for agricultural purposes The agricultural holding was of an average of 7 53 acres varying from 4 31 in East to 13 44 in Central India

The average operational holding was in five fragments (a fragment being a distinct and exclusive piece of land separated from any other piece

*Total of estimates for 'roads & bridges', 'public & semi-public capital in ports, docks, light houses etc ', 'public capital in aerodromes and aerodrome equipments' and 'public house property '

**For the purpose of the survey, the population zones are as follows North India—U P ; East India Bihar, Orissa, W Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura ; South India—Travancore-Cochin, Coorg Andhra, Madras and Mysore; West India—Bombay, Saurashtra and Kutch; Central India - Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh, and North-West India—Rajasthan, Punjab Pepsu, J & K, Ajmer Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

covered by the holding). In North and East, it was generally constituted of seven and in South of three fragments.

Permanent farm servants were 136 per thousand operational holdings excluding those of sizes under 0 005 acre, the maximum number being 255 in Central India.

Table 61 gives a consolidated account of some findings of the survey.

TABLE 61

LAND HOLDINGS—RURAL SECTOR

NOTE—*Figures in brackets have been obtained by excluding holdings of sizes less than 0·005 acre*

Population Zone	North	East	South	West	Central	North-west	All India
Total No of operational holdings ('000)	1,10,52 (1,04,67)	1,61,85 (1,56,49)	1,30,30 (1,14 09)	57,89 (44 82)	96,62 (81,13)	60,62 (48,92)	6,17,80 (5,50,12)
Total area operated ('000 acres)	4,11,71	5 43 07	4,31,92	4,98,84	8,82,87	5,88,70	33,57,11
Average size (acres)	3 73 (3·93)	3 36 (3 47)	3 31 (3 79)	8 62 (11 13)	9 14 (10·88)	9 71 (12 03)	5 43 (6 10)
Percentage of :							
(i) holdings below average size	66 15 (65 95)	66·37 (66 09)	72 11 (71 00)	70 03 (68 12)	70 40 (69 41)	70·42 (69 40)	72 72 (72 03)
(ii) area under such holdings	19 48 (21 13)	16 83 (17 69)	13 71 (16 36)	15 61 (21 63)	15 28 (19 42)	18 76 (24 20)	17 06 (19 55)
Percentage of holdings*							
(i) entirely owned	72 80	60 21	53 26	61 69	52 82	59·77	60·15
(ii) entirely leased in	5 83	18 53	24 92	16 96	16 61	17 52	16 94
(iii) mixed	21 37	21 26	21 82	21 35	30 57	22·71	22 91
Percentage of :							
(i) agricultural to total holdings	76 53	77 03	65 48	67 59	67 63	73·39	71 79
(ii) area under agricultural holdings to total operated area	99 24	98 88	99 63	99 91	99 48	99 76	99 49
Average size of :							
(i) agricultural holdings (acres)	4·83	4 31	5 04	12 74	13 44	13 20	7 53
(ii) non-agricultural holdings (acres)	0 12	0 16	0 04	0·02	0 15	0 09	0 10
Percentage of :							
(i) agricultural holdings below average size	67 45	65 89	71·06	67 37	68 47	69 54	72·29
(ii) area under such holdings	28 94	25·79	24 05	25 68	25 49	27 47	25 48
Area under agricultural holdings ('000 acres)	4,08,57	5,37,00	4,30,33	4,98,40	8,78,32	5,87,31	33,39,93
Total area irrigated ('000 acres)	1,38,97	82,97	1,04,67	25,98	46,51	95,93	4,95,03
Percentage of area irrigated by :							
(i) canal	35 19	25 62	32 17	18 48	28·06	39 85	32 31
(ii) tank	10 67	25 94	33·18	2 85	38 66	2 21	18 57
(iii) well	45 90	4 71	22·09	72 40	27·87	41 78	32 86
(iv) other sources	7 75	43 17	11 14	5 81	5 20	15 95	15 65
(v) unspecified	0 49	0 56	1 42	0 46	0 21	0 21	0·61

Land Utilisation

The NSS conducted a survey of land utilisation and crop-cutting experiments, in the fourteenth round (July 1958-June 1959). Some results of the survey are detailed in the NSS Report No. 73. According to it, India (excluding some hilly and forest areas in Assam, Manipur and Tripura and Ladakh district of Jammu and Kashmir) had an estimated gross** area of

*Excludes holdings of sizes below 0 005 acre

**Gross area under a crop consists of the area under the crop (i) grown singly, plus (ii) grown in mixture. Thus the total of the gross areas under several crops may exceed the geographical area under these crops.

nearly 25.9 crore acres under seven major cereal crops in the autumn, winter and spring seasons of 1958-59. Table 62 gives the break-up of the area under the different crops by administrative zones*.

TABLE 62

ESTIMATED GROSS AREA UNDER MAJOR CEREAL CROPS

(in thousand acres)

Administrative Zone	Rice	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Maize	Wheat	Barley	Total
1 North	19,76	39,70	1,69,35	—	51,12	1,07,97	23,98	4,11,88
2. Central	1,98,79	1,18,28	46,84	1	51,36	2,15,59	89,17	7,20,04
3 East	3,94,79	65	87	11,88	25.70	25,81	22,85	4,82,55
4. South	1,71,93	1,16,09	43,48	22,13	7,84	80	—	3,62,27
5. West	81,21	3,28,51	1,13,74	36,50	9,28	41,90	53	6,11,67
All India	8,66,48	6,03,23	3,74,28	70,52	1,45,30	3,92,07	1,36,53	25,88,41

Tilling Methods and Rural Amenities

Data on some socio-economic aspects of the Indian villages have been obtained from the tenth to the twelfth rounds (December 1955-August 1957) of the National Sample Survey. According to these, 64 to 67 per cent of all the villages had a population below 500, whereas the number of villages with a population above 2,000 constituted between 4 2 and 5 6 per cent of all villages. The villages with a population between 501 and 1,000 constituted 19 to 21 per cent and those with above 3,000 constituted between 1 7 and 2 4 per cent

In about 97 per cent of the villages tilling was done with the help of animals Only 0 4 to 0 9 per cent of the villages had the power-driven system, whereas in 1 3 to 2 3 per cent of the villages the mixed system prevailed Non-chemical manures (cowdung, green manures, composts, etc.) were used in 64 per cent and 75 per cent, respectively, of the villages in the twelfth and eleventh rounds, whereas chemical manures were used in only 0 1 per cent villages for each round

Chemical as well as non-chemical manures were used in 29 and 21 per cent, respectively, of the villages in these two rounds. About 22 per cent of the villages received water from wells, 10 to 12 per cent received canal and river water, 6 to 8 per cent from tanks and a few others from tubewells and anicuts In about 21 per cent of the villages, the mixed system of irrigation was in vogue Thirty-four to 36 per cent of villages had none of these systems and probably had to depend on the rains

The thirteenth round was conducted during September 1957 to May 1958, with the main object of collecting data on some basic amenities of life The following table shows the average distances of certain amenities from the villages

TABLE 63

AVERAGE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM VILLAGES TO IMPORTANT AMENITIES (DECEMBER 1955—MAY 1958)

	Tenth round	Eleventh round	Twelfth round	Thirteenth round
Primary school	1 3	1 4	1 2	—
Post office	4 0	3 8	3 6	—
Police station	7 6	8 2	—	7·0
Hospital	9·0	8 8	8 6	6 9
High school	10 5	10 2	10 0	7·3
Telephone office	11 5	11·5	11 1	8 8
Railway station	20 5	20·2	—	—

*The States which were included in the various administrative zones for the purpose of the study are : North India—Rajasthan, Punjab, J & K, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh; Central India—U P. and Madhya Pradesh; East India— Bihar, Orissa West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura; South India—Andhra, Madras and Kerala; and West India—(former) Bombay and Mysore.

According to the thirteenth round, fair weather roads connected 14.4 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 15.4 per cent to the hospital and 13.2 and 17 per cent to the nearest telegraph office and police station respectively. For all-weather roads, the percentages of villages were 35.1, 36 4, 31.5 and 38 respectively. Others, including mixed type and river and canal links, connected 45 per cent of villages to the nearest high school, 43 per cent to the nearest hospital, 52 1 per cent to the telegraph office and 41 per cent to the nearest police station.

The percentage of villages with radio facilities was 11 6 in the eleventh round and 15 in the thirteenth. The percentage for public libraries had also increased from 7.1 to 9. In the eleventh and twelfth rounds, about 19 per cent of the villages had a weekly or daily newspaper coming into them. Under the thirteenth round, data were collected separately for the two categories of papers; 14.7 per cent received a daily newspaper and 13.5 per cent a weekly

The thirteenth round shows that private chambers constituted nearly 68 per cent of all medical institutions in villages. Next in importance were dispensaries. Hospitals accounted for only 5 per cent of all the medical institutions. However, a private chamber attended on an average to only five patients per day, a dispensary to 18 and a hospital to 54 patients per day Nearly one-third of the total number of doctors in villages were allopaths, the rest being homoeopaths, hakims, vaids, etc.

Housing Pattern

Results of the twelfth round of the National Sample Survey (March-August 1957) on housing conditions in rural and urban areas show that about 73 per cent of the households in the rural area and 76 per cent in the urban area possessed not more than two rooms each About 44 per cent rural households and 76 per cent of the households in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, and 54 per cent in other big towns lived in one room

The percentage of households with four or more persons per room in the rural areas was about 20 and in the urban areas about 17 In the cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras about 21 per cent of the households had to accommodate four or more persons per room In both rural and urban areas about half of the households occupied floor-space between 101 and 300 square feet, this being the most numerous floor-space group in the rural as well as urban areas The percentage of households with per capita floor-space up to 50 square feet was 44 in the rural and 47 in the urban areas.

About 69 per cent of the rural households had drinking water from tanks and ponds and 12 per cent from tubewells; tap water was almost unknown to rural areas. In the urban sector, 92 per cent of households in the four big cities, 86 per cent in the big towns and about 39 per cent in small towns had drinking water from municipal taps. Nearly 47 per cent of the total number of urban households did not get any municipal tap water, and about 31 per cent of the households had to depend for their supply of drinking water on tanks and ponds.

A built-up latrine was used by only 3 per cent of the rural households, either in exclusive or common use with other households In the urban sector, 44 per cent of the households did not use any built-up latrine, about 37 per cent used it in common, whereas only 19 per cent had a latrine for individual household use

Labour Force

According to the fourteenth round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1958 and June 1959, labour force in the urban

areas constituted 33 per cent of the population, both male and female, comprising 31.8 per cent gainfully employed and 1.2 per cent unemployed. Those not in labour force (students, house workers, too young, too old and others) accounted for 65.8 per cent, while 1.2 per cent were not recorded. About 81.6 per cent of the labour force were found to have no technical education. Of the gainfully employed, nearly 54 per cent were employees, 1.3 per cent employers, 34.2 per cent own account workers and 10.5 per cent unpaid family enterprise workers. On an average, gainfully employed persons in urban areas work for 5.8 days in principal occupation in a week.

In rural areas,* persons (male and female) in labour force represented 42.7 per cent of population, comprising 41 per cent gainfully employed and 1.7 unemployed. Persons not in labour force constituted 57.2 per cent of the population; 0.1 per cent were not recorded. The main bulk (81.4 per cent) of the employed were engaged in agriculture and livestock, 6.8 per cent in manufacturing (mainly of food, beverage, tobacco and textiles), 4.4 per cent in educational, medical, public, personal and other services, 2.4 per cent in trade and commerce, and the rest in forestry, fishing, construction, mining, transport and other occupations.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the preliminary results of the fifteenth round of National Sample Survey, conducted between July 1959 and June 1960, consumer expenditure** in rural areas per person per year (365 days) works out to about Rs. 247, the corresponding figure for the urban areas was Rs. 334.6. The average household size in rural areas was 5.2 and in urban areas 4.8.

The expenditure on food articles in rural areas constituted about 69.2 per cent of the total consumer expenditure, while in respect of the urban areas this percentage was 61.4. Other important items of expenditure were clothing (8 per cent of the total consumer expenditure in rural areas and 6.2 per cent in urban areas) and fuel and light (5.9 per cent in rural areas and 6.3 per cent in urban areas).

The average expenditure on clothing per year (365 days) was about Rs. 19.7 per person for rural areas and Rs. 20.7 per person for urban areas.

In the fifteenth round households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to per capita monthly expenditure classes. The percentage distribution of households in the rural and urban areas of the country according to per capita monthly expenditure classes is indicated in Table 64.

TABLE 64

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY PER CAPITA MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (JULY 1959—JUNE 1960)

Per capita expenditure per month (in rupees)	Percentage of total number of households	
	Rural	Urban
0—8	6.5	2.2
8—11	12.5	6.1
11—13 ..	10.4	5.8
13—15 .	10.2	6.7
15—18 .	14.5	11.2
18—21 .	10.8	10.6
21—24	7.9	7.5
24—28 .	7.3	8.1
28—34	8.6	10.4
34—43	5.6	10.0
43—55	2.7	8.0
55 and above ..	3.0	13.4

*The data are based on the third of the six sub-rounds conducted in the rural areas.
**Details of consumer expenditure pattern are given in NSS Draft Report No. 97.

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the fifteenth round of the National Sample Survey, the consumer expenditure per person per month (30 days) in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 20.30; in urban areas it was Rs. 27.5 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi was Rs. 40.4.

The patterns of consumption in the rural and urban areas were also different. While about 42.4 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 24.6 per cent and for the four major cities 15.5; the percentages of expenditure on all food articles were much higher as seen above. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and light was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their proportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because of the preponderance of villages in the country.

Middle-Class Income and Expenditure

The income-distribution and expenditure-pattern of middle-class families, in four major cities, based on the Middle-Class Family Living Survey, 1958-59, are given in Tables 65 and 66.

TABLE 65

DISTRIBUTION OF MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES BY INCOME (1958-59)

Monthly income group (in Rs.)	Percentage of families in each income group to the total number of families			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
0—75	0·2	1·0	0·5	2·5
75—100	1·2	3·4	1·9	9·4
100—150	10·8	13·8	12·5	19·4
150—200	16·0	16·6	19·7	18·6
200—300	27·5	22·5	25·2	21·2
300—500	26·4	21·4	24·7	18·4
500—750	9·5	11·2	7·9	5·0
750—1000	4·0	4·6	3·2	2·2
1000—1500	3·2	3·5	2·5	1·5
1500 and above	1·3	1·9	2·0	1·8

TABLE 66

AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS (1958-59)

	Expenditure (in rupees)*			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
Food, beverages, tobacco and intoxicants	147·9 (38·8)	149·2 (42·1)	158·1 (40·7)	136·3 (42·1)
Fuel and light	14·2 (3·7)	12·9 (3·6)	14·3 (3·7)	14·5 (4·5)
Housing, household requisites and services	52·9 (13·9)	66·5 (18·8)	55·8 (14·4)	47·5 (14·7)
Clothing, bedding, head-wear and foot-wear	45·5 (12·0)	31·3 (8·9)	57·5 (14·8)	38·6 (11·8)
Miscellaneous	120·5 (31·6)	94·4 (26·6)	102·7 (26·5)	87·4 (27·0)
TOTAL	380·9 (100·0)	354·3 (100·0)	388·3 (100·0)	324·1 (100·0)

*Figures in brackets represent percentages to total expenditure.

Prices

The movement of wholesale prices in India over recent years may be seen from Table 67 compiled by the Union Ministry of Industry.

The decline in agricultural production and the consequent scarcity of supplies of consumables had begun to exert upward pressure on prices during the early months of 1963. The tendency continued throughout the year; even normal seasonal tendency for wholesale prices in general to decline over the second half of the fiscal year was not in evidence. The rise in the price level has thus been a matter of major concern.

The Government sought to meet the situation by limiting the scale of deficit financing and avoiding large increases in indirect taxation, in the 1963-64 budget, on domestically produced items of mass consumption. The compulsory deposit scheme was withdrawn from September 1963 in the case of non-income tax payers Pensions were increased and the terms of Family Pension Scheme for Government employees were liberalised in addition to compensation for rise in the cost of living. Apart from these, larger imports of rice were arranged, and larger quantities of rice and wheat were released from Central stocks to scarcity affected States, and the number of fair price shops was increased

In view of the expected larger crop of rice, Government decided to step up procurement to build up a substantial stock. State Governments were advised to stipulate margins to be maintained by traders and regulate trading practices through more effective supervision and inspection of trade transactions Restrictions were imposed on the movement of cotton in some areas and imports were arranged In the case of sugar, price and distribution controls were reimposed in April 1963.

It is, however, recognised that apart from the remedial measures, the primary approach to price stability has to be in terms of stimulating production and productivity.

TABLE 67

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Year	Food Articles	Liquor and Tobacco	Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	Industrial Raw Materials	Manufactured Articles			General Index
					Intermediate	Finished	Combined	
1955-56	86·6	81·0	95·2	99·0	100·1	99·6	99·7	92·5
1960-61	120·0	109·9	120·0	145·4	130·6	122·8	123·9	124·9
1961-62	120·1	100·3	122·1	142·6	138·8	124·6	126·6	125·1
1962-63	126·1	100·9	124·4	136·5	139·5	127·1	128·8	127·9
1963-64	136·8	119·6	139·6	139·5	139·6	129·7	131·1	135·3
Dec 1962	122·8	99·5	124·2	133·9	137·1	127·2	128·6	125·8
March 1963	123·4	114.2	135·7	135·2	136·3	128·0	129·6	127·2
June 1963	134·8	119·2	139·9	138·7	139·0	129·1	130·5	134·0
Sept 1963	139·1	118·5	139·8	141·2	139·4	129·8	131·2	136·7
Dec 1963	136·1	121·6	139·3	138·7	138·8	129·6	130·9	134·9
March 1964	142·1	119·0	141·7	144·9	144·7	130·9	132·8	139·3

Consumer Prices

The all-India working class consumer price index was up by 4 per cent in November 1963 as compared to a year earlier. Table 68 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51, 1956-57, and 1960-61 to 1962-63 as well as for the months of December 1962 and March, June, September and November 1963.

TABLE 68

WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

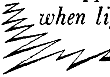
(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year	All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51	101	103	101	102	101
1956-57	107	116	102	112	113
1960-61	124	137	113	121	146
1961-62	127	142	115	128	149
1962-63	131	145	121	130	150
Dec 1962	131	143	121	128	151
March 1963	131	143	123	132	149
June 1963	134	145	128	132	150
Sept 1963	137	148	116*	136	152
Nov 1963**	138	148	116*	138	315

*For Calcutta, the old series was discontinued from June 1963 and a new series started with base 1960=100.

**Provisional

What happens when lightning strikes a transmission tower?



Imagine a city with its power supply cut off! No lights, no air-conditioning, no electric trains or trams! No factories and mills. No theatres ..That is what happens, unless electrical systems are adequately protected—by switchgear, control and relay panels L&T has a wide range of equipment vital to many aspects of the electrical networks from the generation of power to its control and distribution!

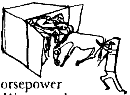
man can move mountains...





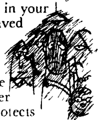
But not by faith alone! He needs equipment specially designed for the job: tractors, bulldozers, dumpers, scrapers, traxcavators, motor graders. .They often make the impossible possible Cut down time and costs on construction jobs. And that is what Caterpillar equipment is doing —helping to build giant dams for hydro-electric projects all over India.

50,000 horses on the job:



That is right. Not the horses —but the power they represent. A turbine can develop 50,000 horsepower and much more! Water and steam turbines manufactured by the world-renowned German firms of VOITH and GHH can convert the force of water or steam to drive huge generators

next time when the power fails...



Be thankful the fuse had done its job! Prevented an accident in your house, perhaps—or saved costly equipment from damage. And in large factories, switchgear performs the same function Cuts off power when it must—and protects equipment worth millions of rupees! Ensures at other times an unbroken flow of current—and prevents loss of vital production time!

guardian angel?



Yes! That's what control and relay panels are.They prevent burning out of giant generators and transformers—avoid damage that might run into crores! L&T designs and manufactures equipment of this type—veritably watchdogs of electrical networks!

Larsen & Toubro Limited *Divisions Electrical Equipment & Switchgear · Dairy & Refrigeration · Earthmoving & Agricultural Equipment · Drilling & Mining · Heavy Plant · Industrial Appliances · Instruments · Civil Engineering · Erection · Manufacture · Servicing*

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CHAPTER XIII

PLANNING

Planning was advocated in India much before independence, by individuals, groups, the Congress Party as well as the Government. A number of committees had been set up and proposals made for post-war reconstruction and development. It was, however, after independence that the Government of India set up the Planning Commission in March 1950, to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources". The First Five Year Plan, finalised in the light of public discussion, was submitted to Parliament in December, 1962.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional frame-work adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people"

The long-term objectives of doubling the national and per capita incomes (from the levels obtaining at the beginning of the First Plan) and raising the consumption standards were laid down in the First and Second Plans*, which were based on certain assumptions and prevailing conditions. In view of the very rapid growth of population in the 1951—61 decade, and the likely trends, the Third Plan lays down the following long-term objectives to be attained by 1975-76 · (*i*) a cumulative rate of growth as near as possible to 6 per cent per annum so as to secure more than a doubling of national income (from Rs. 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 34,000 crores in 1975-76 at 1960-61 prices) and a 61 per cent increase in per capita income (from Rs. 330 in 1960-61 to Rs 530 in 1975-76)**; (*ii*) the creation of employment outside agriculture for more than 4 6 crore persons so as to reduce the proportion of population dependent on agriculture from about 70 per cent to about 60 per cent, and (*iii*) the provision of universal education up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitution

A principal objective to be firmly kept in view is to stabilise the growth of population over a reasonable period The step-up in the net investment rate has to be from about 11 per cent of national income at the end of the Second Plan to 14-15 per cent, 17-18 per cent and 19-20 per cent per annum by the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively. The major part of the increase in investment will have to be financed by domestic savings; the net saving-income ratio will have to rise from about 8 5 per cent in 1960-61 to about 11 5 per cent, 15-16 per cent and 18-19 per cent at the end of Third, Fourth and Fifth Plans, respectively.

Another objective is to ensure that the economy can, after a period of ten years or so, reduce substantially dependence on assistance from abroad This also postulates a steady and sizable increase in exports through appropriate policies and measures.

FIRST AND SECOND PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56), through its emphasis on agriculture, irrigation, power and transport, aimed at creating the base

*For more details, *see* "India 1962", p 175

**National and per capita income figures given in this chapter differ somewhat from those given in the chapter on 'Economic Structure', which are based on later computations

for more rapid economic and industrial advance in the future. It also initiated some of the basic policies by way of social change and institutional reforms. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) carried these policies a step further and placed before the nation the goal of socialist pattern of society It laid emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries and defined the key role which the public sector was to play in the economic development of the country.

Investment during the two Plans totalled Rs. 10,110 crores—Rs. 5,210 crores in the public sector* and Rs. 4,900 crores in the private sector—increasing the average annual level of investment in the economy from Rs. 500 crores at the beginning of the decade to Rs. 1,600 crores at its end.

Programmes for agriculture and irrigation took up 31 and 20 per cent of public sector outlay in the First and Second Plans, respectively. With the Second Plan shift of emphasis to industries, the share of industries and minerals was increased from 4 per cent in the First to 20 per cent in the Second Plan For power, the allocations in the two Plans were 13 and 10 per cent. Transport and communications received equally high priority in both Plans, accounting for 27 and 28 per cent, while social services and miscellaneous took up 23 and 18 per cent of the outlays in the First and Second Plans

Of the public sector outlay, Rs. 1,772 crores, or 90 per cent of the total of Rs 1,960 crores in the First Plan, and Rs 3,510 crores**, or 76 per cent of the outlay of Rs. 4,600 crores in the Second Plan, came from internal resources, the remaining comprised external assistance†.

During the Second Plan in particular, there was a substantial step-up in the tax effort A number of new direct and indirect taxes were introduced. The gap in resources was made up through partly deficit financing and partly external assistance. Deficit financing during the Second Plan was roughly of the order of Rs 948 crores

Over the period of the first two Plans (1951—1961), national income is estimated to have increased by 42 per cent. Per capita income increased by about 16 per cent only, owing to a rapid population growth

The national income figure, however, does not adequately indicate the actual growth potential built up in the economy Even the striking rise in the index of industrial production of about 95 per cent (average annual rate of about 9 5 per cent) does not reflect fully the extent of industrialisation that has taken place, for the index does not take into account the output of all new industries as well as the qualitative changes. In fact the decade has witnessed the beginning of an industrial revolution. Particularly in the five years of the Second Plan, the growth and diversification of industry have been remarkable. The main achievements during the decade are presented in Table 72 along with the targets and a mid-term appraisal of achievements of the Third Plan

The industrial advance and the growth-rate in national income could have been greater but for certain limiting factors (*i*) agricultural growth-rate was discontinuous and was not adequate for supporting a higher rate of industrial growth as well as for increasing exports, (*ii*) the execution of some of the power projects as also the new fertiliser projects and the heavy chemical project had to be delayed because of foreign exchange difficulties, (*iii*) India's exports over the decade were stagnant, partly due to the fact that the programme for exports had not been regarded as an integral part of the Five Year Plans; (*iv*) some avoidable delays occurred in the formulation as well

*The public sector also incurred Rs 1,350 crores on current outlay

**Includes subscriptions to Government loans by (i) Reserve Bank, and (ii) State Bank out of PL 480 deposits

†External assistance in the Second Plan was Rs 1,090 crores including investment of PL 480 funds in special securities by Reserve Bank in 1960-61

as the execution of certain projects both in the industrial and the agricultural spheres because of administrative inadequacies. The Third Plan emphasises these and other limiting factors and suggests determined action with regard to them

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Third Five Year Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66) has been formulated keeping in view the long-term objectives for the next fifteen years which have already been described Its immediate aim is : (*i*) to secure an increase in national income of over 5 per cent per annum, and at the same time ensure a pattern of investment so as to sustain this rate of growth during subsequent Plan periods; (*ii*) to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains and increase agricultural production to meet the requirements of industry and exports, (*iii*) to expand basic industries like steel, chemicals, fuel and power, and establish machine-building capacity, so that the requirements of further industrialisation can be met within a period of ten years or so mainly from the country's own resources; (*iv*) to utilise to the fullest possible extent the manpower resources of the country and to ensure a substantial expansion in employment opportunities; (*v*) to establish progressively greater equality of opportunity and to bring about reduction in disparities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power National income would increase by about 30 per cent from Rs 14,500 crores in 1960-61 to about Rs. 19,000 crores by 1965-66 (at 1960-61 prices) per capita income would rise by about 17 per cent from Rs 330 in 1960-61 to about Rs 385 in 1965-66.

Outlay and Allocations

The total cost of the physical programmes in the Third Plan, which include certain measures in preparation for the Fourth Plan, exceeds Rs. 8,000 crores for the public sector and is Rs 4,100 crores* (estimated) for the private sector The estimate of financial resources for the public sector, however, was placed at Rs. 7,500 crores The following table shows the distribution of this financial outlay by major heads (the corresponding expenditure during the Second Plan is also shown for comparison)

TABLE 69

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SECTOR OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS

	Second Plan		Third Plan	
	Total expenditure (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs crores)	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	530	11	1 068	14
Major and medium irrigation .	420	9	650	9
Power	445	10	1 012	13
Village and small industries ..	175	4	264	4
Organised industry and minerals ..	900	20	1,520	20
Transport and communications . ..	1,300	28	1,486	20
Social services and miscellaneous	830	18	1,300	17
Inventories ..	—	—	200	3
TOTAL . .	4,600	100	7,500	100

*Excludes Rs 200 crores, estimated transfer from the public to the private sector.

Of the total outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores in the public sector, investment (in the sense of expenditure on capital account) is estimated at Rs. 6,300 crores and current outlay at Rs. 1,200 crores. This does not include contribution in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works or the contribution of local bodies out of their own resources.

The investment by the private sector during the period of the Third Plan is estimated at Rs. 4,100 crores, thus making a total investment in the public and private sectors together of Rs. 10.400 crores. The break-up of the public and private sector investments under major heads of development is given below, the corresponding investment during the Second Plan being also shown side by side for comparison.

TABLE 70

INVESTMENT IN SECOND AND THIRD PLANS

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan				Third Plan			
	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent	Public sector	Private sector	Total	Per cent
Agriculture and community development	210	625	835	12	660	800	1,460	14
Major and medium irrigation	420	*	420	6	650	*	650	6
Power	445	40	485	7	1,012	50	1,062	10
Village and small industries	90	175	265	4	150	275	425	4
Organised industry and minerals	870	675	1,545	23	1,520	1,050	2,570	25
Transport and communications	1,275	135	1,410	21	1,486	250	1,736	17
Social services and miscellaneous	340	950	1,290	19	622	1,075	1,697	16
Inventories		500	500	8	200	600	800	8
TOTAL	3,650	3,100*	6,750	100	6,300	4,100**	10,400	100

The manner of financing the public sector outlay of Rs. 7,500 crores would be as shown in the following table. The corresponding position for the Second Plan is also shown alongside.

*Included under agriculture and community development.

**Excludes transfers from the public to the private sector.

TABLE 71

FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Second Plan (1956—61) estimated	Third Plan (1961—66)		
		Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues (on the basis of existing taxation)	—50	410	140	550
2. Contribution of Railways	150*	100	—	100
3 Surpluses of other public enterprises	**	300	150	450
4. Loans from the public (net)	780†	475	325	800
5 Small savings (net)	400	213	387	600
6. Provident funds (net), steel equalisation fund (net) and balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	230	716	—176	540
7. Additional taxation, including measures to increase surpluses of public enterprises	1,052	1,100	610	1,710
8 Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	1,090††	2,200	—	2,200
9. Deficit financing	948	524	26	550
TOTAL	4,600	6,038	1,462	7,500

The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan was roughly estimated at 90 lakhs Another 1 5 to 1.8 crores were under-employed. The addition to the labour force may be of the order of 1.7 crores during the Third Plan. The Plan, however, visualises increase in employment to the extent of only 1 4 crores—about 35 lakhs in agriculture and about 1.05 crores outside agriculture There may also be some reduction in under-employment during the Third Plan. Thus, even to provide employment to all new entrants to the labour force, there is need to create additional employment opportunities for 30 lakh persons. This is considered to be an essential objective in the Third Plan. It is, therefore, proposed that (*i*) efforts should be made to spread out employment more widely and evenly than in the past; (*ii*) a fairly large programme of rural industrialisation should be undertaken with emphasis on rural electrification, development of rural industrial estates, promotion of village industries and effective re-deployment of manpower, and (*iii*) a rural works programme should be organised to provide work for an average of about 100 days in the year for 25 lakh persons or more.

Progress of the Third Plan

The report on the progress of the Third Plan during 1961-62 to 1963-64 is embodied in *The Third Plan, Mid-Term Appraisal.* The Planning Commission undertook the appraisal to bring to focus such aspects of Plan implementation as required special attention for achieving more rapid progress in the remaining two years. The report highlights the fact that the rate of growth of the economy and the increase in employment has been slow in the first half of the Plan period. While performance in some sectors like transport, power and education has been in accordance with the Plan

*Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

**Included in items 1 and 6 of the table

†Includes investment by the State Bank of India out of PL 480 funds

††Includes investment of PL 480 funds by the Reserve Bank of India in special securities in 1960-61.

or ahead of schedule, it is likely that targets in some fields, such as machine tools, aluminium, cloth, coal, steel, iron ore, cement, fertilisers, irrigation, cotton, oil-seeds and foodgrains may not be achieved.

In November 1963, the National Development Council considered and broadly agreed with the findings and recommendations contained in the appraisal report, and decided that the Central and State Governments should urgently take steps to remove the deficiencies and ensure the realisation of the objectives and targets of the Third Plan. It also proposed necessary action to be taken in various fields, with emphasis on agriculture, land reform, raw material supply, elementary needs of people, improvement of machinery for planning and of administrative efficiency and strengthening of Plan implementation.

The Central Government also considered and generally approved of the suggestions in the report. Several concrete steps have since been taken and more are expected to be taken shortly to overcome the shortcomings.

The Third Plan targets of production and development, and achievements during the first two years of the Plan, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown in Table 72. Data for 1950-51, beginning of the First Plan, 1955-56, end of the First Plan, and 1960-61, end of the Second Plan, are also given for comparison.

Table 73 sets out the pattern of Plan outlay‡ and progress of expenditure for 1961-62 to 1963-64 by major heads of development.

TABLE 72

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIRST TWO PLANS AND PRINCIPAL TARGETS AND MID-TERM ACHIEVEMENTS OF THIRD PLAN

Note The data have been converted from the original inch-pound to metric system on the basis of simple conversion factors

	Achievements					Targets 1965-66
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
Index number of agricultural production (1949-50 = 100)	95 6	116 8	139 7*	141 4*	136 8*	176
Foodgrain production (lakh tonnes)	5,49 2**	6,68 5	8,09 7***	8,10 4***	7,87.5†	10,16
Nitrogenous fertilisers consumed (thousand tonnes of nitrogen)	56	1,07	2,03	2,84	3 56	10,16
Co-operation short and medium term loans advanced (Rs crores)	22 9	49 6	202 8	228 1	267 0	530 0
Major and medium irrigation Potential (lakh acres, gross)	5,15††		1,21	1,28	1,43	2,95
Utilisation (lakh acres, gross)		5.62††	86	94	1,06	2 28
Index number of industrial production (1950-51 = 100)	100	139	195	206	222	329
—do— (1956 = 100)			133	142	153	
Production of						
Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	15	17	34	43	54	93 5
Aluminium (virgin metal) (thousand tonnes)	4 0	7 4	18 5	19 7	42 8	81 3
Machine tools (graded) (value in Rs crores)	0 3	0 8	7 2	8 5	11 5	30 0
Sulphuric acid (thousand tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,60	4 35	4,83	15,24

‡The Central and State Governments incur some additional outlay each year on maintenance of completed Second Plan schemes.

*Provisional **1949-50 production. ***Partially revised estimates

†Final estimates ††Net total of irrigated area.

TABLE 72 (*concld.*)

	Achievements					Targets 1965-66
	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
Petroleum products, refined (lakh tonnes)	4	37	61	62	69	1,00 6
Cotton Cloth						
Mill sector (lakh metres)	340,10	466,50	464,90	468 60	449,80	527,80
Decentralised sector (lakh metres)	81,40	159 50	208,90	242 90	243,00	318,50
Total (lakh metres)	421,50	626,00	673,80	711,50	692,80	846 30
Minerals						
Iron ore (lakh tonnes)	30	43	1,09	1 28	1,33	3,05
Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	5 52	6,38	9,86
Power installed capacity (lakh kw)	23*	34*	55 8	60 3	67 2	1 27
Railways freight carried (lakh tonnes)	9,30	11,58	15 65	16 00	17,90	24 89
Road transport commercial vehicles on road (thousand)	1,16	1,66	2,10		2,70	3 65
Shipping tonnage (lakh grt)	3 9	4 8	8 6	9 1	10 6	10 9
General education students in schools (lakh)	2 35	3 13	4,47	4 99	5,44	6,44
Technical education engineering and technology degree-level annual admission (thousand)	4 1	5,9	13 8	15 9	17 2	19 1
Health						
Hospital beds (thousand)	1,13	1,25	1 86	1 93	2 02	2 40
Doctors (practising) (thousand)	56	65	70	74 5	77 8	81
Exports (Rs crores)	624	609	631	668**	682†	850

*Figures relate to calendar years 1950 and 1955 **Revised †Preliminary

TABLE 73

THIRD PLAN OUTLAY AND PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE, 1961-64

(*Rs crores*)

Major head	Centre and States (combined)						States only	
	1961-66 Financial Provision	1961-62 (Actual)	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Budget)	1961-64 Total	1961-64 As % of col 2	1961-66 Provision	1961-64 Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agriculture and Community Development	1,068	147	187	227	561	53	919	494
Major and Medium Irrigation including Flood Control	650	104	120	117	341	52	630	334
Power	1,012	139	183	247	569	56	880	517
Industry and Minerals	1,520	186	258	365	809	53	70	51
Village and Small Industries	264	38	44	44	126	48	137	57
Transport and Communications	1,486	302	361	389	1,052	71	226	139
Social Services and Miscellaneous	1,300	214	261	265	740	57	863	443
Inventories††	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	7,500	1,130	1,414	1,654	4,198	56	3,725	2,035

††Expenditure in respect of Inventories is distributed under various heads

The outlay of Rs. 4,198 crores, during 1961-62 to 1963-64, accounts for 56 per cent of the total Plan provision. The first year's outlay accounted for 15 per cent, the second year's for 19 per cent and that of 1963-64 for an estimated 22 per cent.

Proportionately, the three years' outlay on transport was much higher than in other sectors, as a result of substantial increases made in the road programmes and additions in railway and post and telegraph programmes consequent on the national emergency. Outlays on agriculture, power and industry were also sharply stepped up from year to year. The States also increased the relative proportion of outlay on power. On the whole, except for transport and communications, which took about 25 per cent of the outlay in the first three years as against about 20 per cent provided in the Plan, the relative proportions of the outlay were maintained under most heads at the levels envisaged in the Third Plan

Table 74 indicates the financing of the Plan in 1961-62 to 1963-64

During 1961-62, normal resources including additional taxation, surpluses of public undertakings and borrowings, provided Rs. 700 crores of the Rs 1,130 crorse of Plan outlay, external assistance (Rs 262 crores) and deficit financing (Rs. 168 crores) accounted for the remainder. Tax receipts were fairly buoyant Additional tax effort at the Centre was substantial while the States made only a modest beginning On the whole, financing of the Plan did not lead to any strain on the economy though the difficult resources position in certain States led to overdrafts with the Reserve Bank

The normal resources position in 1962-63 was better than the revised estimates of Rs. 770 crores. For example, balance from current revenue was Rs. 90 crores as against(—) Rs. 42 crores shown in the revised estimates. Similarly, additional taxation yielded a higher amount. However, rupee resources that became available under external assistance (revised estimate of Rs. 437 crores) amounted to only Rs 336 crores and deficit financing was also lower at Rs 171 crores (as against Rs 207 crores). Altogether, the actual outlay during the year would turn out to be somewhat lower than the revised estimate of Rs 1,414 crores

The provision for Plan outlay in 1963-64 at Rs. 1,654 crores was Rs. 240 crores more than the revised estimates for 1962-63. Also, the budgetary provision for defence, which was increased from Rs. 376 crores to Rs 505 crores during 1962-63 consequent upon the declaration of the national emergency, was substantially higher at Rs 867 crores for 1963-64 To finance the additional requirements of defence and development, the Centre undertook a large taxation programme The States also made a significant tax effort The yield at both Centre and the States is estimated at Rs. 330 crores for 1963-64 and Rs 1,075 crores over the Plan period Thus a little over half the increase in defence and Plan expenditure is sought to be covered by additional taxation

The budget for the year involves a deficit of Rs 241 crores, after taking into account receipts from existing taxes, market borrowings, small savings, etc , and external assistance However, tax receipts under principal Central taxes in 1962-63 suggest a higher yield in 1963-64 which may reduce the deficit.

National Income and Employment

During the first two years of the Third Plan the annual rate of increase in national income is estimated at about 2 5 per cent as against over 5 per cent envisaged in the Plan National income is vitally affected by the trend in agricultural production which still contributes the largest proportionate share to national output despite the substantial progress achieved in transport, power and industries sectors The first two years of the Plan were marked by unfavourable seasonal conditions, with the result that the production levels of foodgrains and other crops did not correspond with

TABLE 74
FINANCING OF THE PLAN : CENTRE* AND STATES
1961-62 to 1963-64

(*Rs crores*)

	1961-62 Actuals			1962-63 Revised estimates			1963-64 Adjusted budget estimates			1961-62 to 1963-64 Total Centre and States
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	
1 Balance from current revenues	138	28	166	—94	52	—42	—433	30	—403	—279
2 Additional taxation	86	15	101	186	51	237	471	122	593	931
3 Railways contribution**	45	—	45	14	—	14	13	—	13	72
4 Surpluses of other public enterprises	13	21	34	8	20	28	46***	31	77***	139
5 Market loans†	62	85	147	97	104	201	113	87	200	548
6 Small savings††	25	65	90	43	59	102	67	68	135	327
7 Unfunded debt	40	14	54	45	14	59	47	18	65	178
8 Steel equalisation fund	13	—	13	7	—	7	6	—	6	26
9 Balance of miscellaneous capital receipts over non-Plan disbursements	40	10	50	167	—3	164	276	—56	220	434
10 Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance†	262	—	262	437	—	437	507	—	507	1,206
11 Deficit financing†	152	16	168	239	—32	207	233†††	8	241	616
12 Central assistance for State Plans	—322‡	322‡	-	—436‡‡	436‡‡	—	—450†††	450	—	—
13 TOTAL RESOURCES—PLAN OUTLAY	554	576	1,130	713	701‡‡	1,414	896	758	1,654	4,198

*Includes Union Territories

**Excluding the amount raised by way of changes in fares and freights which is included under item 2

***Excluding the amount raised by changes in postal rates, credit for which has been taken under item 2

†As defined in the Plan, receipts under market loans refer to net absorption of Government securities by the public Correspondingly deficit financing refers to changes in Government's indebtedness to the Reserve Bank Receipts corresponding to external assistance include net receipts from foreign grants and loans as well as net accretion of rupee resources arising from PL 480 imports during the Third Plan period

††Including Prize bonds, Gold bonds and receipts from Compulsory Deposit Scheme

†††In the Central budget provision was made for Central assistance of Rs 400 crores only The figure adopted here is Rs. 450 crores as subsequently it was decided to increase the amount by Rs 50 crores Correspondingly the figure of deficit financing has been increased.

‡Central assistance in respect of 1961-62 plan adds up to Rs 344 crores Of this, Rs 322 crores was paid during that very financial year while the balance was paid in 1962-63.

‡‡This is based on the data given in the State budgets and includes arrears in respect of 1961-62 paid in 1962-63

the efforts being made to increase agricultural production. The first year's output was higher than that of the preceding year, the index having moved up from 139.7 in 1960-61 and to 141.4 in 1961-62. But in 1962-63, foodgrain, sugarcane, jute and oilseeds production received a set-back; the provisional index for total agricultural production was 136.8 in that year. Certain trends would, however, suggest that the amplitude of fluctuations in the downward direction of agricultural output caused by fluctuations in weather conditions has been somewhat reduced over the past few years.

Industrial production increased by 6.5 and 8 per cent respectively in the first two years, which was, however, lower than an increase of 11 per cent per annum anticipated in the Plan. The general index of industrial production advanced by 15 6 per cent between 1960 and 1962. But progress in the capital and basic intermediate goods industries was much higher. The output of basic metals increased by 25 8 per cent, fertilisers 25 9 per cent, heavy organic chemicals 38 7 per cent, heavy inorganic chemicals 53.5 per cent, industrial machinery 47 per cent, transport equipment 21 per cent, electrical machinery 18 2 per cent, and of electricity generation by 30.6 per cent. The additional output in consumer goods industries, which have a large weight in the total index, has been comparatively less which accounts for the moderate rise in the aggregate index Also, in the case of several industries, shortages in the supply of raw materials have tended to cause a slower increase in actual output as compared to the addition to production capacity

Additional employment generated in the non-agricultural sector during the two years is estimated at 32 lakhs The increase in employment has been accompanied by an increase in the number of people seeking employment Registrations at the employment exchanges have gone up in the two years from 15 6 lakhs to 24.8 lakhs; a part of the increase is due to greater use of exchanges and their improved efficiency in securing placements. Unemployment among the educated classes also has shown an increase; at the same time shortages of manpower in professional and technical categories are being increasingly felt. The rural works programme is being implemented in 800 development blocks and is to be steadily expanded. A precise estimate of additional employment in the agricultural sector is not available

CHAPTER XIV

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture, the mainstay of about 70 per cent of the rural population, receives the highest priority in the programme Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, development of cottage and small-scale industries, etc

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150—200 sq miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958, the programme was being carried out in three different phases Under the revised pattern, on completion of the first stage of intensive development for five years the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the Community Development Programme for another five years but with increased provisions from the respective subject-matter departments. Before entering on the first stage, every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development

On January 12, 1958, the National Development Council endorsed the recommendations on democratic decentralisation made by the Study Team on Community Development set up by the Committee on Plan Projects, and laid down certain broad principles that should guide the establishment of Panchayati Raj. These principles have been followed by the States in evolving patterns suitable to local conditions. Panchayati Raj is under implementation in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh The other States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation for the purpose

The panchayat, the co-operative and the school are the basic institutions at the village level for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers, and artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in their own work

Till the end of January 1964, 4,877 stage I, stage II and post stage II blocks were set up, covering about 5 66 lakh villages and a population of 40 33 crores. There were also 318 pre-extension blocks functioning in the country The whole country has been delimited into 5,223 blocks, of which 5,195 blocks have been taken up under the programme. The remaining 28

blocks were kept for marginal adjustment. The State-wise coverage of the programme till January 31, 1964, is indicated below.

TABLE 75

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

States/Union Territories	No. of blocks delimited	No. of stage I & stage II blocks allotted	Population covered* (in lakhs)	Villages covered* (in hundreds)	Area covered* (in hundred sq km)	No of pre-extension blocks
Andhra Pradesh	445	455	3,34	27,1	2,75 3	—
Assam	160	125	1,18	25,8	1,22,0	35
Bihar	575	488	4,52	67,7	1 74,0	87
Gujarat	224	212	1,84	18,6	1,77,0	—
Jammu & Kashmir	52	68	32	6 6	2,22,8	—
Kerala	142	127	1,62	1 6	38,9	15
Madhya Pradesh	416	415	3,09	70,4	4,43,5	1
Madras	375	374	3,03	14,1	1,30,5	1
Maharashtra	425	425	3 28	35,8	3,07,5	—
Mysore	268	267	2,16	26,4	1,92,2	—
Nagaland	15	15	4	40	165	—
Orissa	307	272	1,74	46,5	1,55 8	35
Punjab	228	222	1,92	21 3	1 22,0	6
Rajasthan	232	209	1 89	32,2	3,42,3	23
Uttar Pradesh	899	897½	6,90	1 12,6	2,94,3	—
West Bengal	341	234	3 02	37,9	86,1	101
Union Territories	118½	97½	44	17,7	1,44,8	14
TOTAL	5 222½†	4,877	40 33	5,66 3	32 45 4	318

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash or kind or labour When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3 1 in the case of non-recurring items For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks

People's Contribution

People's contribution till March 31, 1963 amounted to Rs. 129 72 crores forming about 38 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs 343 63 crores.

Expenditure Under the Plans

Expenditure incurred during the First and Second Plan periods amounted to Rs. 235.57 crores The anticipated expenditure for the Third Plan period is Rs 321 9 crores, of which Rs 287.7 crores are earmarked for the Community Development Programme, Rs. 28.2 crores for the Panchayats and Rs. 6.0 crores for Central schemes

*Estimated on the basis of 1961 census.

†Excludes 11 blocks for Goa, Daman and Diu, one block for Dadra and Nagar Haveli, ½ block for Yanam and 53½ additional C D blocks formed due to the redelimitation of Tribal Development Blocks

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below.

TABLE 76

EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Expenditure Head	During First Plan	During Second Plan	During 1961-62	During 1962-63	Total
Block headquarters (including transport, office building, equipment, etc)	10,51	54,76	13,79	15,82	94,88
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,55	11,00	4 36	5,27	24,18
Irrigation and reclamation	10,83	48,59	12,05	11,39	82,86
Health and rural sanitation	3,79	16,87	5,49	4,66	30,80
Education	3,44	12,06	2,76	3,08	21,34
Social education	2,00	10,19	2,92	3,00	18,11
Communication	5,16	12,61	4,02	4,78	26,57
Village industries	2,18	7,11	2,96	2,80	14,95
Housing	1,73	10,90	2,93	3,04	18,60
Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc)	2,79	3,13	80	89	7,61
TOTAL	45,98	187,12	52,08	54,73	339,91
Central Schemes	20	2,27	45	80	3,72
GRAND TOTAL	46,18	189,39	52,53	55,53	343,63

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of development departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

In the Districts

The statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and MPs and MLAs of the district.

In the Blocks

At the block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers, who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under

the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in overall control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village levels is twofold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals and so forth.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, MPs and MLAs representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

The National Council for Study and Research in Community Development supervises the entire training programme implemented through a network of training centres

The National Institute of Community Development, which is the apex institution, functions through the Study and Research Wings at Mussoorie and the Instruction Wing at Rajpur, Dehra Dun. The Study Wing offers orientation courses to key personnel—administrative, technical and non-official. The Research Wing undertakes investigation of current problems through its own staff and through universities, orientation and study centres and social education organisers' training centres The Instruction Wing conducts courses for instructors as also for District Panchayat Officers and SDOs Up to December 1963, 161 Instructors, 247 District Panchayat Officers and 68 SDOs had received training in the Instruction Wing; 1,183 officials and non-officials participated in the courses organised by the Study Wing

There are 10 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 13 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like MLAs, Pradhans, etc , are also associated Till the end of 1963, 5,745 Block Development Officers, 6,213 Social Education Organisers (men and women) and 3,730 Extension Officers were trained at these centres.

Besides, 33 BDOs, 27 EOs (Agriculture) and 20 SEOs (men and women) received training in tribal life and culture. 1,135 Principals and 1,276 Teacher Educators from training institutions for primary school teachers also received orientation training at the Social Education Organisers' Training Centres.

There are 98 Gram Sevaks' Training Centres at which 61,601 Gram Sevaks were trained till the end of September 1963. During the same period 5,771 Gram Sevikas received training at 47 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of 1963, 4,149 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 13 centres. Four centres run by the Small Industries Service

Institute and five centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 3,159 Extension Officers (Industries).

Health personnel were provided training in three main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 142 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives. Till the end of 1963, 3,291 health personnel were provided training at the three centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 57 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were trained by the end of September 1963.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched an ambitious programme of training the members of Panchayati Raj institutions. Eighty of the 150 Panchayati Raj Training Centres envisaged under the Third Plan have started functioning

The Central Institute of Panchayati Raj at New Delhi had imparted training to 200 instructors from Panchayati Raj Training Centres by the end of February 1964

ACHIEVEMENTS

The more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated in Table 77

TABLE 77

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

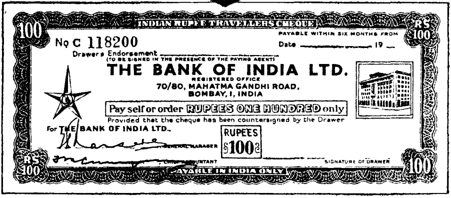
	During the Achievement year ending September		Average achievement per block during the year ending September	
	1961-62	1962-63	1961-62	1962-63
(1)	(2)	(3)*	(4)	(5)
I Agriculture				
Improved seeds distributed (Mds)	90 25 000	92 17 000	2 636	2 380
Chemical fertilisers distributed (Mds)	2 24 30 000	3 70 27 000	6 553	9 560
Chemical pesticides distributed (Mds)	3 57 231	4 44,763	147	159
Improved implements distributed (Nos)	6 15 997	6 17 799	180	160
Agricultural demonstrations held (Nos)	11 57,000	9 89 000	338	255
Compost pits dug (Nos)	59,60 000	73,10 100	1 741	1,887
II Animal Husbandry				
Improved animals supplied (Nos)	28 625	27 328	8 4	7 8
Improved birds supplied (Nos)	4 68,514	6 23 013	137	161
Animals castrated (Nos)	26 99,000	29 34 200	788	758
Animals artificially inseminated (Nos)	6,33 500	6,84,520	185	177
III. Village and Small Industries				
Ambar charkhas introduced (Nos)	11,830	8,660	4 9	2 8
Brick kilns started (Nos)	17,862	18,122	7 4	6 7
Bricks manufactured (Lakh) (Nos)	1,58,37	1,50,63	6 8	6 1
Tiles manufactured (Lakh) (Nos)	49,30	45,03	2 1	1 8
Sewing machines distributed (Nos)	8,975	9,293	3 3	2 4

TABLE 77 (*concld*)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tannery pits started (Nos)	4,335	3,479	1 8	1 3
Improved ghanis introduced (Nos)	1 195	1,199	0 5	0 4
Bee-hives introduced (Nos)	17,099	20,471	7 0	7 6
Value of improved tools and appliances distributed				
(*a*) Blacksmithy (Rs '000)	5,11	4,47	210	165
(*b*) Carpentry (Rs '000)	5,13	4,64	211	172
IV Social Education				
Adult literacy centres started (Nos)	62,448	46,703	19	13
Adults made literate (Nos)	8,85,002	7,72,254	262	199
Reading rooms & libraries started (Nos)	16,221	15,391	5 2	4 0
Youth clubs and farmers' unions started				
(*i*) Number	41,231	42,007	12	11
(*ii*) No of members	7,07,104	8,35,333	225	216
Functional gram sahayaks' camps held				
(*i*) Number	18,714	15 670	6 6	5 0
(*ii*) Functional leaders trained (Nos)	7 84,717	7 42 458	250	192
V. Women's Programme				
Mahila samitis/mandals started (Nos)	20,123	22 682	5 9	5 9
Membership therein (Nos)	3 60,797	4,56 344	105	118
Balwadis nurseries started (Nos)	10,666	7 966	3 5	2 3
Children attending therein (Nos)	2,59,266	2,09 271	85	61
Women's camps held (Nos)	[illegible] 824	5 167	1 2	1 8
Women participated therein (Nos)	1,07,037	1,66 805	44	44
VI Health and Rural Sanitation				
Rural latrines constructed (Nos)	1,17,000	1 11 590	34	29
Pucca drains constructed (Yds)	23,46 000	14,90 500	685	423
Village lanes paved (Sq yds)	17,74,000	12 53,000	628	413
Drinking water wells constructed (Nos)	40,144	39,703	12	10
Drinking water wells renovated (Nos)	48,790	46,106	14	12
VII. Communication				
New kacha roads constructed (miles)	22,162	20 454	6 5	5 3
Existing kacha roads improved (miles)	33,604	33 936	10 5	8 8
Culverts constructed (Nos)	26,397	22 823	7 7	6 0

*Excludes achievements for the quarter ending September 1963, for Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur.

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CHAPTER XV

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There are thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive

The Constitution provides that (*i*) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (*ii*) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (*iii*) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc , go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267(1) of the Constitution

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authorisation

The railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament The appropriations and disbursements under the railway budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the wealth tax and expenditure tax also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the railways and posts and telegraphs contribute to the general revenue of the Centre out of their net profits.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance

Transfer of Resources from Centre to States

The devolution of resources from the Centre to the States is a salient feature of the system of federal finance in India. Apart from their share of taxes and duties the State Governments receive statutory and other grants as well as loans for various development schemes and rehabilitation

purposes. The total amount of resources transferred to the States during the Second Plan period was more than double of that during the First Plan period as shown in the following table.

TABLE 78

RESOURCES TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Taxes and duties	Grants from			Loans	Total
		Revenue account	Capital account	Central Road Fund		
First Plan period	326.7	248.0	23.8	15.9	798.5	1,412.9
Second Plan period	711.1	667.9	59.1	19.0	1,410.8	2,867.9
Third Plan period						
1961-62 (Actuals)	178.4	199.0	15.9	1.7	452.4	847.4
1962-63 (Actuals)	224.1	200·4	19.0	2.8	523.5	969.8
1963-64 (Revised)	259.5	230.6	22.5	4.1	626.1	1,142.8
1964-65 (Budget)	253.7	281.4	28.2	4.5	605.8	1,173.6

The following table gives the breakup of payments to States on account of taxes and duties

TABLE 79

TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

(in crores of rupees)

	Income-tax	Union excise duties	Additional duties of excise in lieu of sales taxes	Taxes on railway passenger fares	Estate duty	Total
First Plan period	278.2	46.1	—	--	2.4	326.7
Second Plan period	374.7	152.9	128.3	42.6	12.7	711.1
Third Plan period						
1961-62 (Actuals)	93.9	41.1	39.5	--	3.9	178.4
1962-63 (Actuals)	95.3	79.0	45.9	-	3.9	224.1
1963-64 (Revised)	119.3	92.4	43.6		4.2	259.5
1964-65 (Budget)	108.4	93.9	47.1		4.3	253.7

Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission constituted on December 2, 1960 submitted its report on December 14 1961 The States' share of taxes, duties and Central grants based on its recommendations is indicated in Table 80 The Fourth Finance Commission, with Dr. P V Rajamannar as Chairman, was constituted on May 5, 1964

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (*i*) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (*ii*) proposals for financing capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by

TABLE 50

STATES' SHARE OF TAXES, DUTIES AND CENTRAL GRANTS

State	Estate duty	Grant in lieu of tax on railway passenger fares	Income tax	Union excise duties on 35 scheduled articles	Additional duties of excise in replacement of sales tax on 6 articles		Grants-in-aid under substantive portion of Article 275(1)	
					Amounts representing income of States in 1956-57	Percentage for remaining sum	to revenue of States	Additional for improvement of communications
	percentage	(crore rupees)	percentage	percentage	(lakh rupees)		(lakh rupees)	(lakh rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	8 34	1 11	7 71	8 23	2 35 24	7 75	12,00	50
Assam	2 75	0 34	2 44	4 73	85 08	2 50	9,00	75
Bihar	10 78	1 17	9 33	11 56	1,30 16	10 00	8,00	75
Gujarat	4 78	0 68	4 78	6 45	3 23 45	5 40	9.50	1,00
Jammu & Kashmir	0 83	—	0 70	2 02	—	—	3,25	50
Kerala	3 92	0 23	3 55	5 46	95 08	4 25	8,50	75
Madhya Pradesh	7 51	1 04	6 41	8 46	1,55 17	7 00	2,65	1,75
Madras	7 80	0 81	8 13	6 08	2,85 34	9 00	8,00	—
Maharashtra	9 16	1 35	13 41	5 73	6,37 77	10 60	—	—
Mysore	5 46	0 56	5 13	5 82	1 00 10	5 25	7,75	50
Orissa	4 08	0 22	3 44	7 07	85 10	4 50	16,00	1,75
Punjab	4 71	1 01	4 49	6 71	1,75 19	5 25	2,75	—
Rajasthan	4 67	0 85	3 97	5 93	90 10	4 00	8,75	75
Uttar Pradesh	17 10	2 34	14 42	10 68	575 81	15 50	2,00	—
West Bengal	8 11	0 79	12 02	5 07	2 80 41	9 00	8,50	—
TOTAL	100 00	12 50	100 00	100 00	3254 00	100 00	1,10,25	9,00

Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1964-65

The budget estimates for 1964-65 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 29, 1964 placed expenditure at Rs 2,041.31 crores as compared to Rs 1,825.34 crores (revised) in 1963-64 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs 2,095 12 crores as compared to Rs. 1,913.68 crores (revised) in the previous year, resulting in a surplus of Rs. 53.81 crores.

Tables 81 and 82 show the budget of the Central Government for 1964-65 on revenue and capital accounts respectively.

TABLE 81

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1962-63 Accounts	1963-64 Budget	1963-64 Revised	1964-65 Budget
Revenue				
Customs	245,96	301,20	320,00	330,00 +6,37*
Union excise duties	598,83	687,51	703,47	750,39 19,15*†
Corporation tax	221,50	222,00	275,00	295,00 †11,00*
Taxes on income	185,96	218,00	235,00	250,00
Estate duty	3,94	4,00	4,35	4,40 +3,00*
Taxes on wealth	9,54	9,40	10.00	10,00 +20*
Expenditure tax	20	10	17	5 +1,50*
Gift tax	97	95	1,10	1,10 +2,00*
Other heads	18,14	19,87	20,46	21,57
Debt services	153,23	217,05	220,46	257,14
Administrative services	6,92	6,76	8,25	8,98
Social and developmental services	46,91	31,61	29,25	28,13
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc	56	45	15	11
Public works, etc	3,75	4,38	3,77	3,75
Transport and communications	7,13	7,46	7,20	6,81
Currency and mint	54,23	73,68	57,37	53,73
Miscellaneous	27,88	24,93	17,48	17,29
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	24,88	27,66	29,11	31,08
Extraordinary items	73,91	81,00	94,60	143,31
Deduct - Share of income tax payable to States	--95,27	—97,95	—119,29	—108,45
Deduct—Share of estate duty payable to States	—3,88	—3.88	-4,22	—4,27 —2,95*
TOTAL	1,585,29	1,836,18	1,913,68	2,095,12 +40,27*†
Deficit on Revenue Account	—	16,22	—	—

*Effect of Budget proposals

†Excludes Rs 39 lakhs, being the share of Union excise duties payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue

TABLE 81 (*concld.*)

	1962-63 Accounts	1963-64 Budget	1963-64 Revised	1964-65 Budget
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties	23,47	23,83	23,67	25,34
Debt services	245,43	280,24	282,06	318,41
Administrative services	75,17	88,28	80,45	81,84
Social and developmental services	159,20	155,40	146 94	168,14
Multi-purpose river schemes, etc	1,36	1,96	1,36	1,84
Public works, etc	18,50	20,94	21,65	20,21
Transport and communications	9,31	9,79	8,70	10,18
Currency and mint	22,03	17,24	16,76	17,33
Miscellaneous	104,45	110,98	91,99	98,51
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments	323,36	349,04	375,15	434,19
Extraordinary items	64,31	86,19	84,06	147,52
Defence services (net)	425,30	708,51	692,55	717,80
TOTAL	1,471,89	1,852,40	1,825,34	2,041,31
Surplus on revenue account	113,40	--	88,34	94,08

TABLE 82

CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	1962-63 Accounts	1963-64 Budget	1963-64 Revised	1964-65 Budget
Receipts				
New loans in India	328,94	393,00	441,70	295,00
Gold bonds	3,39	1,00	5,22	—
Prize bonds premium prize bonds	4 23	6,00	5,00	5,00
15-year annuity certificates	48	50	40	45
Foreign loans	339,57	462,43	502,56	696,97
Special floating loan	3,45	3,45	3,45	3,45
Net receipts from				
Treasury bills	124,57	181 00	60 00	176,00
National defence fund	41,40	19,75	—5,97	14
Investment of US Government counterpart deposit funds	48 07	90,00	65,42	—84,84
Defence deposit certificates	9,77	23,00	22,00	22,48
Treasury savings deposit certificates	23	—7,58	—5,40	—5,15
Post office savings bank deposits	4,66	33,00	33,00	33,50
Compulsory deposits	—	25,00	15,00	10,00
Cumulative time deposits	5,36	9,00	9,00	12,00
12-year national defence certificates	53,59	85,00	100,40	102,00
National savings and other certificates	—19,29	—15,82	—18 90	—16,43
12-year national Plan savings certificates	19,59	—21,80	—25,20	—23,50
Other unfunded debt	41,84	46,92	50,33	55,65
Railway pension, depreciation, revenue reserve, and development funds	15,28	22,04	23,62	31,97
Telephone development fund	1,35	80	1,37	15
P & T renewals, reserve and other funds	10,63	13,24	17,04	11,00
Emergency risks (goods) and (factories) insurance funds	9,00	32 94	16,54	2,78
Sale proceeds of American and lease-lend surpluses	—	—	—	4,33
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	5,00	5,00	5,00	5,00

TABLE 82 (*concld.*)

	1962-63 Accounts	1963-64 Budget	1963-64 Revised	1964-65 Budget
Deposits under Income Tax Act (net)	—3,93	—19	—36	—4
Discount sinking fund (net)	60	1,89	87	1,72
Payment by Reserve Bank for rupee coin	4,78	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of advances by State Governments	144,75	194,87	185,73	238,92
Repayment of other loans and advances ..	26,12	53,62	42,56	46,03
Other deposits and advances (net)	160,63	172,91	188,74	378,10
TOTAL	1,384,06	1,835,97	1,744,12	2,007,68
Deficit on capital account	94,97	—	105,95	53,67
Disbursements				
Capital Outlay				
Agricultural improvement and research	3,89	2,95	1,99	2,82
Industrial development	171,35	224,00	208,52	217,22
Broadcasting	1,27	1,75	1,50	1,45
Multi-purpose river schemes, irrigation and electricity schemes	3,56	11,43	7,72	[illegible]
Public works	41,64	68,11	70,44	66,06
Delhi capital outlay	6,84	7,38	11,98	13,73
Dandakaranya development scheme	4,21	3,46	4,78	4,25
Other works	3,74	5,93	3,49	3,46
Ports	2,04	5,96	4,45	2,48
Lighthouses and lightships	-1	20		
Aviation	2,93	3,66	3,66	4,95
Road and water transport schemes	42	1,29	3	
Overseas communications service	39	40	40	29
Shipping, tankers, etc	1,00	1,33	60	1,32
Currency and coinage	8,62	11,54	13,07	8,61
Mints	4	19	19	33
Kolar gold mines	18	3,35	3,30	56
Commuted value of pensions	24	14	39	40
Sterling pensions	—3,70	—3,74	—3,74	—6,34
Schemes of government trading	—22,19	49,69	30,07	31,03
Grants for development	15,30	18,55	17,80	21,38
Compensation to displaced persons	—4,28	—4,35	8,08	—5,16
Transfer of development assistance from the Govt of U S A	82,44	61,55	67,83	174,78
Payments under Indus Waters Treaty	6,89	6,63	6,63	6,08
Other civil heads	81	75	32	37
Defence	48,61	158,72	115,63	136,10
Railways	214,89	218,50	237,25	253,00
Posts and telegraphs	20,96	28,00	30,24	20,59
Discharge of permanent debt	228,89	231,57	239,94	259,61
Discharge of special floating debt		3,43	3,43	3,43
Inter-State settlement	-1,76	90	90	-
Advances to State Governments	511,09	529,14	607,42	595,18
Loans to Union Territory Governments	—	-	11,33	15,91
Other loans and advances	128,64	167,14	156,99	216,74
TOTAL	—	1,820,25	1,850,07	2,061,35
Surplus on capital account	—	15,72	—	—

Table 84 shows the budgetary position of the Government of India for different years. Table 85 shows the consolidated budgetary position of the States.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which include public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest, foreign debts, etc , rose by Rs 906 crores from Rs. 7,691 crores at the end of 1962-63 to Rs. 8,597 crores at the end of 1963-64 and were expected to rise further by Rs 1,062 crores to Rs 9,659 crores by the end of 1964-65. External obligations stood at Rs 1,788 crores at the end of 1963-64 showing a rise of Rs 430 crores over 1962-63

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India (capital advanced to railways, posts and telegraphs, public sector industries, State Governments, etc) amounted to Rs 7,589 crores at the end of March 1964 representing an increase of Rs 1,093 crores over 1962-63 During 1964-65 interest-yielding assets are estimated to show a further rise of Rs. 1,016 crores to Rs 8,605 crores

Table 83 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government

TABLE 83

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1963-64 (Revised)	1964-65 (Budget)
Interest-bearing Obligations			
In India			
Public debt–			
Loans	437 87	3,114 46	3,222 19
Treasury bills	46 30	1,359 55	1,535 55
TOTAL PUBLIC DEBT	484 17	4,474 01	4,757 74
Unfunded debt—			
Investment of US Government counterpart deposit funds	–	408 03	323 19
Service funds	1 03	0 26	0 24
10-year treasury savings deposit certificates	—	76 39	71 24
10-year defence deposit certificates	—	31 77	54 25
Post office savings bank deposits	81 88	505 22	538 72
Compulsory deposits		15 00	25 00
Cumulative time deposits		20 23	32 23
12-year national plan savings certificates	–	342 35	318 85
12-year national defence certificates	—	153 99	255 99
Post office cash and defence savings certificates	59 57	0 64	0 47
National savings certificates	—	99 83	84 77
10-year national Plan certificates	—	15 91	14 71
State provident funds	72 40	420 59	474·88
Other items	10 25	22 43	23 81
TOTAL—UNFUNDED DEBT	225 13	2,112 64	2,218 35
Deposits			
Depreciation, development and reserve funds	27 34	200 50	243 67
Other deposits	—	21 37	20 69
TOTAL—DEPOSITS	27 34	221 87	264 36
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS IN INDIA	736 64	6,808 52	7,240 45

TABLE 83 (*Concld.*)

	At the end of		
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1963-64 (Revised)	1964-65 (Budget)
Outside India :			
Public debt—			
Defence certificates	—	0·09	0·09
Loans from U S A	—	779·20	1,048·64
U.S Export-Import Bank loans		100·23	104·54
Loans from U S S R	-	167·75	236·00
U K Credits -			
(*a*) U K Government loans	—	220·72	236·31
(*b*) India stocks and railway debenture stocks	396·50	0·08	0·08
(*c*) Capital portion of railway annuities	47·82	-	—
Loans from Canada	-	12·16	13·90
Loans from Federal Republic of Germany	—	173·08	191·04
Loans from Japan	—	37·61	57·53
Loans from Switzerland	—	2·23	6·23
Loans from Czechoslovakia		1·00	5·00
Loans from Yugoslavia	-	1·05	5·20
Loans from Poland	-	3·20	8·70
Loans from Australia	-	0·45	4·11
Loans from Netherlands		0·50	3·50
Loans from France	—		1·28
Loans from Denmark		0·10	1·03
Loans from Belgaim	—	—	0·80
Loans from Federation of Rhodesia and Nayasaland		1·06	0·79
Loans from New Zealand		0·33	0·26
Loans from Kuwait Government		25·72	22·51
Loans from I B R D	-	181·82	179·11
Loans from I D A	—	72·48	98·56
Loans from Bank of India Tokyo		0·05	0·04
New Credits	—	7·52	192·89
TOTAL—DEBT RAISED OUTSIDE INDIA	444·32	1,788·43	2,418·14
TOTAL—INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS	1,180·96	8,596·95	9,658·59
Interest yielding Assets			
Capital advanced to railways	725·24	2,134·06	2,387·06
Capital advanced to other commercial departments (including Damodar Valley Corporation)	27·42	304·74	306·79
Investment in commercial concerns (industrial development)		853·74	1,012·44
Capital advanced to States	123·28	3,025·83	3,392·71
Capital advanced to Union Territory Governments		11·33	27·24
Other interest-bearing loans	20·71	941·50	1,164·86
Amount recoverable from the U K and the States on account of purchase of annuities for sterling pensions	-	17·44	14·23
Debt due from Pakistan		300·00	300·00
TOTAL—INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS	896·65	7,588·64	8,605·33
Cash and securities held on Treasury account	30·30	52·32	51·90
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	254·01	955·99	1,001·36

NOTES . 1 The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement The accounts for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1962-63 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available

2 Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at 1 sh 6d to the rupee

3 Final debt settlement with Pakistan has yet to be made The figure entered for debt due from Pakistan is a rough indication of the amount likely to be due to India

TABLE 84

BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51 (Accounts)	1955-56 (Accounts)	1960-61 (Accounts)	1961-62 (Accounts)	1962-63 (Budget)	1962-63 (Revised)	1963-64 (Budget)
I *Revenue account*							
A Revenue (*a*)	405 86	481 19	877 46	1,036 79	1,235 37	1,342·32	1,696 91(*b*)
B. Expenditure (*c*)	346 64	440 76	826 21	911 94	1,236 09	1,364 38	1,697 68
C Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+59 22	+40 25	+51 25	+124 85	—0 72	—22 06	—0 77
II. *Capital account*							
A Receipts (*d*)	104 45	280 95	1,127 00(*e*)	957 34(*e*)	1,313 02	1,239 70(*e*)	1,618 62(*b*)
B Disbursements	182 59	470 92	1,000 53	11,71 61	14,02 83	1,515 92	1,778 27
C Surplus (—) or deficit (—)	—78 14	—189 97	+126 47	—214 27	—89 81	—276 22	—159 65
III *Miscellaneous* (net) (*f*)	+15 26	—10 35	—60 87	—25 09	+0 95	+9 50	+9 37
IV *Overall surplus (+) or deficit (—)* (IC+IIC+III)	**—3 66**	**—159 87**	**+116 85**	**—114 51**	**—89 58**	**—288 78**	**—151 05**
Financed by							
A. Treasury bills (*g*) [increase (+)]	—16 10	—123 38	+141 31	—118 69	—89 00	—290 00	—151 00
B Cash balances [decrease (—)]	+12 44	—36 49	—24 46	—4 18	—0 58	+1 22	—0 05
(*i*) Opening balance	149 50	32 23	69 67	45 22	49 92	49 50	50 62
(*ii*) Closing balance	161 94	—4 26	45 21	49 40	49 34	50 62	50 57

NOTE —Accounts are provisional, budget estimates for 1963-64 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha

(*a*) Excluding States' share of excise duties and other taxes, (*b*) Including the effect of budget proposals, subsequent modifications in tax proposals have not been taken into account, (*c*) Excluding the payment of States' share of excise duties and additional excise duties, (*d*) Excluding Treasury bill receipts, (*e*) Excludes *ad hoc* Treasury bills of Rs 50 crores each in 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 (revised) funded in January 1961, February 1962 and December 1962, respectively. (*f*) Remittances and transfers of cash between UK and India; (*g*) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank.

TABLE 85

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		1963-64
	(Accounts)	(Revised)	(Accounts)	(Accounts)	(Budget)	(Revised)	(Budget)
I. *Revenue account*							
Revenue (*a*)	396·4	546·3	1,011·8	1,073·5	1,229·4	1,260·2	1,453·3
Expenditure (*a*)	392·6	624·8	987·4	1,121·3	1,264·3	1,294·5	(1,352·0) 1,364·9
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	+3·8	—78·5	24·4	—47·8	—34·9	—34·3	—10·6 (—12·9)
II *Capital account*							
Receipts (*b*)	135·0	379·7	580·0	699·9	730·3	757·2	782·5
Disbursements	188·7	369·7	632·9	668·5	761·3	777·5	843·8
Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	—53·7	+10·0	—52·9	+31·4	—31·0	—20·3	—61·3
III *Miscellaneous (net)* (*c*)	+1·6	—0·8	—19·9	—21·0	—0·2	—4·0	—0·1
IV *Overall surplus* (+) *or deficit* (—)	—48·3	—69·4	—48·4	—37·5	—66·1	—58·6	—72·0 (—74·3)
V *Increase* (+) *or decrease* (—) *in cash balances* (*d*)	—10·8	—51·1	3·7 (*e*)	—0·9	—35·5	—9·8	—61·5
(i) Opening balance	61·5	92·1	—4·6	—0·9	—32·8	—1·7	—11·4
(ii) Closing balance	50·7	41·0	—0·9	—1·8	—68·3	—11·5	—72·9
VI. *Purchase* (+) *or sale* (—) *of securities*	—37·6	—18·3	—52·1	—36·6	—30·6	—48·8	—10.5

NOTE: The figures for 1951-52 do not include the then Part C States (*viz*, Ajmer Bhopal, Coorg Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55 For 1955-56 revised estimates are used since later figures are not available. The figures of purchase and sale of securities up to 1956-57 relate to the then Parts A and B States The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the reorganised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh, which are now Union Territories, and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir The budget estimates for 1963-64 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir The position before tax changes in all States is also shown in brackets.

(*a*) Transfers from and to funds are excluded from revenue and expenditure, respectively (*b*) Excluding net purchase or sale of securities (*c*) Consists of remittances (*d*) Including over-draft (*e*) In arriving at this figure, the opening balance for 1960-61, given in the budget of Maharashtra (which represents the figures for the composite State of Bombay) has been adjusted to exclude the amount transferred to Gujarat.

Tables 86 and 87 show the position regarding the debts of the State Governments and the Government of India, respectively.

TABLE 86

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	At the end of				
	1951-52	1955-56 (*a*)	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63 (*a*)
I *Public Debt*					
(*i*) Permanent debt	133,71	264,48	493,12 (*b*)	569,53 (*b*)	643,15 (*b*)
(*ii*) Floating debt	15,66	8,20	41,75	50,27	12,76
(*iii*) Loans from Central Government	238,54	876,07	2,015,81	2,314,55	2,703,06
(*iv*) Other debt (*c*) ..	-	—	51,57	63,60	77,61
II Unfunded debt	57,37	83,19	134,93	149,04	162,42
III **Gross total debt**	**445,28**	**1,231,94**	**2,737,17**	**3,146,99**	**3,599,00**

NOTE The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the budget papers The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude the then Part C States, which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55, figures from 1956-57 onward relate to reorganised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58

(*a*) Revised estimates.

(*b*) Excludes the amounts provisionally allocated to Kerala on the population ratio

(*c*) Includes loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund, National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation, etc

Incidence of Indirect Taxation

The first systematic study of the incidence of Central and State indirect taxes on rural and urban households in five monthly expenditure groups of Rs 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-300 and 301 and above, was undertaken for 1953-54 by the Taxation Enquiry Commission Another study on similar lines made by the Department of Economic Affairs undertook a comparative analysis of the distribution of money burden of indirect taxes among rural and urban households in the five expenditure groups during 1953-54 and 1958-59 The findings are shown in the following table

TABLE 88

INCIDENCE OF INDIRECT TAXATION

	Tax as per cent of consumer expenditure					
	1953-54			1958-59		
	All house-holds	Rural house-holds	Urban house-holds	All house-holds	Rural house-holds	Urban house-holds
All Indirect Taxes	**3·6**	**2·9**	**5·9**	**5·7**	**4·4**	**9·3**
Central Taxes	**2·1**	**1·8**	**3·5**	**3·8**	**3·1**	**6·0**
(*i*) Central excise duties	1·0	0·8	1·5	2·7	2·2	4·1
(*ii*) Import duties	1·1	1·0	2·0	1·0	0·8	1·2
(*iii*) Railway passenger fares tax	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·7
State Taxes	**1·5**	**1·1**	**2·4**	**1·9**	**1·3**	**3·3**
(*i*) State excise duties	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·4
(*ii*) Sales taxes (State and Central)	0·7	0·5	1·3	1·0	0·6	1·9
(*iii*) Sales tax on motor spirits and motor vehicles tax	0·2	0·1	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·6
(*iv*) Entertainment tax	0·1	—	0·2	0·1	—	0·3
(*v*) Sugarcane cess	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1

TABLE 87

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(*in crores of rupees*)

End of March	Rupee loans (*a*)	Percent-age to total	Treasury bills	Percent-age to total	Small savings (*b*)	Percent-age to total	Other obliga-tions (*c*)	Percent-age to total	Total	Percent-age in-crease (+) or decrease (—)	External Debt	
											Total	Of which dollar loans
1951	1,438 46	58 2	364 72 (*d*)	14 8	327 66	13 2	342 81	13 9	**2,773 65**	+2 2	49 81	24 60
1956	1,508 67	49 1	595 25	19 4	576 07	18 8	390 29	12 7	**3,070 28**	+7 8	138 81	117·57
1961	2,571 33 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)	46 9	1,106 30	20 2	974 61	17 8	825 77 (*j*)	15 1	**5,478 01**	+6 6	846 22	521·40
1962	2,688 45 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)(*h*)	45 9	1,174 98	20 1	1,060 56	18 1	931 38 (*j*)	15 9	**5,855 37**	+6 9	1,110 55	650 95
1963	2,840 94 (*e*)(*f*)(*g*)(*h*)(*i*)	45 1	1,299 55	20 6	1,127 76	17 9	1,035 81 (*j*)	16 4	**6,304 06**	+7 7	1,379 03 (*k*)	869·46

NOTE: Figures are provisional excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills

(*a*) Figures from 1957 include Hyderabad State Loans, the liability of which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82(1) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, figures from 1961 include those of 5-year interest-free prize bonds issued from April, 1960 and the figure for 1963 includes those of premium prize bonds also, issued from January 1963 (*b*) Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities (*c*) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State provident funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund, etc , and (4) unclaimed balances in respect of three-year interest-free defence bonds and five-year interest-free prize bonds, these were issued from June 1940 and January 1944 respectively and discontinued from May 1946 and January 1949, respectively (*d*) Including Treasury deposit receipts. (*e*) Includes a special issue of the 4 per cent loan, 1973 for Rs 300 crores created in July 1958, which was wholly taken up by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue (*f*) Includes further issues of Rs 150 crores created in December 1959 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank. (*g*) Includes further issues of Rs 50 crores created in January 1961 against concellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank. (*h*) Includes further issue of Rs 50 crores created in February 1962 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India (*i*) Includes further issues of Rs 50 crores created in December 1962 against cancellation of *ad hoc* Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank of India (*j*) Includes Investment of Rs 240 crores, Rs 300 crores and Rs 355 crores of U S Government counterpart deposit funds in 'special securities' during 1961, 1962 and 1963 respectively (*k*) Includes outstanding of the 'Defence Certificates' which are being issued in other countries

The study brings out that the increase in indirect taxation during the period 1953-54 to 1958-59 was accompanied by a more progressive distribution of its money burden among the five expenditure groups of rural and urban households.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

Money Supply

During 1963, money supply with the public registered a sizeable expansion of Rs. 418.6 crores as compared to Rs. 280.2 crores in 1962 and Rs. 164 0 crores* in 1961. The rate of expansion in 1963 was higher at 13 4 per cent as compared to 9.9 per cent in 1962 and 6.0 per cent* in 1961 Component-wise, both currency with the public** and deposit money recorded larger expansion of Rs. 229.1 crores and Rs. 189 5 crores, respectively, than in 1962 when currency with the public had risen by Rs. 186 7 crores and deposit money by Rs. 93 5 crores

As in the preceding year, the expansion in money supply with the public during 1963 resulted mainly from a sharp rise in bank credit to Government which increased by Rs. 305.6 crores as compared to Rs 291 5 crores in 1962. Net bank credit to the private sector,† which had shown a rise of only Rs 64 2 crores in 1962, increased by as much as Rs 131.4 crores in 1963 Net foreign exchange assets of the Reserve Bank also exerted an expansionist influence to the tune of Rs. 18 2 crores as against a contractionist impact of Rs 67.4 crores witnessed in the preceding year. The expansionist impact of all these factors was partly neutralised by an increase in net non-monetary liabilities†† of banks including the Reserve Bank

The table below shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during 1951, 1956, 1961, 1962 and 1963

TABLE 89

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC‡

(in crores of rupees)

End of	Currency with the public (including Hali Sicca currency‡‡)		Deposit money with the public		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca currency‡‡)	
	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation	Amount	Annual Variation
1951	1,239 9	--31 1	564·8	—19 6	1,804 6	-50·7
1956	1,551 6	+100 8	659 9	+31 6	2,211 5	+132 4
1961	2,059·6	+92 2 (126 4)	780 8	+37 6	2,840 5	+129 8 (164 0)
1962	2,246 3	+186 7	874 4	+93 5	3,120 7	+280 2
1963	2,475 4	+229 1	1,063 8	+189 5	3,539 3	+418 6

NOTE . Figures shown in brackets ignore the return of Indian currency from Kuwait

*Ignoring the return of Indian currency from Kuwait (Rs 34 2 crores) between April and June 1961

**Currency in circulation adjusted for balances held at treasuries and cash on hand with banks.

†Consisting of banks' loans and discounts to the private sector and holdings of private securities adjusted for public's time deposits with banks

††Comprising capital and reserves and the difference of other liabilities and other assets.

‡Figures for 1962 and 1963 are provisional.

‡‡Up to 1956.

Currency

During 1963, currency in circulation* (including small coins) showed a further substantial rise of Rs. 234.8 crores (to Rs. 2,542 8 crores) as compared to Rs 187.6 crores in 1962. The aggregate rise in currency in circulation since the end of 1952, when the present rising trend started, amounted to Rs 1,313.7 crores or about 106 9 per cent

Of the expansion in currency in circulation during 1963, notes accounted for Rs. 219 4 crores (as compared to Rs 176.6 crores in 1962) and rupee coins (including one rupee notes) for Rs 11.5 crores (as compared to Rs 4 7 crores in 1962) The circulation of small coins, however, recorded a smaller rise of Rs 3 7 crores in 1963 as compared to Rs. 6 2 crores in 1962. At the end of 1963, the circulation of notes, rupee coins and small coins stood at Rs. 2,296.5 crores, Rs. 159 9 crores and Rs 86 4 crores, respectively.

Decimal Coins

The value of decimal coins issued up to the end of September 1963 was as follows .

TABLE 90

DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination		Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP		3,22 95
2 nP		3,16·29
5 nP		5,68 02
10 nP		9,71 41
25 nP		9,10·98
50 nP		6,07 70
Rupee coin		12 20
	Total	37,09 55

Demonetisation of Anna-Pie Coins

The Government of India have demonetised the cupro-nickel one anna, single pice and double pice coins, with effect from January 1, 1964 These coins shall, however, continue to be legal tender up to June 30, 1964 at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, all agency and sub-agency offices of the Reserve Bank of India conducting Government business, and at all Government treasuries and sub-treasuries, they will also be accepted at all post and telegraph offices and all railway offices for payment of dues up to that date. The above-mentioned coins shall also continue to be legal tender at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India

Escudo Notes and Coins

The facilities provided for the exchange of Escudo notes and coins into Indian currency were made available up to July 14, 1962 and August 14, 1962 respectively Later, the exchange was sanctioned, *ex-gratia,* in certain cases, during 1963, under instructions from the Central Government The total amount exchanged into Indian currency so far, including the *ex-gratia* exchanges, amounts to Rs 9.49 crores

BANKING

During 1963, the expansion in deposits (excluding P L 480 and 665 funds) was the highest in any year so far, though the rate of growth was somewhat smaller than in 1962 A feature of deposit growth was the faster

*Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs 43 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation

rate of growth in demand deposits than in time deposits. Credit expansion in 1963 was smaller as compared to 1962 because of a record credit contraction in the slack season.

Scheduled bank deposits increased by Rs. 203.84 crores as compared to Rs. 216.95 crores in 1962, but excluding P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 deposits the rise worked out to Rs. 273.03 crores or 13.7 per cent as compared to Rs. 245.54 crores or 14.6 per cent in the preceding year. The continued high rate of deposit growth reflected the higher rate of deficit-financing during the year and the efforts made by banks for deposit mobilisation. Demand deposits rose during the year by Rs. 171.63 crores (to Rs. 990.85 crores) as against Rs. 91.97 crores (to Rs. 819.22 crores) during 1962. Time deposits, on the other hand, increased by only Rs. 32.20 crores (to Rs. 1,225.24 crores), as against Rs. 124.99 crores (to Rs. 1,223.04 crores) in 1962. Scheduled bank credit moved up by Rs. 152.48 crores or 10.7 per cent (to Rs. 1,574.86 crores) in 1963 as compared to Rs. 146.15 crores or 11.5 per cent (to Rs. 1,422.38 crores) in 1962. The credit-deposit ratio at 70.12 per cent at the end of 1963 was somewhat higher than the end-1962 level of 69.65 per cent. Investments in Government securities, which had risen by Rs. 72.81 crores (to Rs. 652.50 crores) in 1962, increased by Rs. 56.70 crores (to Rs. 709.20 crores) in 1963, when adjusted for P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 deposits, investments showed a rise of Rs. 126 crores as against Rs. 101 crores in 1962.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks, at Rs. 140.17 crores, showed an increase of Rs. 7.52 crores, in contrast to a fall of Rs. 22.87 crores in 1962. Scheduled bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank recorded a net decline of Rs. 12.96 crores as against a rise of Rs. 1.96 crores in the preceding year.

The variations in the principal items of assets and liabilities of scheduled banks during the last three years are shown in the following table.

TABLE 91

SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in crores of rupees)

	End 1961	End 1962	End 1963	Variation during 1962	Variation during 1963
Demand deposits	727.25	819.22	990.85	+91.97	+171.63
Time deposits	1,098.05	1,223.04	1,255.24	+124.99	+32.20
Aggregate deposits	1,825.30	2,042.25	2,246.09	+216.95	+203.84
(Excluding P.L. 480 and P.L. 665)	1,687.12	1,932.66	2,205.69	+245.54	+273.03
Inter-bank borrowings	39.11	51.81	47.60	+12.70	—4.21
Borrowings from R.B.I.	18.74	20.70	7.74	+1.96	—12.96
Borrowings from State Bank and/or notified banks	7.83	15.47	23.09	+7.64	+7.62
Cash in hand	54.08	53.71	60.55	—0.37	+6.84
Balances with Reserve Bank	101.44	78.94	79.62	—22.50	+0.68
Cash and balances with Reserve Bank	155.52	132.65	140.17	—22.87	+7.52
Investments in Government securities	579.69	652.50	709.20	+72.81	+56.70
(Excluding P.L. 480 and P.L. 665 funds)	441.51	542.91	668.80	+101.40	+125.89
Bank credit (advances, inland & foreign bills purchased and discounted)	1,276.23	1,422.38	1,574.86	+146.15	+152.48

Banks and Bank Offices

During 1963, one bank was included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, while two banks were excluded therefrom. The total number of scheduled banks thus declined from 81 to 80. The net

increase in the number of offices of scheduled banks (after adjustments for offices taken over as a result of amalgamations/taking over of liabilities and assets) came to 368, of which the State Bank of India accounted for 60. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of 1963 stood at 5,012 as against 4,644 at the end of 1962.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small-Scale Industries

A scheme for the guarantee of loans and advances granted to small-scale industries by approved credit institutions was instituted by the Central Government, as an experimental measure, from July 1, 1960 in 22 selected districts, and was later extended to 30 additional districts. From January 1, 1963, the scheme was placed on a permanent basis and its area of operation extended to cover the entire country. The scheme is administered by the Reserve Bank of India (designated as 'Guarantee Organisation') as agent of the Government. It provides for the sharing of losses in respect of guaranteed advances between the lending institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs 1 lakh Recoveries, if any, made by the credit institutions subsequent to the payment of the claims are to be shared by them with the Government of India in the manner prescribed under the scheme At present, 94 credit institutions *viz*, State Bank of India and its 7 subsidiaries, 51 other scheduled banks, 20 state co-operative banks, 14 State financial corporations and the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., have been approved for the grant of facilities under the scheme Other credit institutions can also avail themselves of the guarantee facility, under certain conditions The scheme is applicable to advances granted to small-scale industrial units for the purpose of acquiring fixed assets or equipment or for providing working capital A charge at the rate of ¼ per cent per annum on the maximum amount of advance as sanctioned is payable for the guarantee cover. For purposes of the scheme, a small-scale industrial unit has been defined as one in which the investment of a capital nature, including the capitalised value of rented premises but excluding the amounts spent on housing and amenities for workers, is not in excess of Rs 5 lakhs

From the inception of the scheme up to the end of 1963, the Guarantee Organisation received 8,407 applications for guarantee for limits aggregating Rs 34 crores and issued 7,295 guarantees for a total sum of Rs 27.26 crores At the end of 1963 outstanding guarantees amounted to Rs. 14 crores

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

The Bank rate was raised by ½ per cent to 4½ per cent on January 2, 1963 leading to the simplification of the three-tier system of borrowing quotas and lending rates introduced on October 31, 1962 into a two-tier system In October 1963, some relaxations were made in the two-tier system to enable banks to satisfy all credit demands for productive purposes

During the year, the Reserve Bank's policy of granting special treatment to certain preferred sectors was carried a step further In the January 1963 revision of the slab rates and quota system, banks' advances to small-scale industries and co-operatives were allowed as an additional quota at Bank rate but the quota at 6 per cent was reduced by the corresponding amount. From March 23, 1963, the additional quota at the Bank rate available to a bank in respect of such lending was granted in addition to its overall borrowing limit The Export Bills Credit Scheme was also introduced in the same month, which enabled banks to borrow against their demand promissory notes and upon their holdings of usance export bills within the overall limits sanc-

tioned to each bank. Further, banks were allowed to borrow against rupee export bills at the Bank rate over and above the overall permitted level of borrowing, provided they agreed not to charge the exporters a rate of interest higher than 1½ per cent above the Bank rate In April 1963, advances to collieries, which were guaranteed under the Guarantee Scheme, were also treated as over and above the permitted level of borrowing so as to meet the special requirements of the coal industry.

Under the revised lending policy announced on October 30, 1963, scheduled banks' permissible quotas for borrowing from the Reserve Bank both against bills and Government securities were raised from 100 per cent to 150 per cent of their average statutory reserves and the slab rate system of lending was so modified as to enable banks to obtain accommodation on more favourable terms than before Thus, banks can now borrow half of their quota (*i.e.* 75 per cent of their average statutory reserves) at the Bank rate (4½ per cent) and an equal amount at 6 per cent Borrowings beyond this limit, that is, beyond 150 per cent of a bank's statutory reserves, will be treated, as at present, as special accommodation which would be granted only if the Reserve Bank is satisfied that the additional accommodation is justified on an overall assessment of the bank's position; such special accommodation will also be charged a rate of 6 per cent (as against 6½ per cent earlier) Further, the banks will continue to get the additional quota at the Bank rate based on their lendings to small-scale industries and co-operative institutions, holdings of eligible usance rupee export bills, and advances to collieries which are guaranteed under the Guarantee Scheme

In the field of open market operations, the Reserve Bank made sizeable net sales during 1963 as against smaller ones in 1962.

Selective Credit Control

During 1963, the selective credit control was operated by the Reserve Bank of India with a great deal of flexibility The control in respect of advances against paddy and rice and other foodgrains (excluding wheat) was tightened by bringing under the purview of these directives, for the first time advances against warehouse receipts covering these commodities The directives on paddy and rice and 'other foodgrains' issued respectively in January 1963 and March 1963 prescribed ceiling limits commencing from January-February 1963 in respect of paddy and rice and from March-April 1963 in respect of 'other foodgrains' at the average aggregate level of advances in the corresponding period of 1962 inclusive of advances against warehouse receipts A minimum margin of 25 per cent was also prescribed on advances against warehouse receipts covering these commodities As, however, the inclusion of advances against warehouse receipts within the overall ceilings tended to produce a disproportionate decline in these advances, the directives were partially modified on May 16, 1963. Ceilings were placed on banks' 'other' advances, *i.e* other than those against warehouse receipts with in the overall ceilings prescribed earlier, the balance being available for advances against warehouse receipts; also banks could make advances against warehouse receipts out of the limits fixed for other advances. Advances against warehouse receipts of warehouses established by the Central and State Warehousing Corporations on or after April 1, 1962 were exempted from the operation of the overall ceilings Advances granted to co-operative marketing and processing units, however, continued to be exempted from the purview of the directive. In view of the firmness in sugar prices arising from lower output in the 1962-63 season and the spurt in advances to traders, the Bank issued a directive to scheduled banks on April 27, 1963 imposing a minimum margin of 45 per cent on credit limits or advances granted to parties manufacturing sugar in respect of stocks

which have left the factory premises and on which excise duty has been paid. The control in respect of advances against groundnuts was relaxed by allowing the ceiling limit on such advances to lapse by the end of February 1963; since then, bank advances against groundnuts and other oilseeds are subject only to minimum margin requirements of 45 per cent and 40 per cent, respectively. The minimum margin restriction on scheduled bank advances against ordinary shares, which was relaxed from 50 per cent to 40 per cent in January 1962, was completely withdrawn on October 30, 1963, in view of the stability in these advances and the changed situation in the capital market. The ban on investment by banks in *budla* transactions, however, continues to remain in force.

Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Deposit Insurance Corporation was set up on January 1, 1962, with the object of giving a measure of protection to depositors, in particular the small depositors, from the risk of loss of their deposits in the event of a bank's inability to meet its liabilities. Under the scheme, all functioning banks are registered as insured banks, their number being 264 at the end of September 1963. The amount of insurance cover provided by the Corporation is, for the present, fixed at Rs. 1,500 in respect of each depositor in each bank, in the same capacity and in the same right. Deposits of the Central and State Governments, foreign Governments and banking companies are not, however, covered by the scheme.

The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1961 was extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with effect from November 22, 1962 and to the Union Territory of Pondicherry, from October 1, 1963.

The Corporation's liability in respect of insured deposits under Section 16 of the Act has so far arisen in the case of three banks, *viz.*, the Bank of China, which was ordered to be wound up by the Calcutta High Court, and the Unity Bank Ltd. and the Bank of Alagapuri Ltd. in respect of which schemes of amalgamation have been sanctioned by the Central Government. Payments in respect of the insured deposits of these banks were made by the Corporation during the year.

Banking Legislation

During 1963, amendments were made to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 by the enactment of the Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963. The main objective of the amending Act is to provide for control and supervision of the Reserve Bank over non-banking institutions accepting deposits from the public or carrying on other business which is allied to banking and to enhance and extend the powers of the Bank in relation to commercial banks in certain directions. The legislation received the President's assent on December 30, 1963. The various provisions of the Act will come into force from such dates as may be appointed by the Government of India for the purpose. Some of the important provisions of the amending Act are summarised below.

A new Chapter (III B) introduced in the Reserve Bank of India Act by the amending Act enables the Bank, *inter alia*, to regulate or prohibit the issue of any prospectus or advertisement by non-banking institutions soliciting deposits from the public and to call for returns and information from such institutions relating to deposits received by them. The Reserve Bank is also empowered to give directions to non-banking institutions in regard to the receipt of deposits, including the rates of interest payable, the period of deposit etc.; in the event of failure to comply with the directions, the Bank can prohibit the institution from accepting deposits. The Act also empowers the Bank to call for from financial institutions (*i.e.* institutions financing

trade, industry, commerce or agriculture or carrying on business of acquisition of shares, stocks, bonds, etc., or engaged in hire-purchase transactions) information or statements relating to their business, and to give directions to such institutions relating to the conduct of their business.

The amending Act deleted the statutory requirement which enjoined on the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank to hold as part of its assets Rs. 50 crores or one-sixth of the total assets in that Department, whichever is higher, in the form of rupee coins including one rupee notes. It also carried out amendments to certain procedural matters relating to notes issued by the Bank but not presented for payment within 40 years after the date of issue.

The amendments to the Banking Companies Act, 1949, among other things, (i) reduce the maximum voting rights of a shareholder of a banking company from five per cent of the total voting rights of all the shareholders to one per cent, (ii) prevent a banking company from granting unsecured loans to any company in which the chairman of the board of directors of the banking company appointed for a fixed term is interested as chairman or managing director of the company, if such company has no managing agent, or as managing agent or as director or partner of the managing agent of such company, the restriction would not apply to unsecured loans and advances granted by a banking company against trust receipts or bills of exchange arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, this exemption is available also in respect of unsecured loans and advances granted by a banking company to its directors or to firms or private companies in which any of its directors is interested, and (iii) prohibit banking companies from remitting, except with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank, any debt due to it by any of its directors or by any company or firm in which any of its directors is interested as director, partner, managing agent or guarantor, or by any individual if any of the directors is his partner or guarantor. The amendments also empower the Reserve Bank (*a*) to issue directions to banks in regard to the maximum financial accommodation or the maximum amount of guarantees which they may grant in respect of a single party, (*b*) to remove from office any person associated with a banking company, if the Bank considers this to be necessary or desirable either in public interest or in the interest of the depositors or for better management of the banking company, and also to appoint a suitable person in place of the person removed from office, the aggrieved person can appeal to the Central Government against such removal by the Reserve Bank, and (*c*) to appoint for a period of three years one or more persons to hold office as additional directors, in the case of any banking company, provided that the number of such additional directors shall not, at any time, exceed five or one-third of the maximum strength fixed for the Board by the articles, whichever is less.

The amendment to the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 reduces the maximum voting rights, which a shareholder in the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India (other than the State Bank of India) can exercise, from five per cent of issued capital to one per cent.

CORPORATE SECTOR

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India on November 30, 1963 was 25,823 accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 2,296.3 crores. Of these, the number of public and private limited companies was 5,958 and 19,865 with a paid-up capital of Rs 1,112.4 crores and Rs 1,183.9 crores respectively. The total number of companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit was 1,158. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work at the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1962, 1963 and November 1963.

TABLE 92

COMPANIES AT WORK

(Paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

Year ending March	Companies with share capital						Companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit
	Public		Private		Total		
	No	paid-up capital	No	paid-up capital	No	paid-up capital	
1951	12,568	566 5	15,964	208 9	28,532	775 4	1,123
1956	9,565	690 4	20,299	333 8	29,874	1,024 2	1,394
1961	6,702	945 4	19,447	869 5	26,149	1,814·9	1,169
1962*	5,971	1,005·3	18,881	968 6	24,852	1,973·9	1,143
1963*	5,994	1,086 9	19,530	1,098·3	25,524	2,185·2	1,153
1963* (November)	5,958	1,112·4	19,865	1,183·9	25,823	2,296·3	1,158

Since April 1962, the number of companies at work recorded a continuous increase. Thus the gradual decline in the total number of companies at work noticed since 1956, as a result of the policy of striking off of moribund companies pursued by the Government, was arrested

New Registrations

Between April and November 1963, 785 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs 136.6 crores were registered. Of these, 94 companies were public limited and 691 private limited, having an authorised capital of Rs. 67.9 crores and Rs 68.7 crores respectively.

The following table shows the number of companies registered in different regions during the five years ending 1963 and between April and November 1963.

TABLE 93

REGION-WISE TRENDS IN NEW REGISTRATIONS

Region	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April—November 1963
Eastern	424	459	477	428	388	188
Western	254	318	431	414	371	225
Northern	211	242	323	381	343	212
Southern	206	433	452	391	395	160
TOTAL	1,095	1,452	1,683	1,614	1,497	785

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies at work based on the location of their registered offices on March 31, 1963 and the new companies floated during the period April to November, 1963.

*Provisional

TABLE 94

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Territory	Number of companies as on March 31, 1963	Companies registered during April-November 1963	
		Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	466	17	1,89
Assam	372	12	2,19
Bihar	338	12	61
Gujarat	890	45	3,96
Kerala	1,046	25	20,76
Madhya Pradesh	331	19	70
Madras	2,933	101	15,39
Maharashtra	5,152	152	21,70
Mysore	665	17	3,11
Orissa	216	11	1,47
Punjab	834	23	1,63
Rajasthan	434	6	63
Uttar Pradesh	1,068	32	1,21
West Bengal	8,754	152	17 67
Delhi	2,001	151	42,60
Himachal Pradesh	9	—	—
Manipur	5	1	1
Tripura	8	—	—
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	—
Goa	1	9	1,15
TOTAL	25.524	785	13,668

Government Companies

One hundred and sixty-seven Government companies, (*i e.* companies in which the Central or a State Government or both own not less than 51 per cent of the share capital) were at work at the end of September 1963 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 849 4 crores.

Table 95 gives the number and paid-up capital of Government companies and the end of March 1951, 1956, 1961, 1962, 1963 and September 1963.

TABLE 95

GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

Year ending March	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)
1951	36	26·3
1956	61	66·0
1961	142	546 4
1962*	154	627·7
1963*	160	786·0
1963* (September)	167	849·4

The table given below shows the State-wise distribution of Government companies based on the location of their registered offices. The five Government companies in Bihar account for 58.8 per cent of the total paid-up capital of all Government companies at work on September 30, 1963. Of these, the share of Hindustan Steel alone comes to 46 3 per cent.

*Figures are provisional

TABLE 96

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES

(1963)

State/Union Territory	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
Andhra Pradesh	6	7·03	0·83
Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	6	1·14	0·12
Bihar	5	499·41	58·79
Gujarat	5	0·60	0·07
Jammu & Kashmir	1	0·08	0·01
Kerala	13	10·04	1·18
Madhya Pradesh	6	34·86	4·10
Madras	4	84·42	9·93
Maharashtra	14	36·79	4·33
Mysore	15	43·94	5·17
Orissa	49	4·16	0·49
Punjab (including Himachal Pradesh)	4	0·62	0·07
Rajasthan	4	2·01	0·24
Uttar Pradesh	5	1·35	0·19
West Bangal	9	20·95	2·47
Delhi	21	101·99	12·01
TOTAL	167	849·39	100·00

The following table shows the ownership pattern of Government companies at work at the end of September 1963. Out of the total paid-up capital of Rs 849·39 crores, Rs 761·89 crores, i.e., about 89·7 per cent, was owned by the Central Government

TABLE 97

OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF GOVERNMENT COMPANIES (1963)

Type of Companies	Number	Paid-up capital (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total paid-up capital
1 Central Government	41	761·89	89·69
2 Central and State Governments	3	21·83	2·57
3 Central and State Governments and private collaboration	6	4·04	0·48
4 Central Government and private interests	6	19·30	2·27
5 State Governments	41	17·72	2·09
6 State Governments and private interests	70	24·61	2·90
TOTAL	167	849·39	100·00

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of

India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of Section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, *inter alia,* certain standards of solvency and the minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis

The Executive Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct The Chairman of the Executive Committee is the head of the organisation

Another wing of the Association is entrusted with the regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils

Compulsory Reinsurance

The Insurance Act, 1938 was amended by the Insurance (Amendment) Act, 1961 which came into force on April 1, 1961 Provision has been made therein (*a*) for compulsory reinsurance with approved Indian reinsurers by every insurer of such percentages, not exceeding 30 per cent, of his business, as may be specified by the Central Government, and (*b*) for constituting an Advisory Committee which has to be consulted by the Central Government before specifying the percentages of business to be reinsured and the proportions of the reinsurance business to be allocated among the approved reinsurers

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1963 there were 76 Indian insurers and 66 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below .

TABLE 98

NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of insurance business for which registered	Indian	Non-Indian	Total
Fire ..	2	8	10
Marine only	11*	5	16
Miscellaneous only	9	3	12
Fire and marine only	--	3	3
Fire and misc only	—	7	16
Marine and misc. only	—	—	—
Fire, marine and misc	45	40	85
TOTAL	76	66	142

*These insurers are registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1962.

TABLE 99

GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees)

	Indian Insurers			Non-Indian Insurers		
	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous	Fire	Marine	Miscellaneous
Premium *less* reinsurances	16 65	7 63	19·73	3 74	2 15	3·17
Claims under policies *less* reinsurances	6 51	5·33	10 65	0 76	0 09	1 32
Net commission	2·93	0 37	3 06	0 05	0 07	0·34
Expenses of management	4·15	1 60	4 32	1 73	0 70	1·07

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1962.

TABLE 100

GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(in crores of rupees)

Class of insurance business	Gross Premium written direct			Net Premium income		
	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non-Indian Insurers
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India
Fire	11·70	2·52	5 79	8·51	8 14	3·74
Marine	7 16	2·12	3 18	4 52	3 11	2 15
Miscellaneous	16 18	5 55	3 83	13 51	6 22	3 17
TOTAL	35 04	10·19	12·80	26 54	17 47	9 06

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1962 amounted to Rs. 82.03 crores as against Rs. 72 69 crores at the end of 1961 and Rs. 64.38 crores at the end of 1960.

The assets as on December 31, 1962 were invested as follows .

	(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities	10·8
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities	0 3
Shares and debentures of Indian companies	36 1
Foreign government securities	2 4
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts due from other insurers	20 5
Deposits, cash and stamp	19·8
Other assets	10·1
TOTAL	100·0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation which adopted the calendar year from 1958 to the end of 1961 has thereafter decided to adopt the financial year.

On March 31, 1963, the Corporation had 36 divisional offices, 340 branch offices, 179 sub-offices and 175 development centres.

New Business

During the last accounting period (15 months ending March 1963), 19,42,062 proposals were received for assurances amounting to Rs. 838.75 crores and 17,67,544 policies were issued (being 91.0 per cent of the proposals received) assuring Rs 745 96 crores. The figures for 1961 were 16,99,594 proposals for Rs. 702.93 crores and 14,69,664 policies assuring Rs. 608 82 crores.

A total of 6,76,654 policies (being 38 5 per cent of the total new policies in India) assuring Rs 243.45 crores (being 31 8 per cent of the total new sums assured in India) were issued in the rural areas

During the same period 7,12,524 policies (40.5 per cent of the total policies issued in India) assuring Rs. 155 67 crores were issued under the non-medical schemes.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new business transacted during the last five accounting periods

TABLE 101

LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured	Number of policies	Sum assured
		(Rs crores)		(Rs. crores)		(Rs crores)
1958	9,54,771	339 06	5,399	5 62	9,60,170	344 68
1959	11,43,387	419 70	7,912	9 47	11,51,299	429·17
1960	12,49,821	487 84	7,736	9 70	12,57,557	497 54
1961	14,61,608	598 79	8,056	10 03	14,69,664	608 82
1962-63*	17,58 046	734 72	9 498	71 24	17,67,544	745 96

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each of the last five years. The figures include the business under the Janata Policy Scheme.

TABLE 102

LIFE INSURANCE—TOTAL BUSINESS

Year	In India		Out of India		Total	
	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses
	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs crores)
1958	59 74	1,584	2 60	98	62 34	1,692
1959	66 73	1,855	2 56	103	69 29	1,958
1960	74 56	2,176	2·57	109	77 13	2,285
1961	83·41	2,623	2·40	115	85 81	2,738
1962-63*	92 61	3,054	2 26	114	94·87	3,168

*Fifteen months ending March 31, 1963

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hong Kong, Kenya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Tanganyika, Uganda, the United Kingdom and Zanzibar.

During the accounting period*, the Corporation received from these countries 11,962 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 14.05 crores and issued 9,498 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 11 24 crores as against 9,762 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 12.08 crores and 8,056 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 10.03 crores during 1961

Financing of Housing Schemes

During the accounting period 1962-63*, loans amounting to Rs. 17.35 crores were advanced to State Governments for financing various housing schemes A sum of Rs 3.52 crores was advanced to Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies in different States

Other schemes for financing housing include (i) loans to co-operative housing societies formed by employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, (ii) loans to public limited companies for providing houses to their employees, and (iii) loans to co-operative housing societies of employees of public limited companies

During the period, 27 new co-operative housing societies were formed by the employees of the L I C. at several centres, bringing the total number to 62 at the end of March 1963 So far, a sum of Rs. 54 84 lakhs has been sanctioned to 12 of these societies.

The 'Own Your Home' scheme, introduced in 1961, will come into operation in early 1964 at 26 selected places and will be extended to another 30 places during the year Loans are already being advanced to policy-holders for construction of houses under this scheme

Investments

The total book value of the investments of the Corporation at the end of March 1963 amounted to Rs 678.81 crores. Of this, the total book value of the investments pertaining to the general business was Rs 12 24 lakhs to capital redemption business Rs. 4 53 lakhs, to annuity certain business Rs 136 44 lakhs and to life business Rs 677.28 crores

The break-up of the investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on March 31, 1963 is given in Table 103

*Fifteen months ending March 31 1963

TABLE 103
L.I.C. INVESTMENTS
(As on March 31, 1963)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	In India	Out of India
Central & State Government and other approved securities .	448,54 88	—
Municipal securities not included above . .	69 61	—
Foreign Government, Municipal, etc., securities including loans to such authorities	—	15 22 62
Shares and debentures	124,77 06	48·76
Total stock exchange investments . . .	574,01·55	15,71 38
Loans to State Governments for housing schemes	33,13·04	—
Amount due from State Governments in respect of the controlled business taken over . ..	5,32·66	—
Loans to Municipal Committees guaranteed by Government	1,60 83	—
Loans to apex co-operative housing finance societies guaranteed by Government	7,86·12	—
Loans to co-operative sugar factories guaranteed by Government	120 00	—
Fixed deposits guaranteed by Government	50 00	—
Total stock exchange investments and loans & deposits guaranteed by Government	623,64 20	15,71·38
Loans on mortgage of property	8,83·69	9 65
House property	27,99·93	98·96
TOTAL ..	6,60,47·82	16,79 99

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CHAPTER XVI

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80.63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 73.88 crore acres or 91.6 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1960-61.

TABLE 104

LAND UTILISATION

(*in crore acres*)

		1950-51	1960-61*
Total geographical area**		80.63	80.63
Total reporting area		70.25	73.88
Forests		10.00	13.85
Not available for cultivation—			
(*i*) Land put to non-agricultural uses		2.77	3.47
(*ii*) Barren and uncultivable land		8.97	8.53
	TOTAL	11.74	12.00
Other uncultivated land excluding fallow lands—			
(*i*) Permanent pastures and grazing lands		1.65	3.57
(*ii*) Land under tree crops and groves		4.90	1.32
(*iii*) Cultivable waste		5.67	4.71
	TOTAL	12.22	9.60
Fallow lands—			
(*i*) Current fallows		2.64	2.82
(*ii*) Others		4.31	2.81
	TOTAL	6.95	5.63
Net area sown		29.34	32.80
Area sown more than once		3.25	4.82
Total cropped area		32.59	37.62

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 16 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1960-61, the net irrigated area increased by 87 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

*Provisional

**Excluding Pondicherry

TABLE 105

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in lakh acres)

Source	1950-51	1960-61	Increase or decrease
Canals	205	254	+49
Tanks	89	115	+26
Wells	148	174	+26
Others sources	73	59	--14
TOTAL	515	602	+87

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 106 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to 1962-63.

TABLE 106

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand acres)

Crop	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62*	1962-63**
Rice	7,61 35	7,78,91	8,29,47	8,46,50	8,59,61
Jowar	3,84,77	4,29,03	4,26,83	4,39,80	9,38,57
Bajra	2 22,96	2 80,18	2,82,30	2,73,22	2,64,70
Maize	78,07	91,32	1,07,74	1 11,03	1,13,16
Ragi	54,44	57,01	57,38	58,48	57,60
Small millets	1,13,80	1,31,84	1,21,01	1,17,84	1,15,73
Wheat	2,40,82	3,05,59	3 20,47	3,34,10	3,32,55
Barley	76,93	84,47	79,65	81,91	74 98
TOTAL CEREALS	19,33,14	21,58 35	22 24,85	22,62,88	22 56,90
Gram	1,87,06	2,41,66	2,32 44	2 35,85	2,27,19
Tur	53,89	56 60	59 07	58,09	58,40
Other pulses	2,30,80	2,75,52	2,81,89	2,91,34	2,88,81
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	24,04,89	27,32,03	27,98,25	28 48,16	28,31,30
Potatoes .	5,92	6 91	9,13	N A	N A
Sugarcane	42,17	45,64	57,89	59,88	56,61
Black pepper	1,97	2,20	2,54	2,53	2,52
Chillies	14,64	14,93	15,30	15,16	15,40
Ginger	40	40	44	45	44
Tobacco	8,83	10,13	9 89	10 41	10,62
Groundnut	1 11,06	1,26,85	1,54,61	1,58,69	1,64,07
Castorseed	13,72	14,18	10,38	10,95	10 97
Seasamum	54,45	56,67	53,60	55,47	59,89
Rape and mustard	51,18	63,16	70,94	77,58	77,29
Linseed	34,67	37,77	44,33	48,54	46 53
Cotton	1 45,36	1 99,81	1 88 71	1 90,74	1 97,01
Jute	14 11	17,39	15 12	22,80	20,95
Mesta	-	5,71	6,89	9,60	8,61
Tea	7 77	7,80	8 19	N A	N A
Coffee ..	2,24	2,49	2,81	N A	N A
Rubber	1 41	1,74	3 18	3,45	N A
Coconut	15,36	15,98	17,71	17,86	N A

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons . (*i*) kharif and (*ii*) rabi The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed,

*Partially revised
**Final estimates
N A —Estimates not available

rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

TABLE 107
CROP SEASONS

Crop	Season		Duration*
Rice†	Winter		5½ —6 months
	Autumn		4 4½ ,
	Summer		2 3 ,,
Wheat	Rabi		5 5½ ,,
Jowar	Kharif		4½ - 5 ,,
	Rabi		4½ - 5 ,,
	Zaid Kharif		2½
Bajra .	Kharif		4½ ,,
Maize .	Kharif		4 4½ ,,
Ragi .	Kharif		3½ ,,
Barley	Rabi		5 5½ ,,
Gram	Rabi		6 ,,
Sugarcane	Perennial		10 - 12 ,,
Sesamum	Kharif		3½ - 4 ,
	Rabi		5 ,
Groundnut	Kharif	Early	4 - 4½ ,,
		Late	4½ 5 ,
Rape and mustard	Rabi		4 - 5 ,,
	Zaid Rabi		4 ,,
Linseed	Rabi		5 5½ ,
Castor	Kharif	Early	6 ,,
		Others	8 ,,
Cotton	Kharif	Early	6 7 ,
		Late	7 8 ,,
Tobacco	Kharif		7 ,,
Jute	Kharif		6 - 7 ,,

Production

Weather conditions and rainfall during 1962-63 were, on the whole, very unfavourable The kharif season was marked by long spells of deficient rains in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal and parts of Bihar and Orissa and ill-distributed rains in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Assam The rabi season was also characterised by absence of winter rains in the northern States. The total production of foodgrains was lower by about 22 lakh tons While the production of rice, wheat, barley and gram registered a heavy decline, production of jowar, bajra, maize and tur was substantially higher, which helped to offset the overall fall in production to some extent Production of groundnut, jute, mesta and sugarcane also declined but cotton recorded considerable increase. Table 108 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51, 1955-56, and 1960-61 to

*Denotes the number of months the crop is on land
†Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names These are indicated below

Assam .	Autumn or Ahu or Aus Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro	Gujarat and Maharashtra	Early Middle Late
West Bengal	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Summer or Borro	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
Bihar ..	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras . ..	First Crop Second Crop
Orissa	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter	Uttar Pradesh .	Early Late
Mysore .	Winter or kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vysakhi crop		

1962-63 and Table 109 shows the all-India index numbers of agricultural production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for these years.

TABLE 108

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61*	1961-62*	1962-63*
Rice (cleaned)	'000 tons	2,02,51	2,71,22	3,36,58	3,42,57	3,15,12
Jowar	,,	54,08	66,19	92,15	76,19	91,92
Bajra	,,	25,54	33,74	31,77	34,98	38,01
Maize	,,	17,02	25,61	39,52	42,02	44,49
Ragi	,,	14,07	18,17	16,54	18,44	18,84
Small millets	,,	17,22	20,37	19,44	19,39	18,12
Wheat	,,	63,60	86,22	1,08,18	1,18,49	1,09,56
Barley	,,	23,40	27,71	28,21	31,02	24,35
TOTAL CEREALS	,,	4,17,44	5,49,23	6,72,39	6,83,10	6,60,41
Gram	,,	35,93	53,32	62,24	57,35	56,36
Tur	,,	16,92	18,32	20,48	13,18	15,15
Other pulses	,,	29,93	37,07	41,80	43,94	43,15
TOTAL FOODGRAINS	,,	5,00,22	6,57,94	7,96,91	7,97,57	7,75,07
Potatoes	,,	16,34	18,30	27,04	N A	N A
Sugarcane (cane)	,,	5,61,50	5,95,87	10,24,82	9,82,76	9,00,60
Black pepper	,,	21	28	28	28	25
Chillies (dry)	,,	3,45	3,55	3,66	3,70	3,83
Ginger (dry)	,,	14	16	17	17	17
Tobacco	,,	2,57	2,98	3,07	3,43	3,61
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	,,	34,26	38,01	43,91	46,11	45,20
Castorseed	,,	1,01	1,23	89	99	1,01
Sesamum		4,38	4,60	3,16	3,73	4,46
Rape and mustard	,,	7,50	8,46	13,35	13,16	12,79
Linseed	,,	3,61	4,13	3,89	4,49	4,20
Cotton (lint)	'000 bales †	29,10	39,98	53,90	45,12	53,12
Jute (dry fibre)	,, ††	32,83	41,98	39,82	63,47	53,67
Mesta (dry fibre)	,, ††		11,53	11,31	16,92	15,22
Tea	lakh lbs	60,70	62,80	70,80	N A	N A
Coffee	,,	5,40	7,60	9,50	N A	N A
Rubber	,,	3,20	5,00	5,60	6,00	N A
Coconut	crore nuts	3,58	4,37	4,59	4,55	N A

TABLE 109

INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Base Agricultural Year 1949-50=100)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
A FOODGRAINS						
Rice	35.3	87.9	114.2	136.2	139.0	127.0
Wheat	8.5	101.1	131.3	162.7	178.3	164.9
Total cereals (1)	58.3	90.3	114.9	136.6	140.0	133.0
Gram	3.7	98.0	138.9	162.3	149.5	146.9
Total pulses (2)	8.6	91.7	118.4	128.6	120.3	119.7
Total 'Foodgrains'	66.9	90.5	115.3	135.6	137.5	131.3

*Partially revised. **Final estimates
†392 lbs each. ††400 lbs each N A—Data not available
(1) Includes jowar, bajra maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.
(2) Includes gram, tur and other pulses

TABLE 109 (*concld*)

Commodity/Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
B OTHER CROPS						
Oilseeds						
Groundnut	5·7	101·4	112·4	131·7	138·3	135·6
Total oilseeds(3)	9·9	98·5	108·6	128·0	134·4	133·6
Fibres						
Cotton	2·8	110·7	153·9	203·3	170·2	200·4
Jute	1·4	106·3	135·8	121·6	193·8	163·9
Total fibres(4)	4·5	108·6	149·7	175·7	183·2	191·0
Plantation Crops						
Tea	3·3	103·8	107·2	120·9	133·5	129·7*
Coffee	0·2	112·3	196·1	355·1	240·1	278·8*
Rubber	0·1	93·8	146·1	165·3	176·3	204·8*
Total plantation crops	3·6	104·0	113·2	135·1	140·6	140·1
Miscellaneous						
Sugarcane	8·7	113·7	119·8	173·9	163·7	151·2
Tobacco	1·9	97·3	112·9	116·3	129·6	136·8
Total miscellaneous(5)	15·1	110·3	120·1	155·8	150·8	146·6
Total 'Other Crops'	33·1	105·9	119·9	147·9	149·2	148·0
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	100·0	95·6	116·8	139·7	141·4	136·8

Import of Foodgrains

During 1963, cereals were imported largely under agreements concluded earlier, notably the PL 480 Agreement of May 1960 with the US Government and also under fresh agreements concluded during the year. Of the four agreements signed in 1963 two were with Burma providing for the import of rice in two lots of 10,000 tons each, one with South Vietnam providing for the import of 10,000 metric tons of rice, and one with the UAR providing for the import of 35,000 metric tons of rice during 1964.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India for 1956 and 1961 to 1963.

TABLE 110
IMPORT OF CEREALS

(*in thousand metric tons*)

Year	Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other cereals	Total cereals
1956	3,30	1,113	--	1,443
1961	3,84	3,092	19	3,495
1962	3,90	3,250	—	3,640
1963	4,84	4,072	—	4,556

Food Situation

The overall food situation during 1963 remained fairly satisfactory, although some stresses and strains were noticeable in some parts of the country. This was mainly due to a substantial shortfall in the production of the two major cereals, rice and wheat, in 1962-63. Increased imports, larger internal procurement, tighter regulatory measures on trade and larger distribution of foodgrains through fair price shops helped to maintain supplies and check prices from rising to unduly high levels.

(3) Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed
(4) Includes mesta.
(5) Comprises sugarcane, tobacco, potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.
*Provisional

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The Third Plan provides for an outlay of Rs. 601.56 crores on programmes of agricultural production, including agricultural programmes under community development schemes, as against Rs 260.65 crores in the Second Plan. This is in addition to the provision of Rs 80.10 crores for co-operation and Rs. 599.34 crores for major and medium irrigation projects.

The financial outlays for agricultural programmes during 1964-65 have been stepped up as compared to those in previous years. An outlay of Rs. 146.7 crores has been approved for the State Plans in 1964-65 as compared to the anticipated outlay of about Rs. 110 crores in 1963-64 and the actual outlay of Rs 85 crores in 1962-63 and Rs 73 crores in 1961-62

The principal technical programmes for increasing agricultural production, around which intensive work is being organised, are . (*i*) minor irrigation, (*ii*) soil conservation, dry farming and land reclamation, (*iii*) supply of manures and fertilisers, (*iv*) seed multiplication and distribution, (*v*) plant protection, and (*vi*) better ploughs and improved agricultural implements, and adoption of scientific agricultural practices.

In view of the national emergency a new impetus has been given to agricultural development programmes The Third Plan target for minor irrigation, soil conservation on agricultural lands and dry farming have been stepped up. A programme for the intensification of rice production in 40 selected districts on 'package' basis has been initiated. A dry farming programme for increasing production of millets and pulses has been undertaken. The 'package' approach is also being extended to cotton, oilseeds and other important commercial crops. Programmes have also been drawn for the intensive development of milk, meat, eggs and short-term crops.

Various measures have been taken to secure effective and continuous coordination between the Ministries and Departments concerned at the Centre and between the Centre and the States in the formulation and execution of development programmes With this end in view an Agricultural Production Board has been constituted at the Centre and Agricultural Production Committees have been constituted in the States

Minor Irrigation

During the Third Plan it is proposed to bring an area of about 1 28 crore acres under irrigation through minor irrigation schemes as compared to 90 lakh acres during the Second Plan The total outlay on minor irrigation during the Third Plan is likely to be Rs 250 crores Three regional minor irrigation conferences held in October 1961 have recommended that all savings under agricultural production sector should be diverted to this programme and additional finances may also be provided, if necessary. Increased emphasis is being laid on the fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities already created and on the maintenance of existing irrigation works, construction of field channels, and on surveys and investigations.

Many States have revised their Plan targets for minor irrigation in pursuance of the decision taken by the National Development Council in November 1962. Central assistance to the States for various minor irrigation schemes has been increased

The additional area brought under irrigation through minor irrigation works during the two years 1961-62 and 1962-63 is estimated at 38 lakh acres while the target for 1963-64 was 30 lakh acres

Soil Conservation, Dry Farming and Land Reclamation

An outlay of about Rs 72 crores has been provided for the execution of various soil conservation programmes as against Rs 1.6 crores in the First Plan and Rs. 18 crores in the Second Plan The Plan targets for

contour bunding and dry farming have been raised to 117 lakh acres and 250 lakh acres respectively.

During 1963-64, 201 soil conservation schemes were in execution in the States along with 13 Central schemes in the catchment areas of river valley projects.

Under the All India Soil and Land Use Survey Scheme, an area of about 25 lakh acres had been surveyed during 1962-63 bringing the total area surveyed so far to 78 lakh acres. Sixty-nine soil survey and land use reports were provided to the States for use in planning and execution of soil conservation plans.

Improved Seeds

For the development and popularisation of improved seeds, it was envisaged under the Second Plan to organise about 4,000 seed multiplication farms in different States

Under the Third Plan it is intended to extend the use of improved foodgrain seeds over 14.8 crore acres. About 3 9 crore acres are expected to be covered by the end of the first three years of the Plan including the anticipated coverage of 1.64 crore acres during 1963-64.

The National Seeds Corporation started functioning during 1963-64 and produced hybrid maize seed over 1,500 acres

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1962-63, urban compost was prepared in 2,218 urban centres and about 29 lakh tonnes was distributed During 1963-64, the production was estimated at 33 5 lakh tonnes Schemes for the utilisation of sewage and sullage were in operation in 90 important towns and cities, utilizing about 21 5 crore gallons of sewage and sullage water per day for irrigating about 30 thousand acres.

Under the schemes being implemented for the development of local manurial resources in C.D. Blocks and night soil composting in bigger panchayats about 10 crore tonnes of compost was expected to be produced during 1963-64. An area of 1 6 crore acres was estimated to have been green manured during 1962-63 while the anticipated achievement for 1963-64 was 2 crore acres

The demand for nitrogenous fertilisers has been steadily increasing so that it has not been possible to meet the full requirements on account of inadequate indigenous production and shortage of foreign exchange There was, however, an improvement and supplies in 1963-64 amounted to 4.4 lakh tonnes as against 3.5 lakhs tonnes in the preceding year The consumption of superphosphate during 1962-63 accounted for about 74,000 tonnes and that of raw and steamed bone meal for 35-40,000 tonnes

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage assists the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations The stations also organise intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas and conduct fortnightly surveys of pests and diseases in their respective areas so as to adopt prompt control measures wherever necessary.

During 1963-64, only three exotic locust swarms entered India in June and July 1963. Thereafter, the country remained free of locust swarms and gregarious breeding

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was

sponsored during 1961-62 with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has the two-fold objective of (a) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortage as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (b) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both human and material, and setting a pattern of extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adoption of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithal of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

The programme, which will extend over a period of five years, will normally cover all the food crops grown in the district, emphasis being laid on major food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to include livestock improvement programme and other related activities.

The scheme was launched in the first instance in seven selected districts, namely, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Thanjavur (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.). In the districts to which the programme was subsequently extended, it completed one year of operation in Alleppey and Palghat (Kerala), Mandya (Mysore), Sambalpur (Orissa) and Surat (Gujarat) by the end of 1962-63. The programme was started in Burdwan (West Bengal) from the 1962-63 rabi season and in Bhandara (Maharashtra) and Cachar (Assam) from kharif 1963-64.

State Farms

A Central mechanised farm with an area of about 30,000 acres was established at Suratgarh in Rajasthan, in 1956. An area of 8,187 acres was sown in kharif and about 17,590 acres in rabi during 1963-64. The total production of crops grown at the farm during 1962-63 amounted to 17,700 tonnes. Experimental schemes for poultry development, cattle breeding and horticulture are in progress.

Work on a similar mechanised farm at Jetsar in the Rajasthan canal area is expected to start in the 1964-65 kharif season. Farms at a few more sites are also being contemplated.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection carries out various schemes for (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (e) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are tobacco, sannhemp, wool, bristles, goat hair, lemongrass oil, palmrosa oil, sandalwood oil, vetiver oil, myrobalans and walnuts. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat flour, rice, potatoes, gur, fruits, honey, etc.

To provide adequate laboratory facilities for fixing grade standards for new commodities and for revising old grade standards where necessary, provision has been made in the Third Plan for the construction of a Central control laboratory at Nagpur and eight regional control laboratories at Guntur, Madras, Cochin, Kanpur, Rajkot, Amritsar, Calcutta and Bombay.

The first three have started functioning, while the existing laboratories at Rajkot, Kanpur and Bombay have been re-equipped for conversion into regional laboratories.

Regulation of Markets

Continuous attention is being paid to increasing the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of regulated markets now stands at 1,035 as against 978 in the preceding year.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and since 1937 the Directorate has published over 125 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1963-64 survey reports on two more commodities and a directory of assembling markets were published.

A marketing research wing has been set up to study shift in marketing practices, consumption patterns and consumer preferences, costs and margins, transportation and packaging, revision of key indicators, etc.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are three courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, *viz*, (*i*) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments, (*ii*) five-month course organised at Sangli and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and market-ing superintendents required for regulated markets, and (*iii*) three-month course for training grading supervisors A new training centre for imparting the five-month course was started at Lucknow during 1963-64. The Central Government have sanctioned a stipend of Rs 75 per mensem to each trainee for the one-year course and Rs 50 per mensem each for the other two courses.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 108 licences were granted or renewed during 1963-64.

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2 69 lakh sq miles, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56, 1957-58 and 1958-59.

TABLE 111

AREA UNDER FORFSTS

(sq miles)

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59
1 *From out-turn point of view*				
(*a*) Merchantable ..	2,25,714	2,18,122	2,14,886	2,02,193
(*b*) Inaccessible	51,518	53,562	59 528	65,034
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684	2 74,414*	2,69,462**

*Includes 3 sq miles occupied by roads and buildings

**Includes 1,235 sq miles for which details are not available.

TABLE 111 (*concld*)

	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	1958-59
2 *By legal status*				
(*a*) Reserved	1,32,975	1,38,791	1,31,586	1,28,967
(*b*) Protected	45,532	65,067	93,759	97,178
(*c*) Unclassed	98,725	65,730	49,066	43,317
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411	2,69,462
3 *By composition*				
(*a*) Coniferous	14,017	9,736	10,041	10,334
(*b*) Broadleaved				
(*i*) Sal	40,747	41,849	38,756	43,890
(*ii*) Teak	16,784	22,445	19,205	31,345
(*iii*) Miscl	2,05,684	1,95,558	2,06,409	1,82,121
TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411	2,69,462**

Production

Table 112 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56, 1957-58 and 1958-59

TABLE 112

PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

Year	Quantity (thousand cubic feet)						Total value (thousand rupees)
	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match-wood	Fire-wood	Charcoal wood	Total	
1950-51	10,56,76	2,95,49	4,75	39,43,19	2,75,69	55,75,88	19,08,07
1955-56	11,98,67	2,54,37	14,81	32,60,57	5,56,61	52,85,03	27,68,82
1957-58	13,32,33	2,96 56	19,78	36,01,91	2,73,88	55,24,46	28,93,30
1958-59	13,14,41	3,22,37	23,29	39,12,38	3,12,19	58,84,64	41,21,33

Apart from providing the raw material for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export Table 113 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56, 1957-58 and 1958-59

TABLE 113

VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(*in thousand rupees*)

Year	Bamboos and canes	Fibres & flosses	Gum and resins	Other minor products	Total
1950-51	1,52,20	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
1955-56	1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
1957-58	1,34,59	82	1,25,61	5,93,18	8,54,20
1958-59	1,52,55	69	1,37,48	5,49,76	8,40,48

Development Schemes

Under the Third Plan, the forestry development programmes in the States include, among others, development of farm forestry, economic plantations, rehabilitation of degraded forests, improvement of forest communications and roads, development of forest research, nature conservancy schemes and forest protection measures A special programme for growing fast-growing species suitable for industries like match, plywood, paper and pulp and boards has been launched, for which a provision of Rs 2 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan. An area of about 60,000 acres is

*Includes 2,096 sq miles for which details are not available

**Includes 1,772 sq miles for which details are not available

expected to be brought under quick growing species by the end of 1963-64 as against about 23,600 acres at the end of 1962-63. Two other projects are to be undertaken with assistance from the UN Special Fund. One of these aims at surveying the availability of raw materials and possibilities of industrial development in the inaccessible forest areas of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Kerala, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. The other envisages the establishment of centres for imparting training in the use of modern logging equipment and techniques at different centres.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Table 114 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1956 and 1961.

The Third Plan makes a provision of about Rs 54 crores for animal husbandry. The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of well-defined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of nondescript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme, Gosadan Scheme, etc.

TABLE 114

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

	1956 census	1961 census
	(lakhs)	(lakhs)
A—*Livestock*		
1 Cattle		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	6,49	7,25
(*b*) Females over 3 years	4,99	5,42
(*c*) Youngstock	4,38	4,88*
TOTAL CATTLE	15,87**	17,55
2 Buffaloes		
(*a*) Males over 3 years	65	77
(*b*) Females over 3 years	2,23	2,50
(*c*) Youngstock	1,61	1,85
TOTAL BUFFALOES	4,49†	5,12
3 Sheep	3,92	4,02
4. Goats	5,54	6,09
5 Horses and ponies	15	13
6 Other livestock††	68	73
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	30,65	33,64
B—*Poultry*	9,48	11,42
C—*Agricultural machinery*		
1 Ploughs	(thousands)	(thousands)
(*a*) Wooden	3,61,42	3,83,72
(*b*) Iron	13,76	22,98

*Includes 22,33,255 for which details are not available.
**Includes 86,200 for which details are not available.
†Includes 1,760 for which details are not available
††Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

TABLE 114 (*concld*)

	1956 census	1961 census
2 Carts	1,09,68	1,20,72
3. Sugarcane crushers		
(*a*) Worked by power	23	33
(*b*) Worked by bullocks	5,45	5,90
4 Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes)	1,23	2,30
5 Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)	47	1,60
6 Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	21	31
7 Ghanies		
(*a*) Five seers and more	96	78
(*b*) Less than five seers	2,12	1,73

Key Village Scheme

The All India Key Village Scheme initiated during the First Plan with a view to increasing milk production and raising the draught efficiency of cattle in the country has been continued with an expanded scope in the Third Plan Certain new measures like the establishment of central semen collection centres, in-service training centres and setting up of marketing cells in the Animal Husbandry Department have been proposed for implementation during the Third Plan A provision of Rs. 5.10 crores has been made in the Third Plan for this scheme. During 1962-63, 21 key village blocks were expanded and work was intensified in another 15 blocks. In addition, 23 new blocks, 6 central semen collection stations, one marketing cell and four in-service centres were established

Feed and Fodder Development Scheme

The feed and fodder development scheme provides for the establishment of fodder and pasture demonstration plots in villages, distribution of planting material of fodder crops to the cultivators, popularising silage making, feeding of selected cattle on balanced ration, pasture improvement at livestock farms and establishment of fodder demonstration-*cum*-training centres The programme is being operated in 13 States and three Union Territories During 1963-64 pasture development was taken up and demonstration plots were established on 8 livestock farms in key village blocks, the construction of 373 silo pits was subsidised and 382 chaff-cutters were distributed

Calf Rearing Scheme

This scheme aims at the salvage of superior calves from high yielding milch animals maintained at the milk colonies Under this scheme, the selected calves of 6 months' age and above are purchased from the cattle breeders and distributed free of cost to the bona fide cattle breeders, co-operative organisations, etc. During 1962-63, 6,441 improved calves were taken up for subsidised rearing in key village blocks Up to November 1963, 1,192 calves were allotted from Haringhata and Aarey milk colonies.

Gaushala Development Scheme

This scheme aims at utilising the gaushalas in the country as cattle breeding-*cum*-milk production centres for supplementing governmental efforts for the supply of good breeding bulls and increasing milk production. It is proposed to take up the development of 168 gaushalas during the Third Plan. During 1962-63, 31 gaushalas were taken up for development.

Gosadan Scheme

This scheme aims at the segregation of un-economic and un-productive cattle from areas where active cattle development work has been taken up, to gosadans established in the remote forest areas. During the Third Plan, emphasis is being laid on the establishment of collection centres so as to

increase the number of admissions in the gosadans. During 1962-63, two gosadans were set up.

Stray and Wild Cattle Catching Scheme

The scheme for the rounding up of stray and wild cattle is in operation in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Delhi. During 1963-64, up to January 1964, 8,013 cattle were rounded up, out of which 2,062 productive ones were distributed for breeding purposes and 4,500 unproductive ones sent to the gosadans.

Improvement of Hide Flaying, Curing & Carcass Utilisation Scheme

The Model Training-*cum*-Production Centre, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow, which was developed with assistance from the Netherlands Government and the FAO, imparts training in hide-flaying, tanning and footwear and leather utilisation.

Nomadic Cattle Breeders' Scheme

The scheme for rehabilitating nomadic cattle breeders in various States is being implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. It aims at providing breeders with better bulls and veterinary aid and their settlement on waste lands on co-operative basis. During 1963-64, a centrally sponsored scheme for the development of Rathi, Tharparkar and Sanchore breeds of cattle for rehabilitation of nomadic breeders was sanctioned.

Dairying

Dairy development programmes include establishment of city milk plants, colonisation of cattle, establishment of milk products factories and rural creameries, rural dairy extension and training of technical personnel.

With the establishment of three new dairy plants at Agra, Lucknow and Cuttack the total number of such plants now stands at 25 Dairy plants are also being set up at 20 other centres, preliminary work for 17 of these having been undertaken. Pilot milk schemes are in operation in 15 cities. Together, the dairy plants and pilot schemes are handling about 9 lakh litres of milk daily as against an average of 8.5 lakh litres during 1962-63.

The number of animals in the cattle colonies at Haringhata and Madhavaram has increased to 13,000. It is proposed to set up another cattle colony at Venkas near Bombay. A cattle feed compounding factory is being set up at Anand.

The Amritsar dairy project which was commissioned in December 1962 is designed for the marketing of 20,000 litres of milk daily and the manufacturing of 1,500 tons of spray-dried skim milk annually A similar factory has been set up at Rajkot Creameries have been started at Aligarh and Barauni and another one is being established at Junagadh

Training in dairying has been taken up at five centres in Karnal, Bangalore, Aarey, Anand and Allahabad with the assistance of UNICEF. Another institute is being established at Haringhata A students' dairy has been set up at Anand to be followed by similar dairies at some other centres Special courses in dairy engineering and dairy extension have been started in Karnal

Piggery Development Scheme

Two regional pig breeding stations-*cum*-bacon factories are in operation in Aligarh and Haringhata. Up to January 1964, these stations sold 285 boars and sows to other States for breeding purposes. The third regional station-*cum*-bacon factory was set up at Aarey in Maharashtra and the establishments of the fourth one at Kasarpalli in Andhra Pradesh has been sanctioned

Poultry

Under the Second Plan, five regional poultry farms were set up in Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The production of eggs at these farms during 1963-64 was estimated at 15 lakhs as against 14 lakhs in 1962-63. About 65 lakh eggs were expected to be produced at the State poultry farms and extension centres, of which more than 20 lakh will be utilised for breeding purposes. In order to encourage commercial poultry farming 12 intensive poultry development blocks, 11 feed manufacturing units and four centres for collection, grading and distribution of eggs are expected to be set up. A large commercial farm has been started with foreign collaboration at Gurgaon. One more large breeding farm has been set up with foreign collaboration in Bombay A centrally sponsored regional duck farm has been started in West Bengal

Fisheries

The production of fish during 1962 was 958.6 lakh tons as against 945.9 lakh tons in 1961. The fall in production was accounted for by the failure of mackerel and sardine fisheries The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1956, 1961 and 1962

TABLE 115

PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tons)

Year	Total catch and landings	Disposal: Fresh marketing	Disposal: Cured: Sun-dried	Disposal: Cured: Salted	Reduction
1956	996 3	425 5	258 1	247 0	65 7
1961	945 9	453 2	219 4	193 9	79 4
1962	958 6	459 2	222 3	196 5	80 6

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products During 1962-63, 10,862 metric tons of fish and fish preparations valued at Rs. 4 08 crores were exported and 31,528 metric tons valued at Rs 6 16 crores were imported.

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised craft for different coastal regions were undertaken during the first two Plans. There are at present about 2,750 mechanised boats as against 1,500 at the end of the Second Plan period.

The construction of a fishing harbour at Veraval in Gujarat started during the Second Plan is nearing completion The construction of a fish landing jetty at Mangalore has been completed and of fishing harbours at Nagapattinam in Madras, Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh, Porbunder in Gujarat and Vizhinjam in Kerala initiated.

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry Refrigerated railway vans run between Calicut and Madras and Palasa and Howrah. It is proposed to add three more vans

Research and training in inland fisheries is carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore, and in sea fisheries at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute at Mandapam Camp. The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay and the off-shore stations at Tuticorin, Cochin and Visakhapatnam conduct exploratory surveys for charting grounds. A new off-shore station has been established at Mangalore Studies on fishing gear pertaining to gear materials and their preservation, gear designs and fishery products are conducted at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin and Ernakulam. The Central Institute of Fisheries Education was established at Bombay in July 1961. It imparts practical knowledge on all aspects of fisheries including administrative and extension methods. A Central institute of fisheries co-operatives was established at Ernakulam in July 1963.

Eight central fisheries extension units organise training courses for different categories of personnel Technical assistance is also provided by these units in the application of scientific methods of fish culture. Experiments on induced breeding are also conducted.

The administration of the Indo-Norwegian project which had been under the Kerala Government from its inception was taken over by the Central Government from April 1963 Its headquarters has been shifted to Ernakulam.

Fisheries schemes in the Third Plan have been formulated with the main objective of increased production and the development of export trade Measures to improve the condition of fishermen have also been given due consideration

As a result of programmes included in the Third Plan, for which a provision of Rs 29 crores has been made, an increase of four lakh tons in production and a doubling in exports are expected

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51, in 800 villages, covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57, in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from about 28,560 sample agricultural labour households One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960 A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison* with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

(*i*) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 1.63 crores in 1956-57 as against 1 79 crores in 1950-51, *i.e* a fall of 16 lakhs. This reduction might be mainly due to conceptual difference in the definition of the term "agricultural labour households" adopted during the two enquiries.

(*ii*) The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

*Certain changes, in the light of improved international standards, were made in concepts, definitions and procedures adopted in the Second Enquiry as compared with those in the First. For a proper comparative study of the results of the two enquiries, especially those relating to the number of agricultural labour households, employment and wage rates, reference may be made to the Report of the Second Enquiry in which these changes have been explained at relevant places.

(*iii*) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10 : 90 in 1950-51. In 1956-57, attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, etc., in the different States.

(*iv*) The average size of the agricultural labour households rose slightly to 4.40 in 1956-57 from 4.30 in 1950-51. The average number of wage earners was 2.03 per household during 1956-57, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0.16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2.0 wage earners, comprising 1.1 men, 0.8 women and 0.1 children.

(*v*) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 3.3 crores composed of 1.8 crore men, 1.2 crore women and 30 lakh children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1.9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

Employment and Unemployment

(*i*) Casual adult male workers were employed, on an average, on wages for 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were self-employed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57.

(*ii*) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(*iii*) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-51 to 204 days in 1956-57.

(*iv*) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

Wages

(*i*) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations as well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 48.7 per cent in 1956-57. Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40.5 per cent in 1956-57. Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first enquiry and formed 10.8 per cent in the second enquiry.

(*ii*) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 nP. in 1950-51 to 96 nP. in 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 nP. in 1950-51 to 59 nP. in 1956-57. Child labour received an average wage of 70 nP. in 1950-51 and 53 nP. in 1956-57.

(*iii*) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51. The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 per cent) and the average annual income per attached labour household as also of all households taken together from agricultural wage-employment in 1956-57 being higher than in 1950-51.

Household Income

(*i*) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.

(*ii*) The average income derived from different sources, during the first and second enquiries, by agricultural labour households is given in the following table.

TABLE 116

SOURCES OF INCOME*

(in rupees)

	1950-51	1956-57
Cultivation of land	59·90 (13 4)	30·07 (6·85)
Agricultural labour	286 97 (64·2)	319·65 (73·04)
Non-agricultural labour	53 19 (11·9)	34·04 (7·99)
Others	46·94 (10 5)	52 91 (12·10)

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour had declined during 1956-57 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

Consumption and Cost of Living

(*i*) The average annual consumption expenditure per agricultural labour household increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 117

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(*percentage of total*)

Consumption group	1950-51	1956-57
Food	85·3	77 3
Clothing and footwear	6 3	6 1
Fuel and lighting	1 1	7 9
Miscellaneous and service	7 3	8 7

(*ii*) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs 617 The deficit was thus Rs 180 This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

(*i*) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households were indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51 The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs 47 in 1950-51 to Rs 88 in 1956-57

(*ii*) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs. 138 in 1956-57. One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment.

(*iii*) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs 143 crores as against Rs 80 crores in 1950-51

(*iv*) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure. Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.

(*v*) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

*Figures in brackets are percentages of total income from all sources.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which *inter alia* applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura and in specified areas in Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madras. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively

CHAPTER XVII

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development The policy was restated in the Second Plan and the objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation on the various aspects of land reform which States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies.

A number of States have made considerable progress in the implementation of the legislation in recent years. The present position was reviewed by the National Development Council in November 1963. The Council called upon all State Governments to complete implementation of land reform before the end of Third Plan and set up a Committee to suggest measures for strengthening and improving the implementation

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

The programme for abolition of intermediaries has been mostly completed These measures have brought more than two crores of tenants into direct relationship with the State and made available to the Government considerable areas of cultivable waste lands for distribution to landless agriculturists

The main problem now engaging the attention of the State Governments is the assessment and payment of compensation About Rs 236 crores have been paid so far, Rs 106 crores in cash and Rs 130 crores in bonds About Rs 334 crores have yet to be paid

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reforms recommended in the Plan are (*i*) security of tenure, (*ii*) reduction of rent, and (*iii*) ownership for tenants The progress made in these directions in different States is outlined below

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, the existing provisions for security of tenure are of a temporary nature. In the Telangana area, the *Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act* applies Some of its provisions conferring substantial rights on tenants have, however, not been enforced. A comprehensive tenancy legislation for the entire State of Andhra Pradesh is under consideration of the State legislature.

In the former Andhra area, the rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for irrigated lands (28-1/3 per cent for lands irrigated by baling and 45 per cent of produce for dry lands). In the Telangana the rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for irrigated lands and one-fifth in other cases or 3 to 5 times the land revenue according to the class of soil, whichever is less.

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'

The former Government of Hyderabad had enforced the provision for transfer of ownership to tenants in certain areas of Telangana region. About 14,000 tenants have exercised right of purchase over an extent of a lakh acres.

Assam

Under-*raiyats* and share croppers (*adhiars*) have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation Each under-*raiyat* or *adhiar* is, however, to be left with 3-1/3 acres until he is allotted alternative land of equivalent value in the locality

Right of resumption expired on February 18, 1963. The crop share paid by the *adhiar* is not to exceed one-fourth of the produce where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord and 1/5th where the cost is met by the *adhiar*.

There is no provision for conferment of ownership on tenants in respect of non-resumable areas

Bihar

The tenant holding land on a written lease is liable to ejectment on the expiry of the term of the lease. Tenants holding land on oral lease cannot be evicted except for misuse of land or non-payment of rent. An under-*raiyat* holding from landlords more than the ceiling limit (20 to 60 acres depending upon the class of land) has been given fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation. A minimum area is, however, to be left with the tenant

Gujarat

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land on the condition that every tenant generally retains half the area leased The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has expired.

In the former Bombay area, 9 20 lakh tenants are eligible for acquisition of ownership of an area of 30 6 lakh acres The actual ownership is transferred on payment of purchase price So far the work relating to rent fixation has been completed in about 3 lakh cases covering about 10 lakh acres

Jammu and Kashmir

Tenants have fixity of tenure in respect of area which the landlord did not resume before 1956 A landlord whose holding exceeds 12½ acres is entitled to receive as rent one-fourth of the produce for wet land and one-third of the produce for dry land

There is no provision for transfer of ownership to tenants.

Kerala

The Kerala Land Reforms Act, provides for fixity of tenure for tenants subject to landlord's right to resume land for personal cultivation in specified cases. The rate of maximum rent has also been laid down for various crops. For paddy lands the fair rent normally is one-fourth of the gross produce Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable land.

Madhya Pradesh

Tenants have been conferred fixity of tenure in respect of a minimum area. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants.

Madras

An interim measure for protecting tenants from eviction was enacted in 1955. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent the produce for irrigated land (35

per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation and 33-1/3 per cent in other cases).

Maharashtra

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure in respect of lands subject to right of landlord to resume for personal cultivation. The period within which right of resumption could be exercised has already expired.

Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants. In the former Bombay area ownership in respect of 15 lakh tenants would be transferred. Out of these about 10 lakh enquiries have been completed and more than 3 lakh tenants have acquired ownership of 10 lakh acres of land. In Marathwada area 39,000 tenants were declared owners in respect of 4½ lakh acres.

Mysore

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was enacted in 1961, providing for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. The Act has not yet been enforced Interim protection to tenants has, however, been extended.

Orissa

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill has been enacted which provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres Tenants in non-resumable areas are to be provided with ownership rights

Punjab

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption. The tenant is to be left with at least 5 standard acres. The maximum rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce More than 15,000 tenants have acquired ownership with an area covering a lakh acres

Rajasthan

Tenants have been given security of tenure subject to landlord's right of resumption The tenant, however, is to be left with a minimum area (yielding net annual income of Rs. 1,200) in all cases In 23 districts, out of 1,70,000 tenants eligible for conferment of *khatedari* rights, 1,27,000 tenants have been recorded as owners

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State

West Bengal

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-*raiyats* and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (*bargadars*) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the areas leased. In case a person owns less than 7½ acres he can resume the entire area from the *bargadars*. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. In special cases where tenancies continue, rent is not to exceed one-fifth of gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State The landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy

subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has ben enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlord's right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas Rent is not to exceed 1/5 to ¼ of the produce or four times the land revenue.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

Legislation for ceiling on holdings has been enacted in all the States except in the former Punjab area of the State of Punjab. Although there is no outright ceiling on ownership in this area, Government have been empowered to settle tenants on lands under personal cultivation of owners in excess of the permissible limits

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings Ceilings imposed in different States and Territories are as follows

State	Future Acquisition	Existing Holdings
Andhra Pradesh	18 to 260 acres	27 to 324 acres
Assam	50 acres	50 acres
Bihar	20 to 60 acres	20 to 60 acres
Gujarat	19 to 132 acres	19 to 132 acres
Jammu and Kashmir	22¾ acres	22¾ acres
Kerala	15 to 37½ acres	15 to 37½ acres
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres
Madras	24 to 120 acres	24 to 120 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 126 acres	18 to 126 acres
Mysore	18 to 144 acres	27 to 216 acres
Orissa	25 to 100 acres	25 to 100 acres
Punjab	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Rajasthan	30 standard acres	30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh	12½ acres	40 acres
West Bengal	25 acres	25 acres
Himachal Pradesh	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas	30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs 125 in other areas
Manipur	25 acres	25 acres
Tripura	25 to 75 acres	25 to 75 acres

Some progress has been made in the implementation of legislation regarding ceilings In Jammu & Kashmir, during the Second Plan period, 4 5 lakh acres were taken over and distributed. The West Bengal Government has come into possession of 5,24,000 acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to share-croppers and landless workers on a yearly basis pending its final disposal, further area will become available as implementation proceeds In Uttar Pradesh 1,40,000 acres have been declared surplus, of which 24,000 acres have been distributed. In Maharashtra about 90,000 acres held by sugar factories have been declared surplus and 35,000 acres have been taken over by the State Government Pending formation of co-operative farming societies, this area is to be managed by the Maharashtra State Farming Corporation. In Andhra Pradesh 52,000 acres of surplus land have been located so far In Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and parts of Tripura the provisions in the legislation relating to ceilings have been brought into force

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

By the end of the Second Plan, about 2.95 crore acres had been consolidated The target proposed for the Third Plan was 3.10 crore acres During the first two years of the Plan about 1.46 crore acres have been consolidated and, at the end of 1962-63, consolidation work was in progress

over nearly 80 lakh acres. Of the total 4.40 crore acres consolidated so far, 1.96 crore were consolidated in Punjab, 1.3 crore in Uttar Pradesh, 45 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh, 36 lakhs in Rajasthan and 28 lakh acres in Maharashtra

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal Bills are under consideration in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The role of co-operative farming in the reconstruction of Indian rural economy was emphasised in the First and Second Plans The goal indicated in the Second Plan was that such essential steps were to be taken as would provide sound foundations for the development of co-operative farming, so that over a period of ten years or so, a substantial proportion of agricultural lands was cultivated on co-operative lines A comprehensive programme of development of co-operative farming during the Third Five Year Plan has been formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming and decisions taken thereon by the National Development Council. It envisages organisation of 320 planned pilot projects at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks where Panchayati Raj institutions and co-operatives have made progress Each pilot project would consist of a minimum of ten co-operative farming societies demonstrating the advantages of co-operative farming and serving as catalytic agents for further expansion Co-operative farming societies outside the pilot project areas would also be encouraged and assisted

Till the end of 1963, 180 pilot projects were started and 1,200 co-operative farming societies organised, which had a membership of 24,000 and held an area of 1,51,000 acres; a Committee of Direction has been set up to assess the performance of the pilot projects An additional 1,150 societies were organised outside the pilot project areas with a total membership of 22 800 and an area of 1,50,000 acres One hundred and fifteen co-operative farming societies registered in the First and Second Plan periods were classified as joint and collective farming societies

The National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming Advisory boards or special committees of the State co-operative councils have also been brought into being for the purpose Twelve co-operative farming wings have been set up in selected extension training centres wherein 700 secretaries have been trained so far These centres also organise orientation courses for extension staff, and assist in the organisation of village camps for present and prospective members of co-operative farming societies

The Third Plan lays down that preference should be given to co-operative farming societies in the grant of lands reclaimed by Government and cultivable waste lands under the management of Government or village panchayats and in the settlement of lands acquired in consequence of the application of ceilings The Dandakaranya Development Authority have taken

a decision to organise co-operative farming societies for the benefit of the displaced persons.

BHOODAN

The *Bhoodan* or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says : "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts."

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land from owners for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as *Sampattidan* (donations of money or other resources), *Buddhidan* and *Jivandan* (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the *Bhoodan* ideals), *Sadhandan* and *Grihadan*.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 5 crore acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into *Gramdan*, *i.e.*, donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

About 42 lakh acres were donated under *Bhoodan* till the end of September 1963. Over 10 lakh acres of this donation have been distributed. Up to November 1963, 6,412 villages had joined the *Gramdan* movement.

Several States have promoted legislation for facilitating transfers of land offered in *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan* and for the management of lands thus transferred. Bye-laws have been framed in some States for the management of *Gramdan* lands under the Co-operative Societies Act.

A conference was held at New Delhi on November 2-3, 1963, to review matters relating to development of *Gramdan* villages and *Bhoodan* lands. The meeting was attended by official representatives from State Governments and prominent workers in the field of *Gramdan* and *Bhoodan*.

CHAPTER XVIII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period The co-operative movement* which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat. It also resolved that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan period. The targets suggested in the Third Five Year Plan as against the estimated achievements at the end of the Second Plan period are as follows :

TABLE 118

PLAN TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

	Achievements at the end of the Second Five Year Plan (estimated)	Targets for the Third Five Year Plan
Number of primary co-operative societies	2 1 lakhs	2 3 lakhs
Membership	1 7 crores	3 7 crores
Coverage of villages	—	100 per cent
Coverage of agricultural population	33 per cent	60 per cent
Loans to be issued through co-operatives		
Short-term and medium-term	Rs 203 crores	Rs 530 crores
Long-term (outstanding)	Rs 37 crores	Rs 150 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 600 primary marketing societies and for constructing 9,200 rural godowns and 980 godowns at market centres The Plan also provided for the setting up of an Agricultural Development Finance Corporation for augmenting the resources available for the issue of medium and long-term loans In pursuance of this proposal, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation was set up on July 1, 1963, under an Act of Parliament, with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 crores, for granting medium and long-term credit by way of refinance or otherwise to eligible institutions and to subscribe to debentures floated by them, for the development of agriculture and the allied matters of animal husbandry, dairy farming, pisciculture and poultry farming. The eligible institutions are central land mortgage banks, state cooperative banks, scheduled banks and co-operative societies approved by the Reserve Bank. The loans and debentures should be repayable within a period not exceeding 25 years and should be guaranteed by the Government as to the repayment of principal and

*For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the co-operative movement till 1956, *see* Chapter XXII in 'INDIA 1962'. Also, for information on co-operative farming, *see* Chapter XVII on 'Land Reform'

payment of interest. For the time being, long-term assistance is restricted to a maximum period of 15 years (20 years in exceptional cases). Assistance from the Corporation may be available for schemes such as (*a*) financing of reclamation and preparation of land, so that facilities for irrigation are fully utilised, (*b*) financing the development of special crops such as arecanut, coconut, cashewnut, cardamom, orchards, vineyards, etc., (*c*) development of mechanised farming, use of electricity through tube-wells, pump-sets, etc. Among other business that the Corporation may transact is the guaranteeing of deferred payments in connection with the import of capital goods by eligible institutions.

A Committee on Co-operative Credit, with V L. Mehta as Chairman, was appointed in 1959 to consider different aspects of the questions of expanding agricultural credit, including standards for credit limits, loan policies and practices of co-operative credit institutions, measures necessary for increasing the borrowing power of primary credit societies and the desirability of share capital participation by the State in the village societies The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India in May 1960 and was considered by the State Ministers for Co-operation in June 1960 The Government of India have since indicated certain new lines of co-operative policy to State Governments, the more important of which are given below .

(i) In organising village societies the aim should be to ensure viability with the inclusion of the smallest number of villages necessary, so that the co-operative society achieves both viability and the essential characteristics of co-operation, namely, voluntary basis, close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation

(ii) The State may participate in the share capital of viable primary agricultural credit societies on a matching basis, such participation ordinarily being limited to Rs 5,000 and up to a maximum of Rs 10,000 in exceptional cases

A Working Group on Panchayats and Co-operatives, appointed in 1961, recommended, *inter alia,* that (i) the panchayats should have an important role in the movement and should disseminate information, help in increasing membership, deposits and share capital and should enlist the support of every family in their area; (ii) even though the panchayats should have the overall responsibility for planning, functions of co-operatives to be carried out on business principles should be handled by the co-operatives while as a rule functions involving a heavy element of subsidy or schemes which are not self-financing immediately should be handled by the panchayats, (iii) functions calling for community effort of the entire village should fall within the area of the panchayats, (iv) where co-operatives are not yet strong and broad-based, some of the functions of the co-operatives could be discharged, as an interim measure, by the panchayats, and (v) the Zila Parishad/ Panchayat Samiti will exercise general supervision, as distinct from technical, to the extent necessary.

In pursuance of a recommendation made at the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in Lucknow in February 1963, the Government of India appointed a committee on Co-operative Administration, under the Chairmanship of V L Mehta, which submitted its report in November 1963. The committee studied the co-operative departmental set-up in the various States and suggested measures necessary to strengthen co-operative administration in the country The committee also studied the question of "Cadres" for the increasing number of co-operative institutions that are coming up in different sectors of the economy.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1961-62 are indicated in the table below

TABLE 119

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1961-62
Number of societies	1,85,630	3,41,841
Membership of primary societies	1,37,91,687	3,78,35,619
Working capital* (*in lakhs of rupees*)	3,06,34	1,534,78
(*a*) Share capital	49,80	259,69
(*b*) Reserve & other funds	43,51	109,10
(*c*) Loans from		
(*i*) Central financing agencies	49,77	476,78
(*ii*) Reserve Bank	6,85	131,72
(*iii*) Government	14,12	69,06
(*iv*) Other sources	9,73	107,40
(*d*) Deposits from		
(*i*) Central societies	4,76	38,06
(*ii*) Primary societies	15,86	67,37
(*iii*) Individuals & other sources	96,44	223,87
(*e*) Deposits held by marketing societies	—	3,99
(*f*) Debentures of land mortgage banks	7,91	47,74

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1962 roughly 18 92 crores or about 42 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1961-62 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 120

PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

Type of society	1951-52	1961-62
State & central banks	81 60	6,17 42
Land mortgage banks	6 86	42 51
Primary agricultural credit societies	91 67	4,37 90
Grain banks	15 13	24 22
Primary non-agricultural credit societies	1,12 89	2,89 40
State and central non-credit societies	1,26 38	4,57 00
Primary non-credit societies	95 43	

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The credit societies have a three-tier structure consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1961-62 are given below.

*Excludes figures relating to general insurance societies

TABLE 121

STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1961-62
Number	16	21
Membership	23,272	30,468
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	1,90	21,26
Reserve and other funds	2,36	7,59
Deposits	21,18	81,44
Other borrowings	11,27	145,79
Working capital	36,72	256,09
Cash in hand and with banks	2,81	20,05
Investments		
Government and other trustee securities	10,52	26,18
Others	78	17,53
Loans advanced	55,27	256,29
Loans outstanding	20,01	196,51
Loans overdue	3,22	8,10

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to provide finance to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 122

CENTRAL CO-OPERTAIVE BANKS

	1951-52	1961-62
Number	509	387
Membership	2,31,319	3,95,600
Loans advanced (Rs lakhs)	105,64	384,40
Working capital (Rs lakhs)	60,11	352 65

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4 62 crores and Rs 5 18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs 47 66 crores and Rs. 14 14 crores in 1961-62. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 123

COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	Percentage of working capital	
	1951-52	1961-62
Owned funds	16 3	17 5
Deposits	63 6	35 3
Other borrowings	20 1	47 2

Loans outstanding at the end of June 1962 against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.48 crores and Rs. 255 47 crores respectively The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 15.8. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 52.64 crores at the end of 1961-62, of which Rs. 24.69 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1962, there were 2,15,081 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,95,72,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 325.33 crores. During 1961-62, the societies advanced loans amounting to Rs. 228 31 crores. Loans outstanding at the end of June

1962 amounted to Rs. 256 67 crores and the overdues stood at Rs. 62.93 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Government amounted to Rs. 214.26 crores while owned funds and deposits stood at Rs. 88.62 crores and Rs. 17.64 crores respectively. An analysis of the working capital reveals that the ratio of deposits to working capital was only 5.4 per cent. The following table shows the average membership, share capital, deposits and working capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 124

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

	1951-52	1961-62
Membership per society	44	91
	(in rupees)	
Share capital per society	827	3,190
Share capital per member	19	35
Deposits per society	408	820
Deposits per member	9	9
Working capital per society	4,190	15,126

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1962, there were 9,190 grain banks with a membership of 12.32 lakhs and a working capital of Rs 6 08 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 95.5 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The loans advanced by them during 1961-62 amounted to Rs. 2,54.49 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 17 banks, 10 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 12.18 crores during 1961-62. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 1.31 crores to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 47.74 crores were in circulation at the close of 1961-62. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1961-62.

TABLE 125

CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

	1951-52	1961-62
Number	6	17
Membership	34,579	2,99,383
	(in lakhs of rupees)	
Share capital	44	5,73
Reserve fund	25	74
Other funds	12	56
Debentures	7,83	47,74
Borrowings	1,53	5,46
Working capital	10,17	61,70
Sinking fund investments	1,27	10,92
Investments including cash and bank balances	77	3,62
Loans advanced	2,51	14,75
Loans recovered	44	3,93
Loans due	8,05	47,90

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 536 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1961-62, as many as 348 or 64.9 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore The membership stood at 8,52,293 and working capital at Rs. 38.31 crores Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 12 59 crores The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1961-62.

TABLE 126

PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1961-62
Share capital	58	2,83
Reserve fund	13	39
Other funds	5	23
Debentures and other borrowings	6,84	34,87
Working capital	7,60	38,31
Loans advanced	1,30	12,59
Loans repaid	48	2,19
Loans due	6,96	35,28

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1962, there were 12,477 societies with a membership of 49.69 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 102 67 crores at the end of 1961-62 accounted for 62 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did non-credit business. Goods worth Rs. 3.22 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs. 4 22 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by the societies during the period from 1951-52 to 1961-62.

TABLE 127

OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

	1951-52	1961-62
Share capital	13,36	36 98
Reserve fund	3,78	8,47
Cash in hand and with banks	5,65	12,08
Investments in		
Land and buildings	73	1,95
Trustee securities	6,67	14,28
Others	4,68	13,75
Loans advanced	50,97	161,63
Loans recovered	47,01	148,73
Loans due	44,36	129,89
Loans overdue	4,16	8,16

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies as at the end of June 1962 are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 128

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of society	Number	Membership	Working capital (Rs lakhs)
Marketing societies			
State	21	5,145	10,97 32
Central	151	86,645	11,61 98
Primary	3,007	16,49,449	32,27·16
Sugarcane supply societies			
State	1	124	47 99
Central	69	8,811	99·51
Primary	9,124	25,32,244	9,00·88
Milk unions	99	17,516	3,47·29
Milk supply societies	3,945	3,13,548	2,33 54
Farming societies	3,577	97,339	5,06·71
Irrigation societies	1,469	55,211	2,24·46
Sugar factories	67	2,00,816	78,37·18
Cotton ginning and pressing societies	131	72,053	4,32·25
Other processing societies	5,613	2,57,063	4,85·42
Weavers' societies			
State	19	8,627	7,59·36
Central	120	8,431	1,44·42
Primary	12,222	12,19,983	22,05·07
Spinning mills	25	11,689	6,26·17
Other industrial societies	22,464	11,37,430	19,31 27
Consumers' societies			
Wholesale	32	4,642	28·18
Primary	7,266	13,95,334	9,81 93
Housing societies			
State	6	2,079	7,46·56
Primary	7,877	4,54,573	64,33 77
Fishermen's societies	2,538	2,67,854	2,16 03
Insurance societies	6	9,636	67 92
Other non-credit societies	21,717	15,36,749	22,91·69

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1961-62, there were 1,079 supervising unions with 56,980 affiliated societies These unions attended to the supervision of credit societies in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra and Mysore and supervised special types of societies like housing, farming, purchase, sale, etc , in the other States.

Co-operative Unions and Institutes

There were 20 state co-operative unions and institutes and 197 district unions and institutes on March 31, 1962. The number of societies affiliated to them was 46,024 and 41,774 respectively These unions and institutes imparted training to 7,66,980 members, 62,227 honorary office-bearers and 24,765 paid staff of co-operative societies The total income of the state unions was Rs 1,36 91 lakhs including government grants amounting to Rs 1,06 80 lakhs, the total income of district unions and institutes amounted to Rs. 21.15 lakhs of which Rs. 6 19 lakhs were government grants.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1961-62 there were 18,855 co-operative societies under liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1961-62 amounted to Rs 55.81 lakhs and Rs. 70 36 lakhs respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 135,60 lakh acre-feet, of which approximately 45,00 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation Up to 1951, about 7,60 lakh acre-feet *i e.* about 17 per cent of the usable flow or 5.6 per cent of the total annual flow, had been utilised By the end of the Second Plan about 12 lakh acre-feet representing about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8 9 per cent of the total annual flow was estimated to have been utilised. An additional 4,00 lakh acre-feet are likely to be used in the Third Plan, bringing the proportion to about 36 per cent of the usable flow

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, increasingly aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927, is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 21 research stations established in different parts of the country

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

A Technical Committee constituted by the Planning Commission, on which CW&PC is represented, is charged with the assessment of water resources and their utilisation The CW&PC in collaboration with the Ganga Basin Organisation, has undertaken the assessment of surface water resources and their utilisation for major and medium river valley schemes and the co-ordination of the data collected by the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Health and Transport pertaining respectively to minor irrigation works and domestic and navigational purposes The ultimate aim is to draw up a balance sheet of water to be utilised for additional benefits in the country

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Third Plan are given at the end of this chapter in Tables 137 and 138 The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs

Gandak Project

An international agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project was signed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar

*Description of only selected projects is given

and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States and Nepal would also derive irrigation and power benefits from it.

The project comprises the following components :

(i) A 2,437-ft. long barrage with road bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan in Bihar.

(ii) Main western canal to irrigate 14 08 lakh acres in the Saran district of Bihar, and about 8.31 lakh acres in the Gorakhpur and Deoria districts of Uttar Pradesh A separate canal will also take off from the western bank to irrigate 40,400 acres in the Bhairwa district of western Nepal.

(iii) Main eastern canal to irrigate 17 54 lakh acres in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga districts of Bihar, and 1.04 lakh acres in Parsa, Bara and Rautuhat districts of Nepal

(iv) A power house with an installed capacity of 15,000 kw at a suitable place on the main western canal in Nepal territory, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift.

The construction of the barrage and excavation of some of the canals has started.

The project which is estimated to cost Rs. 52 crores will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities to the people of Nepal and India

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs 54 50 crores, consists of :

Unit I—A barrage near Hanumannagar in Nepal and appurtenant works.

Unit II—About 150 miles long flood embankments on either side of the Kosi river, and

Unit III—the eastern Kosi canal system.

The barrage and headworks including the road bridge have been completed Flood embankments affording protection to nearly 800 sq miles in Nepal and India were completed in 1959. Work on the canal system is in progress and is expected to be completed in 1965-66 On completion, an area of 14 05 lakh acres will be irrigated in the districts of Purnea and Saharsa in Bihar.

In addition to the above components, the following schemes have been sanctioned as Stage II of the project .

(i) *Kosi power house* · It is proposed to construct a power station with an installed capacity of 20,000 kw comprising four generating units of 5,000 kw each, on the eastern Kosi canal at an estimated cost of Rs 2 78 crores. Half of the power generated at the power house will be supplied to Nepal and the other half will be available for use in Bihar

(ii) *Western Kosi canal* · This scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 13.49 crores, comprises the construction of a main canal, 70 miles long, taking off from the right flank of the Kosi barrage to irrigate 8 04 lakh acres in Darbhanga district of Bihar, and 30,000 acres in Nepal

(iii) *Extension of eastern Kosi canal* · This scheme, estimated to cost Rs 4 67 crores, comprises the construction of a canal system taking off from the eastern Kosi main canal to irrigate an area of 3 97 lakh acres in Saharsa district

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038 ft. long and 45 ft high, on the rocky river bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in

June 1953. Ninety-one per cent of earth work of canals and 83 per cent on distributaries have been completed. The project will irrigate 5.62 lakh acres in Surat district.

Tawa Multipurpose Project

The Tawa multipurpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 27.10 crores, envisages the construction of a reservoir across the Tawa river (a tributary of the Narmada river) about half a mile downstream of its confluence with its tributary Denwa in Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh

The 5,815 ft. long dam will be partly masonry and partly earthen with about 1,500 ft. long dykes on the flanks. Two canals, together 130 miles in length, will take off from the right and left flanks and will provide irrigation facilities to a total area of 7.80 lakh acres annually. Two power houses will be constructed which will have an installed capacity of 42,000 kw.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs 31 93 crores (irrigation) across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2.45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts. It has two power stations with a total installed capacity of 33,200 kw

Upper Krishna Project, Stage I

Phase I of the Upper Krishna project across Krishna river in Mysore will consist of a masonry dam for spillway and an earthen dam for flanks at Narayanpur, Gulbarga district. The dam will be 34,200 ft. long and 146.50 ft high above the lowest foundation level The right bank canal and the left bank canal taking off from the reservoir will irrigate a total area of 3.2 lakh acres in Raichur district on the right bank and 2 8 lakhs acres in Gulbarga district on the left bank. It is also proposed to generate 10,500 kw and 13,900 kw (installed capacity) of electricity on the left and right flanks of the dam respectively. The estimated cost of the project is Rs 58.2 crores.

Malaprabha Project

The Malaprabha project envisages the construction of a 145 ft. high masonry dam across the Malaprabha river, a tributary of Krishna, in Belgaum district of Mysore State The right bank canal of the project will irrigate 3 lakh acres in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur districts.

The project is estimated to cost Rs 20 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 100 miles from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 127 miles long, and the left bank canal, 111 miles long, will together irrigate an area of 20 lakh acres including stabilisation of irrigation in Krishna delta. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 54 4 lakh acre-feet and its water spread will be 73 66 sq. miles The dam and the canal are expected to be completed in 1968-69 The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 14 ft. diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

The project is estimated to cost Rs 139.53 crores

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 5,712 ft long and 162 ft high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram; a 127-mile long canal (called the left bank canal) with a power house on the left side; a 217-mile long canal (called

the low level canal) with two power houses, and a 122-mile long canal (called the high level canal) on the right side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir has a water-spread of 146 square miles. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8.3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail-end of a 14-mile long hydel channel at Hampi. Two generating units of 9,000 kw each in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissioned. Two additional units of 9 mw each at each of the two power houses are under installation. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side where three generators of 9,000 kw each have been installed in the first instance and another unit of 9,000 kw will be added in 1964. The low level canal, including the hydel channel and its major distributaries, have been completed while work on the construction of the high level canal is in progress. An area of about 1.23 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and 2.60 lakh acres in Mysore has been brought under irrigation.

Hirakud Dam Project

The 15,748 ft long main Hirakud dam is the world's longest dam. Flanked on both sides by 13 miles of dykes, it impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of Mahanadi water. The project is divided into two stages. Stage I of the project has been completed in all respects providing perennial irrigation for 3.8 lakh acres in the two districts of Sambalpur and Bolangir in Orissa. The total installed capacity of the power house at Hirakud is 1,23,000 kw. Power is being supplied to various industrial and metallurgical plants at Hirakud, Rajgangpur, Rourkela, Joda, Brajrajnagar and other places in Orissa besides several towns, including Puri, Sambalpur, Hirakud, Sundergarh, Bargarh and Cuttack. An expenditure of Rs. 65.54 crores was incurred on stage I of the project up to September 1963.

The Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme is being executed by the Government of Orissa as an adjunct to stage I of the Hirakud dam project at an estimated cost of Rs. 26.74 crores. It consists of a diversion weir at Mahanadi to pick up the regulated release from Hirakud and remodelling of the existing canal system and weirs on the Mahanadi and Birupa rivers. On completion, it will irrigate a gross area of 16.08 lakh acres (including the existing area of 2 lakh acres) in Cuttack and Puri districts. By the end of 1962-63, additional kharif area of 48,887 acres and rabi area of 93,213 acres were irrigated by remodelling the existing canals and distributaries. The project is likely to be completed by 1969-70.

Estimated to cost Rs. 14.92 crores, stage II of the project comprises the Chiplima power house with three generating units of 24,000 kw each, expansion of the power house at Hirakud by two generating units of 37,500 kw each and a connecting power channel between the two power houses. The fifth and sixth units in the power house at Hirakud were commissioned in April 1962 and August 1963 respectively. Two units at the Chiplima power house were commissioned in July and November, 1962 respectively and the third in September, 1963. With the commissioning of these units, stage II of the project has been completed bringing the installed capacity at the Hirakud power house to 1,98,000 kw, at Chiplima power house to 72,000 kw, and the overall total of the Hirakud dam project to 2,70,000 kw.

Bhakra Nangal Project

A joint venture of Punjab and Rajasthan, the Bhakra Nangal Project is the biggest multi-purpose river valley scheme and is estimated to cost Rs. 175.31 crores. It consists of a 740 ft high dam across the Sutlej at Bhakra, 90 ft. high Nangal dam; 40-mile long Nangal hydel channel; one

power house on the left bank of Bhakra dam; two power houses on the hydel channel at Ganguwal and Kotla and about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries. Started in 1946, the project has been practically completed. The project was dedicated to the nation by the Prime Minister on October 22, 1963.

The Bhakra canal system commands a gross area of about 67.6 lakh acres, of which the cultivable commanded area is 58.6 lakh acres. On full development an area of 36 lakh acres is expected to be annually irrigated. In addition, about 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. An area of 23.54 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan received irrigation during 1962-63.

The three power houses at Bhakra, Ganguwal and Kotla have a combined installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw and a total firm capacity of 337 mw.

It is proposed to construct another power house on the right bank of the Sutlej Estimated to cost about Rs. 26 crores it will have five generating units of 120 mw each. The power house is expected to be commissioned in 1966.

Beas Project

This project, which is a joint venture of the Governments of Punjab and Rajasthan, consists of two units viz., (*i*) Beas-Sutlej link, and (*ii*) Beas dam at Pong. The former provides for a diversion dam at Pandoh, a combination of tunnels and an open hydel channel, and a power plant with an installed capacity of 636 mw. The firm power capacity of this unit will be 391 mw at 100 per cent load factor including 120 mw of the additional unit to be installed at Bhakra. It will also provide irrigation to a culturable commanded area of 13 lakh acres, the annual irrigation being of the order of 8 lakh acres

A project report prepared in May 1959, for the second unit, is under revision in the light of the latest hydrological studies. Primarily intended for storing water for the Rajasthan canal, the project will ensure extension of perennial irrigation to about 50 lakh acres in Punjab and Rajasthan. The 350-ft earth-cum-rock fill dam will have a storage capacity of 55 5 lakh acre-feet.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan canal project estimated to cost Rs. 184.09 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts :

(a) Rajasthan Feeder : 134 miles long, of which the first 111 miles lie in Punjab.

(b) Rajasthan Canal : 292 miles long, lying entirely in Rajasthan.

To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers. The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 16.84 lakh acres in the districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar.

The project report, which is being revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrigation of 28.75 lakh acres out of the total culturable commanded area of 36 86 lakh acres

The project is now proposed to be executed in two stages The first stage, comprising the Rajasthan feeder and the first 122 miles of the Rajasthan canal, including take-off channels, is expected to be completed in 1969-70 The second stage envisages the completion of the remaining length together with the distribution system below Naushera branch and is

expected to be completed in 1977-78. The Suratgarh branch and Rawatsar distributary have been completed.

It is proposed to line the entire length of the canal and the feeder to save water losses through seepage.

Chambal Project

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar dam, Gandhi Sagar power station, transmission lines, Kotah barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68.5 lakh acre-feet of water The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Besides, 80,000 kw of power will be generated from the five generating sets at the Gandhi Sagar power station. The Gandhi Sagar dam and power station with four units have been completed and power generation was started from November 19, 1960. The Kotah barrage has also been completed and water for irrigation was released on November 20, 1960 Work has commenced on the second stage of the project which envisages the construction of the Rana Pratap Sagar dam and a power house below it When completed, it will provide irrigation facilities to 3 lakh acres and generate 90,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor. Work has also been undertaken on the third stage of the project which comprises the construction of Kotah dam and a power station at its toe, which will have three units of 33,000 kw each with provision for the installation of a fourth one. On completion, it will produce 60,000 kw of power at 60 per cent load factor.

Ramganga River Project

The river Ramganga, one of the major tributaries of the Ganga is being harnessed by constructing a 412-ft high earth and rock fill dam, two miles upstream of Kalagarh in district Garhwal and a 220-ft high saddle dam Power will be generated at the saddle dam The project will irrigate an area of 17 06 lakh acres and would also firm up 113 mw of power in the Ganga-Sarda Yamuna grid.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs 67.98 crores, of which Rs. 38 53 crores is for irrigation, Rs. 19.70 crores for power and Rs. 9.75 crores for flood control. The scheme is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan.

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw hydro-electric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155 ft. high and 2,170 ft. long Massanjore dam, now named Canada dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 6.5 lakh acres annually. The Canada dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide rabi irrigatio nfor nearly 50,000 acres. The first 2,000 kw generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February, 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires immediate remedial measures.

The problem of the Calcutta port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is

to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga barrage project envisages the following principal components:

(i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;

(ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal;

(iii) a feeder canal, 26½ miles long, taking off from upstream of the Ganga barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region, improvements in communications, inland navigation, etc.

Damodar Valley Corporation Project

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses of a total capacity of 1,04 lakh kw attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6.25 lakh kw, an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at Durgapur with canals and distributaries During the Third Plan, two units of 1 25 lakh kw each are to be added to the DVC system raising the total power generating capacity to 9.79 lakh kw.

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extensions on either side, was completed in 1953 The Konar dam was completed in September 1955 The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 11 04 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, completed in December 1959, will impound 12 14 lakh acre-feet of water A 40 000 kw hydro-electric station built near the dam was commissioned in September 1959

The 2,271 ft long and 38 ft high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955 It will irrigate, on full development, over 9 73 lakh acres of land. The operation and maintenance of the barrage and irrigation system was transferred to the Government of West Bengal from December 2, 1963. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal have been made navigable, providing an alternative means of communication between Calcutta and the coalfields of Raniganj.

The Bokaro thermal power station with an installed capacity of 1 50 lakh kw was commissioned in February 1953 An additional unit of 75,000 kw has since been added to this station. At Durgapur two 75,000 kw units have been commissioned Work on two units of 125 mw each at Chandrapura is in progress It is proposed to instal one more unit of 125 mw each at Durgapur and Chandrapura

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd., which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs 1 33 crores, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh

The Corporation has in hand the execution of works on river valley and other projects costing over Rs. 47 crores.

Indus Waters Treaty, 1960

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. Upon the exchange of the Instruments of Ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi, the Indus Waters Treaty came into force with retrospective effect from April 1, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of the Treaty the Governments of India and Pakistan each created a permanent post of Commissioner for Indus Waters. With the appointment of the two Commissioners by the respective Governments the Permanent Indus Commission, as provided for the implementation of the Treaty, came into being.

The Permanent Indus Commission has so far submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan annual reports for three years ending March 1963.

As required under Article V of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, four out of the ten annual instalments of £ 62,06,000 each, of the fixed Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan, have been paid to the World Bank for credit to the Indus Basin Development Fund.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Plan was 5 15 crore acres, of which about 2 20 crore acres were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. The progress of irrigation at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan are shown below.

TABLE 129

NET AREA IRRIGATED

(in lakh acres)

Year	Major and medium projects	Minor irrigation schemes	Total
1950-51	2,20	2,95	5,15
1955-56	2,49	3,13	5 62
1960-61	3,10	3,90	7,00
1965-66 (Targets)	4,25	4,75	9,00

Irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes, at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the following table.

TABLE 130

IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING THE SECOND PLAN

(in lakh acres)

End of the year	Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Gross utilisation
1955-56	65	31
1960-61	121	86

The total irrigation potential remaining to be utilised at the end of the Second Plan was 35 lakh acres. During the Third Plan, additional irrigation potential of about 1,11 lakh acres is expected to be created from major

and medium irrigation schemes. The total utilisation in the Third Plan period is expected to be 100 lakh acres.

The new projects to be commenced during the Third Plan include (i) about 100 new medium irrigation schemes which will be of value both for agricultural purposes and regional development; (ii) storage schemes on the Beas in Punjab undertaken as a result of the conclusion of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960; and (iii) schemes representing the irrigation component of multipurpose projects taken up primarily for power development and those necessitated by irrigation projects in neighbouring States. The cost of the irrigation and flood control programmes during the Third Plan is Rs. 661 crores—Rs. 436 crores for irrigation projects carried over from the Second Plan, Rs 164 crores for new projects and Rs 61 crores for flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-erosion schemes.

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The recently completed 85-mile long left bank main canal of the Damodar Valley project, from Durgapur to Tribeni, has been designed as irrigation-*cum*-navigation canal. It links the lower Raniganj coalfields with Calcutta *via* the Hooghly. Its utilisation for transport of coal is being considered. The condition of the Mahanadi river from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of 106 miles) has been considerably improved as a result of regular discharges from the Hirakud dam reservoir. Recent surveys reveal that it may be possible to introduce navigation of this river by shallow-draft power crafts with proper conservancy works. The left bank low level canal of the Tungabhadra project on the Mysore side is also designed to serve the needs of navigation.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the mid-twenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw, by 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1962 was 50,16,883 kw—an increase of nearly 174 per cent since 1951 During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 5,86,19 lakh kwh to 19,66,99 lakh kwh showing an increase of nearly 236 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 125, 103 and 289 per cent respectively The progress of electricity supply in India during 1939—1963 and during March 1961 to 1963 in terms of index numbers is shown in Tables 131 and 132.

TABLE 131
PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

	Installed capacity of generating plants ('000 kw)				Aggregate of Max demand during the year ('000 k w)	Energy generated (crore kwh)	Energy sold (crore kwh)	Average load factor* (per cent)	Average demand** (per cent)
	Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total					
1939	5,41	87	4 42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48 4	53 8
1947	7,57	98	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52 7	64 8
1951	10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55 5	65 7
1956	15,96	2,28	10,62	28,86	19,90	966	796	55 4	68 9
1960-61	24,36	3,00	18,43	45 79	35,51	16,94	1,395	54 3	77 6
1961-62	24,66	3,17	24,19	52,02	39,71	19 68	1,645	56 4	79 1
1962-63	25,36	3,27	29,16	57,79	46,35	22,36	1,868	55 1	80 2

*Based on Cols 6 and 7.
**Based on Cols 5 and 6

TABLE 132
INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY—(1951=100)

	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963
Installed generating capacity			
Steam plant	222 0	224 5	231·1
Oil plant	184 5	202 6	201 0
Hydro plant	333 2	420 3	506 5
Index of total generating capacity	253·3	283 4	314 8
Generation of electricity			
Steam plant	313 9	341 6	366 2
Oil plant	167 0	171 2	175 0
Hydro plant	271 5	342 3	412 8
Index of total generation	287 7	335 5	381 8
Coal consumption	270 3	292 0	322 6
Fuel oil consumption	153 1	161 6	163 3
Sale of electricity			
Domestic or residential	250 8	288 5	322 6
Commercial, light & small power	255 7	282 9	317 5
Industrial	314 0	379 9	428 6
Traction	137 7	179 0	219 6
Irrigation	410 2	498 8	543·5
Public lighting	284 5	319 9	361 8
Water works	206 2	226 1	252·5
Index of total sale	288 9	345·3	389·6

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw at 60 per cent load factor, as follows :

	Lakh kw.
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats	43
East-flowing rivers of southern India	86
Central Indian rivers	43
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)	48
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the potential in Sikkim)	1,25
Indus	66
TOTAL	4,11

The pattern of power development in India, at present is as follows

Mysore Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir	mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal Gujarat and Rajasthan	mainly thermal
Maharashtra Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Madhya Pradesh	partly thermal, partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as State organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and during subsequent years State Electricity Boards were constituted in all the States

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1963, private companies owned 75 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 25.5 per cent of the total installed capacity as shown in Table 133.

TABLE 133

OWNERSHIP : PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS (MARCH 1963)

Ownership	Number of undertakings (reckoned on the basis of ownership)	Installed generating capacity (in kw)
State governments or State electricity boards	20	36,82,941
Power corporations	1	5,24,000
Municipalities	58	98,703
Private companies	238	14,74,151
TOTAL	317	57,79,795

Consumption

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1962-63.

TABLE 134

CLASSES OF CONSUMERS (1962-63)

Nature of use	No. of Consumers		Connected load		Energy Sales	
	In thousands	Percentage of total	Total (thousand kw)	Percentage of total	Crore kwh	Percentage of total
Domestic	4,303	75 50	2,451	26 55	1,917 8	10 27
Commercial	914	16 04	760	8 23	1,048 6	5·61
Industrial (including water works & traction)	211	3 70	4,845	52·48	14,364 1	76 90
Public lighting	18	0 32	97	1 06	245 0	1 31
Irrigation & de-watering	253	4 44	1,078	11 68	1,103 5	5 91
TOTAL	5,699	100 00	9,231	100 00	18,679 0	100 00

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The following table gives the distribution of towns and villages in terms of population range, numbers electrified during different Plan periods, and those expected to be electrified by the end of the Third Plan

TABLE 135

TOWNS AND VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED

Population range	Total number (1951 Census)	Number electrified by March, 31				
		1951	1956	1961	1962	1966 esti-mated
Over 1,00,000	73	49	73	73	73	73
50,000 to 1,00,000	111	88	111	111	111	111
10,000 to 50,000	1,257	500	716	1,099	1,110	1,257
Below 10,000	5,59,665	3,050	6,500	22,686	25,889	41,559
TOTAL	5,61,106	3,687	7,400	23,969	27,183	43,000

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The total installed generating capacity in the country at the beginning of the First Plan stood at 23 lakh kw During the First Plan, the aggregate installed generating capacity increased by 11 2 lakh kw or by about 49 per cent. During the Second Plan there was an increase of 64 per cent in the generating capacity which rose from 34 2 lakh kw to 56 lakh kw. By the end of the Third Plan, the aggregate capacity of the plants in commission and under erection and testing is expected to be of the order of 134 lakh kw of which about 127 lakh kw are expected to be in commercial operation With the completion of this programme, per capita generation of electricity would have risen from 18 kwh in 1951, 28 kwh in 1956 and 45 kwh in 1961 to about 100 kwh in 1966

The following table shows the growth of installed capacity and energy generated at the beginning and end of the First and Second Plans and the targets for the Third Plan

TABLE 136

POWER GENERATION UNDER THE PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66 (esti-mated)
Installed capacity (*in lakhs of kw*)				
Public Utility Undertakings				
(*a*) State-owned	6	14	32	93 4
(*b*) Company-owned	11	13	14	17 4
Self-generating industrial establishments	6	7	10	14 2
TOTAL	23	34	56	125 0
Energy generated (*in crores of kwh*)				
(*a*) State-owned	210	450	1,093	3,450
(*b*) Company-owned	300	430	592	650
Self-generating industrial establishments	147	200	319	400
TOTAL	657	1,100	2,004	4,500

The estimated cost of the power programme in the public sector in the Third Plan is Rs 1,039 crores Investment in the private sector is expected to be of the order of Rs 50 crores The approximate breakup of the programme in the public sector is Rs 661 crores for hydro and thermal generating schemes, Rs 51 crores for atomic power and about Rs. 327 crores for transmission and distribution schemes including Rs. 105 crores for rural electrification

Nuclear Power

Having regard to the available energy resources, nuclear power is expected to play a progressively increasing part in meeting energy demands in future years. A nuclear power station is planned for construction at

Tarapur, near Bombay. It will consist of two reactors, each producing 190 mw of power. The power station is expected to be commissioned in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to instal a second atomic power station near Rana Pratap Sagar dam.

MAJOR POWER PROJECTS

The principal power generation schemes included in the Third Plan are given in Table 139 at the end of this chapter. Some of the major power projects are briefly described below.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam, 176 ft high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long, has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw each and three units of 21,250 kw each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

Srisailam Hydro-electric Project

The Srisailam project (estimated cost Rs 38 48 crores) envisages the construction of a 385-ft. high and 1,685-ft. long stone-masonry dam across the Krishna river, about 64 miles upstream of Nagarjunasagar dam site The releases from the reservoir are proposed to be utilised for power generation at a station at the toe of the dam, with an initial installation of four units of 110 mw, and with provision for adding three such units at a later stage The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1968-69 and the other two in 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively.

Barauni Thermal Power Station

In order to meet the growing power demand in north Bihar, installation of a steam power station of 30 mw capacity (cost Rs 13 47 crores) under stage I has been set up at Barauni Following the installation of the oil refinery at Barauni it has been decided to instal a third set of 15 mw to increase its firm capacity from 15 mw to 30 mw to meet the power demand of the refinery and other major industries in the area Two more units of 50 mw each have also since been sanctioned for installation in this power house.

The third unit of 15 mw is expected to be commissioned in 1964-65 and the two units of 50 mw each in 1965-66

Pathratu Thermal Power Station

The proposed thermal power station (cost Rs. 39.30 crores) for supplying power to the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Hatia is to be located 3½ miles from Pathratu railway station and about 25 miles from Ramgarh in Hazaribagh district. It will have an installed capacity of 400 mw The first stage will include two units of 50 mw each and the second stage two units of 50 mw each and two units of 100 mw each Excavation work for the main power station building has been completed The first three units will be commissioned in 1965.

Dhuvaran (Cambay) Thermal Power Station

In order to meet the growing demands in the Saurashtra and Gujarat areas, a thermal power station (cost Rs. 25 crores) is to be installed at Dhuvaran, a village situated near the gulf of Cambay. The proposed station will have four turbo alternators with an installed capacity of 62 5 mw each. Construction work on the scheme is in progress. The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1964 and the remaining two in 1964-65.

Iddiki Hydro-electric Scheme

The project (cost 49.60 crores) located in the high range of Periyar about 100 miles south-east of Ernakulam envisages (i) a common storage reservoir formed by two main dams, one 530-ft. high across Periyar at Iddiki Gorge and the other 435-ft. high across Cherutoni, a tributary of the Periyar, (ii) a power house with ultimate installed capacity of 8,00,000 kw with 8 units of 10,000-kw each. Initially five units will be installed. The first unit will be commissioned in 1969.

Satpura Thermal Power Station

This is a joint project of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh and is being executed to meet the anticipated load demand in 1965-66 in the areas of western Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan served by the Chambal grid system. It will be a thermal station in the Pathakheda coalfields, in Betul district. The power station will consist of five boilers supplying steam to five turbo alternators each of 62,500 kw (MCR) capacity. The scheme will supply power to the proposed fertiliser plant near Itarsi, Nepa Mills, Nepanagar, Heavy Electricals Ltd, Bhopal, cotton and silk textile mills, cement factory, fire bricks factory, etc., in Madhya Pradesh besides releasing 100 to 120 mw of power to Rajasthan.

The first unit is expected to be commissioned during 1965.

Mettur Tunnel Hydro-electric Scheme

The scheme (cost Rs 8.89 crores) provides for the utilisation of the discharge of 20,000 cusecs from the Mettur Reservoir during the irrigation period for power generation by installing four units of 50 mw each. The power station will be linked to the State grid at Salem by a 25-mile long 220-kw single circuit transmission line The first two units are expected to be commissioned in 1964-65 and the other two in 1965-66

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project inaugurated in January 1954, and estimated to cost Rs 38 28 crores envisages the construction of a 208 ft high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel for diverting the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet The underground power house has four units of 60,000 kw each, all of which have been commissioned The project supplies power to Bombay-Poona area and the adjoining districts.

Sharavathi Hydro-electric Project

The Sharavathi Valley project is proposed to be developed in two stages. The first stage consists of the construction of a 194 ft high dam near Linganamakki village with a reservoir capacity of 15,600 crore cft., necessary water conductor system and installation of two generating units of 89,100 kw each The second stage contemplates raising the dam and construction of other civil works and installation of six more generating units of 89,100 kw capacity in the Sharavathi power station. The two units of the first stage and the first unit of the second stage will be commissioned in 1964.

The first stage of the project will cost Rs 51 81 crores and the second stage Rs. 22.77 crores.

Talcher Thermal Station

The scheme (cost Rs 30 35 crores) envisages the construction of a thermal power station comprising four generating units of 50/62 5 mw each in Talcher area, where abundant reserves of low grade coal are available It is proposed to inter-connect this power house with Hirakud system. The project is being financed with DLF assistance

Bhakra Right Bank Power Station

In order to utilise the power potential available at Bhakra dam and to cater to the growing load demand in the Punjab, Delhi and Rajasthan areas,

it has been decided to construct a power house (cost Rs. 30.77 crores) on the right bank of river Sutlej at the foot of the dam. The power house will have four generating units of 70,000/1,20,000 kw each. The first unit is expected to be commissioned in early 1966 and the remaining three in 1966-67.

Yamuna Hydel Scheme

The scheme proposes to harness the river Yamuna and its tributary Tons in two stages Under stage I there will be two power houses on the power channel, one at Dhakrani and the other at Dhalipur with an installed capacity of 33,750 kw and 51,000 kw, respectively.

Stage II envisages the construction of a diversion dam 47.6 metres high near village Ichari on river Tons, situated 28.8 km. upstream of its confluence with Yamuna. An underground power house at Chibro below the left bank of Tons with an installed capacity of four units of 60 mw each (part I) and four of 24 mw each (part II). The units under stage I are expected to be commissioned in 1966 and those under stage II in 1971. The first stage is estimated to cost Rs. 16.83 crores and the second Rs 55.88 crores.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand project, estimated to cost Rs 46 05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300 ft high and 3,065 ft long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 86 lakh acre-ft. of water. A power station with an initial capacity of 2.5 lakh kw has been constructed Its ultimate installed capacity will be 3 lakh kw. A network of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching sub-stations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region with a population of over 2 5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar

Bandel Thermal Station

This power station (cost Rs 29 90 crores) will be located about 35 miles north of Calcutta close to the river Hooghly, by the side of Bandel-Baharwa railway line and at the centre of a rapidly growing industrial area The first stage will consist of four units of 75 mw each Two units are expected to be commissioned during 1964 and the remaining two in early 1965

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a comprehensive national programme of flood control in September 1954 Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years, roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc The third phase envisages long-term measures, like the construction of flood-moderating reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures.

Flood Control Boards assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees exist in 15 States with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. Five major schemes, each costing Rs. 1 crore and above and 1,196 minor schemes each costing less than Rs. 1 crore received from the various States have been approved by the Centre since 1954-55, involving outlays of Rs 17.44 crores and Rs. 53.72 crores respectively.

Out of a total programmed area of 52,191 sq miles of aerial photography, an area of 51,947 sq. miles has been surveyed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photomosaics was 65,994 sq miles out of a programme of 66,214 sq miles. About 3,800 miles of embankments were completed in various States. These works and other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi have benefited an area of about 71 lakh acres In addition, 58 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion and the level of 4,386 villages has been raised above flood level.

Although much progress has been made in the field of investigations and execution of schemes, floods during the past few years have posed new problems demanding fresh thinking on the subject. The problems of water-logging and drainage in different parts and sea-erosion in Kerala call for particular attention Accordingly, region-wise flood control seminars are being organised by States. Three such seminars for the Ganga, north-west and central regions have been held at Nainital, Simla and Hyderabad. The recommendations of these and other seminars to follow will be utilised for making modifications, if any, in the policy and programme of flood control.

Flood control, drainage and anti-waterlogging are closely related to irrigation and have to be viewed together in formulating comprehensive development programmes. Owing to the dearth of sufficient data, the flood control programme had to be taken up on an *ad hoc* emergency basis during the Second Plan period In the Third Plan, as a result of surveys and investigations carried out in recent years, flood control, drainage, anti-waterlogging and anti-sea-erosion schemes have been incorporated in the irrigation plans of the States for which an outlay of Rs. 61 crores has been provided

TABLE 137

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Andhra Pradesh			
Godavari delta system .	1890	2,20 0	11,11 0
Nizam Sagar	1931	3,92 0	2,75 0
Romperu drainage	1956	1,28 4	8 2
Rallapad	1957	1,04 0	9 5
Upper Pennar	1958	1,58 0	9 8
K C canal	1963-64	7·5	2,78 0
Godavari (stage I)	1962-63	7,84 1	65 0
Prakasam barrage	1959-60	3,91 0	1,17·0
Bhairavani tippa	1961-62	1,44 7	9 7
Bihar			
Sone canals	1874	2,68 0	8,58·0
Kamla canal	1958	30 9	38 0
Mayurakshi left bank canal	1957	81 1	25 0
Tribeni canal extension .	1958-59	1,12 9	62 1
Nagi dam .	1960-61	40 2	7 5

*This is not an exhaustive list but contains only selected works.

TABLE 137 (*contd*)

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
Gujarat			
Rangola	1952	66.4	19.5
Brahmani	1954	90.8	27.0
Moj	1956	9.4	15.0
Aji	1961-62	65.5	4.2
Machu I	1961-62	1,58.5	22.0
Jammu and Kashmir			
Sind valley	1956	1,24.0	18.0
Kerala			
Kuttanad	1957	59.6	1,21.0
Peechi	1957-58	2,35.0	69.4
Chalakudy (stage I)	1957-58	1,53.2	56.8
Walayar reservoir	1958-59	1,16.7	16.0
Wadakkancheri (Vezhani)	1959-60	1,07.6	17.6
Nayyar I	1959-60	2,47.3	38.0
Malampuzha	1959-60	532.0	10,9.0
Madhya Pradesh			
Tandula canals	1925	34.0	1,65.0
Mahanadi canals	1927	1,59.0	2,10.0
Sampna	1959	45.2	9.5
Gangulpara	1960-61	51.9	8·5
Madras			
Periyar system	1897	1,08.0	1,43.0
Kaveri Mettur	1934	6,63.0	3,01.0
Perinchari	1956	44.0	6.0
Lower Bhavani	1956	10,47.2	2,07.0
Mettur canals	1957	1,92.9	45.0
Araniar reservoir	1957	1,05.9	6.1*
Krishnagiri	1958	2,02.4	9.0
Sathanur	1959	2,58.0	21.0
Amaravathy	1959	3,29.4	53.5
Kattalai high level canal scheme	1959	2,24.6	20.6
Pullambadi canal scheme	1959	2,06.1	22.1
Maharashtra			
Nira left bank canal	1906	1,06.0	83.0
Pravara river works	1911	1,53.0	84.0
Nira right bank canal	1938	6,02·0	81.0
Gangapur reservoir	1959	3,96.0	45.0
Mysore			
Krishnaraja Sagar canal	1930	4,50.0	1,00.0
Tunga anicut	1958-59	2,96.9	27.2
Nagu	1958-59	3,11.1	20.0
Ghataprabha left bank canal (stage I)	1958-59	5,67.1	120.0
Orissa			
Rushi-Kulya canal system	1895	28.0	1,40.0
Punjab			
Upper Bari Doab canal	1878-79	2,27.0	8,28.0
Western Yamuna canal	1886	4,73.0	10,18.0
Sirhind canal	1886-87	6,70.0	14,83.0
Eastern canal extension	1933	8,38.0	3,49.0
Western Yamuna canal extension	1944-45	1,58.0	1,21.0
Nangal barrage	1954	3,95.0	27,50.0
Dadri	1961	79.0	**
Rajasthan			
Jawai project	1958-59	2,50.0	19.0
Prabati project	1961	1,10.0	30.0
Meja project	1961	71.0	24.0
Sareri	1960	30.0	13.0
Namona	1959	53.0	11.0
Uttar Pradesh			
Ganga canal	1891	4,65.0	17,27.0
Lower Gangal canal	1891	4,69.0	11,52.0

*Madras portion

**Linked with Western Yamuna Canal

TABLE 137 (*concld*)

	Year of completion	Total outlay (Rs lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acre)
Betwa canal	1893	1,22 0	2,06 0
Gavai and Ghagar canal	1918	1,20 0	55 0
Sarada canal	1930	11,37 0	19,72 0
Sarada canal extension (1,062 miles)	1955-56	1,37 8	1,76 0
Mata Tila (stage I)	1957-58	4,88 0	2,65 0
Jirgo reservoir	1960	1,26 8	64 0
Sarada sagar (stage I)	1960-61	4,79 0	1,67 4
Belan and Tons canal	1958-59	2,94 1	1,02 0
Agra canal (remodelling)	1959-60	80 0	27 4
Ban Ganga canal	1956-57	43 1	22 0
West Bengal			
Damodar canal	1935	1,30 0	1,72 0
Mayurakshi	1970	20,46 0	6,10 0

TABLE 138

PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE THIRD PLAN

	Total cost* (Rs in lakhs)	Provision for the 3rd Plan (irrigation) (Rs in lakhs)	Annual benefits ('000 acres)	
			On completion	During the 2nd Plan period
Continuing Schemes				
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab and Rajasthan)	**175,31	4,19	36,00	22,50
Damodar Valley (W Bengal & Bihar)	34,68	2,56	10,73	5,68
Hirakud -stage I-including Mahanadi delta (Orissa)	97,52	12,35	15,23	3,97
Chambal -stage I (Rajasthan & M P)	51,90	11,38	11,00	3,75
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	45,85	6 ,40	8,29	N A
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,46	4,67	6,10	4,65
Bhadra (Mysore)	31 93	13,41	2,42	32
Kosi (Bihar)	32,88	12,00	14,05	—
Nagarjunasagar– stage I (Andhra Pradesh)	139,53	50,00	20,00	—
Kakrapara canal (Gujarat	18,65	3,00	5,42	50
Rajasthan canal	138,70	38,00	28,75	—
Tungabhadra high level canal-- stage I (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	18,59	10,26	1,89	—
Ukai (Gujarat)	33,72	6,00	3,92	—
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	19,80	10,00	780	—
Purna (Maharashtra)	14,71	8,94	1,52	—
Narmada (Gujarat)	41,41	11,00	9,63	—
Banas (Gujarat)	10,08	6,05	1,10	—
Mula (Maharashtra)	15,00	6,00	1,31	--
Girna (Maharashtra)	13,69	5,19	1,43	52
Khadakvasala (Maharashtra)	10,55	5,96	77	--
New Kattalai (Madras)	2,25	(—) 2 60	21	12
Salandi (Orissa)	11,21	4 71	3,28	—
Gurgaon canal (Punjab)	4,48	1,50	2,75	10
Kangsabati (West Bengal)	25,26	5,09	9,50	—
Chandrakeshar (Madhya Pradesh)	89	81	12	—

*Irrigation portion only.
**Total cost.

TABLE 138 (*concld*)

	Total cost (Rs in lakhs)	Provision for the 3rd Plan (Irrigation) (Rs in lakhs)	Annual benefits ('000 acres)	
			On completion	During the 2nd Plan period
Kabini (Mysore)	10,00	1,20	30	—
Banas (Rajasthan)	10,07	1,50	2,00	—
Bhadra (Gujarat)	4,53	4,36	45	—
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	3,48	1,81	63	--
Lidder canal (Jammu & Kashmir)	4,41	1,00	8	2
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	5,56	2,00	1,64	—
Laxmanathirtha (Mysore)	30	21	3	—
Vidur (Pondicherry & Madras)	89	(—)1 94	(—)3	3
Ram Ganga (Uttar Pradesh)	3,835	16,00	17,05	—
New Schemes				
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	13,59	2,86†	2,96	—
Vottigedda (Andhra Pradesh)	77	78	10	—
Koyna irrigation scheme (Maharashtra) ..	9,50	105	11	—
Bhima irrigation scheme (Maharashtra)	40,91	78	4,69	—
Pus river scheme (Maharashtra)	2,16	1,37	N A	—
Malaprabha project (Mysore)	20,00	3,00	3,00	—
Hemavathi project (Mysore)	3,90	30	33	—
Birgovindpur irrigation scheme (Orissa)	6,96	1,50	2,24	—
Jamuna irrigation scheme (Assam)	1,93	1,68	81	--
Western Kosi canal system (Bihar)	13,49	2,00	8,04	--
Tista multipurpose barrage pro'ect (West Bengal)	120,08	1,00	28,50	
Hasdeo project barrage—phase I (Madhya Pradesh)	100,150 700	1,50	—	--
Beas project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	90,56	37,00	15,30	—
Gandak canal (Uttar Pradesh & Bihar)	55,63	30,00	33,27	—
Saraju canal (Uttar Pradesh)	26,02	2,00	6,27	—
High level canal from Vishow to Nawkarawa (Jammu & Kashmir)	75	25	15	—
Kallada (Kerala)	844 70	50	2,17	--
DVC—extension & improvement, etc (West Bengal)	5,95	5,95	1,10	-
Baur (Uttar Pradesh)	2,95	1,53	47	--
Jamni (Uttar Pradesh)	2,63	89	0 34	—

TABLE 139

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE THIRD PLAN WITH BENEFIT POTENTIAL

Name of the scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
Continuing Schemes	
Tungabhadra hydro-electric project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh and Mysore)	36
Nellore thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	30
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage I (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Umiam hydro-electric project stage I (Assam)	36
Barauni thermal station (Bihar)	30
Pathratu thermal station (Bihar)	1,00

†Including Panchampad.

TABLE 139 (*contd*)

Name of the scheme	Total instal-led capacity (in thousand kw)
Chandrapura thermal station (DVC)	2,80
Ahmedabad thermal station extension - private sector (Gujarat)	60
Heriamangalam hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Panniar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	30
Sholayar hydro-electric project (Kerala)	54
Gandhi Sagar dam power station—IV Unit (Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan)	23
Amarkantak thermal station (Madhya Pradesh)	60
Neyveli lignite power station (Madras)	2 50
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	35
Koyna hydro-electric project - stage I (Maharashtra)	2,40
Purna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	15
Bhadra hydro-electric project (Mysore)	33
Tungabhadra left bank power house (Mysore)	27
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage I (Mysore)	1,78
Hirakud hydro-electric project (Orissa)	1,47
Bhakra-Nangal project (Punjab & Rajasthan)	2,17
Rana Pratap Sagar dam power house (Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh)	1,29
Rihand hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	2,50
Kanpur thermal station extension (Uttar Pradesh)	15
Harduaganj thermal station (Uttar Pradesh)	60
Matatila hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	30
Ramuna hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	3,24
Ramganga hydro-electric project (Uttar Pradesh)	1,35
Jaldhaka hydro-electric project (West Bengal)	18
Durgapur coke-oven plant power house extension (West Bengal)	1,50
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi)	30
New Schemes	
Kothagudem thermal station (Andhra Pradesh)	1,20
Ramagundam thermal station extension (Andhra Pradesh)	60
Nagarjunasagar hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	1,00
Srisailam hydro-electric project (Andhra Pradesh)	4,40
Gas turbines (Andhra Pradesh)	20
Upper Sileru hydro-electric project—stage II (Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Naharkatiya thermal station (Assam)	92
Umaiam hydro electric project—stage II (Assam)	65
Nangwal-Bibra thermal station (Assam)	60
Kopili hydro-electric project (Assam)	3,90
Diesel extensions (Assam)	10
Barauni thermal station extension (Bihar)	1,15
Pathratu thermal station extension (Bihar)	3,00
Thermal extensions in DVC area	2,80
Gandak hydro-electric project (Bihar)	15
Kosi hydro-electric project (Bihar)	20
Ahmedabad thermal station extension private sector (Gujarat)	30
Shahpur thermal station extension (Gujarat)	10
Dhuvaran (Cambay) thermal station (Gujarat)	2,40
Kandla thermal station (Gujarat)	10
Chenani hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	15
Jhelum hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	1,00
Salal hydro-electric project (Jammu & Kashmir)	60
Kalakote thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	20
Nichohom thermal station (Jammu & Kashmir)	15
Sabrigiri (Pamba) hydro-electric project (Kerala)	3,00
Idikki hydro-electric project (Kerala)	5,00
Kuttiadi hydro-electric project (Kerala)	75
Korba thermal station extension (Madhya Pradesh)	2,00
Satpura thermal station (M P and Rajasthan)	3,00
Gandhi Sagar V Unit (M P and Rajasthan)	23
Tawa hydro-electric project (Madhya Pradesh)	42
Punasa hydro-electric project (M P & Gujarat)	5,76
Kundah hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,45
Mettur tunnel hydro-electric project (Madras)	2,00
Periyar hydro-electric project (Madras)	35

TABLE 139 (*concld*)

Name of the scheme	Total installed capacity (in thousand kw)
New Schemes—(continued)	
Neyveli lignite power station extension (Madras)	1,50
Parambikulam hydro-electric project (Madras)	1,80
Koyna hydro-electric project stage II (Maharashtra)	3,00
Trombay thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	1,25
Khaperkheda thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Akola Paras thermal station extension (Maharashtra)	60
Koyna power station at the foot of the dam (Maharashtra)	40
Bhusawal thermal station (Maharashtra)	60
Sahasrakunda hydro-electric scheme (Maharashtra)	50
Nuclear power station (Maharashtra & Gujarat)	3,80
Vaitarna hydro-electric project (Maharashtra)	45
Sharavathy hydro-electric project—stage II (Mysore)	5,35
Kalinadi hydro-electric scheme (Mysore)	5,90
Sharavathy tail race development (Mysore)	1,45
Package gas turbines installation (Mysore)	20
Talcher thermal station (Orissa)	2,40
Balimela hydro-electric scheme (Orissa and Andhra Pradesh)	1,80
Faridabad thermal station (Punjab)	15
Bhakra right bank power house (Punjab & Rajasthan)	4,80
Uhl river hydro-electric power project—stage II (Punjab)	45
Diesel station (Punjab)	10
Upper Bari-Doab canal project (Punjab)	330
Beas project—stage I (Punjab & Rajasthan)	7,56
Diesel stations (Rajasthan)	10
Kotah hydro-electric project (Rajasthan & M P)	1,00
Harduaganj thermal station extension (U P)	30
Sigrauli thermal station (U P)	2,50
Obra hydro-electric project (U P)	1,00
Kanpur thermal station (U P)	60
Martin Burn extensions, Agra & Lucknow—private sector (U P)	20
Hindustan Aluminium self-generation (U P)	1,25
Rihand VI unit	50
Bandel thermal station (West Bengal)	3,00
Durgapur coke-oven plant station extension (West Bengal)	75
Calcuttta electric supply co extension—private sector (West Bengal)	50
Jaldhaka—stage II (West Bengal)	9
15 mw thermal station (Delhi and Punjab)	15
Delhi thermal station extension (Delhi and Punjab)	1 80

CHAPTER XX

INDUSTRY

The Annual Survey of Industries in India, undertaken from 1959, replaces both the Census and the Sample Survey of manufacturing industries which were being conducted previously.

The Survey covers all factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, employing 50 or more workers with the aid of power or 100 or more workers without the aid of power. Such factories account for about 85 per cent of India's total factory employment. The remaining factories are covered on the basis of probability sample.

According to the Survey for 1960, registered factories in India numbered 8,704, of which returns were received from 8,391 or about 96 per cent. The productive capital of the factories totalled about Rs. 1,999.54 crores comprising Rs. 1,286 63 crores of fixed and Rs 712 91 crores of working capital.

The number of persons employed was 25,80,599 workers and 3,23,349 other than workers making a total of 29,03,948. The man-hours worked totalled nearly 591 2 crores.

The salaries, wages and benefits of the employees came to Rs. 481.56 crores of which workers accounted for Rs. 342.36 crores, other than workers for Rs 98.69 crores and money value of benefits and privileges for Rs 40 51 crores.

Input amounted to Rs 2,286 crores; the major heads being (a) fuels, electricity, lubricants, etc., consumed—Rs. 143.48 crores; (b) material consumed—Rs. 1,896 90 crores, (c) work done by other concerns—Rs 28 28 crores, (d) depreciation—Rs 103 60 crores; and (e) others—Rs 113 74 crores

Output was of the order of Rs 3,150.38 crores consisting of (a) products and by-products—Rs 2,994.69 crores, (b) additions in stocks of semi-finished products—Rs. 13.59 crores; and (c) work done for customers —Rs 142 10 crores.

Value added by manufacture worked out to about Rs 864 38 crores

Other studies, by the Reserve Bank of India*, of the finances of Indian joint stock companies show that in 1961 the value of production (sale plus increase in closing stocks over opening stocks) of 1,333 selected large and medium sized public limited companies** was Rs 2,867 crores, registering an increase of Rs 218 crores or 8 2 per cent over the preceding year which was only slightly more than half the 1960 percentage rise (15 1) and even lower than the average of 12.1 per cent per annum during 1956 to 1960. Nearly 70 per cent of the total value of production was contributed by cotton and jute textiles, engineering, trading, sugar, iron and steel and chemicals.

Sales of the selected companies improved by Rs. 260 crores (10.11 per cent) to a total of Rs. 2,831 crores, as compared to a rise of 11.1 per cent during 1960.

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*For details, see *Reserved, Bank of India Bulletins*, June and September 1963, and February 1964.

**Including tea, coffee and rubber plantations, sugar, cotton and jute textiles, iron and steel, engineering, chemical, cement and paper industries with a paid-up capital of Rs 5 lakhs and over, the break-up according to size of paid-up capital was · Rs 5—10 lakhs, 339 companies; Rs. 10—25 lakhs, 450; Rs 25—50 lakhs, 260, Rs 50 lakhs—Rs 1 crore, 166 and above Rs. 1 crore, 118 companies (total 1,333 companies)

At the end of November 1963, there were 25,823 companies at work, with a total paid-up capital of Rs 2,296 3 crores Of these, 5,958 were public limited companies with a total paid-up capital of Rs 1,112 4 crores, the remainder were private limited companies. In addition, there were 1,158 companies limited by guarantee and associations not for profit.

Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed were 10.1 and 10 0 in 1960 and 1961 respectively. Profits before tax rose from Rs. 212.56 crores in 1960 to Rs. 228 35 crores in 1961, representing a rise of only 7.4 per cent in 1961 as against 14.8 per cent in 1960. The greater rise in the provision in pre-tax profits resulted in a fall in distributable profits, for the first time in three years. Profits after tax declined by Rs. 1.6 crores or by 1.2 per cent as against a rise of 11 6 per cent in 1960. Gross capital formation in 1961 amounted to Rs. 265 crores, showing a rate of increase of 10.1 per cent against 10 6 per cent in 1960 and as much as an annual average of 14 per cent for 1956 to 1960

Taking all companies together, internal sources provided a major proportion of the finances though in some industries, which made important contribution to capital formation, external finance was relatively larger

The fall in the rate of growth in the value of production, sales, profits and capital formation during 1961 compared to 1960 was largely due to a slackening in the rate of progress in agricultural and industrial sectors, shortage of raw materials, import restrictions and transport, coal and power difficulties

During 1962, the expansion rate of the value of production of 540 medium and large public limited companies (included in the sample of 1,333 companies mentioned above) was lower at 8 4 per cent compared to 10 4 per cent in 1961 in respect of 562 companies The increase in pre-tax profits was also substantially lower at 2 1 per cent against 12 6 per cent in 1961 mainly as a result of rise in manufacturing costs. Tax provision, on the other hand, rose by 34 3 per cent Outlay on fixed assets was 8 9 per cent as compared to 11 8 per cent in 1961 With the rate of inventory build-up maintained at the 1961 level of 10 per cent, the decline in the rate of gross capital formation was smaller than in fixed assets formation The share of external sources in assets formation moved up from 41 per cent of total resources in 1961 to 54 6 per cent in 1962

The working, in 1961, of 1,018 small public limited companies with a paid-up capital of Rs 5 lakhs and below, shows that their total value of production at Rs 115 1 crores was 10 2 per cent more than the 1960 figure of Rs 104 4 crores, but the percentage increase was substantially lower than 18-19 per cent in 1960 Profits before tax amounted to Rs. 4.78 crores in 1961, registering a rise of 2 4 per cent as against 7.5 per cent in 1960. Profits after tax in 1961 declined by Rs 22 lakhs or 9.3 per cent against an increase of 12.4 per cent in 1960 Gross profits as percentage of total capital employed worked out to 7 7 per cent and 7.4 per cent in 1960 and 1961, respectively. Nevertheless, the gross and net fixed assets formation of these companies improved from 7 6 and 7.4 per cent in 1960 to 8 8 and 8 0 per cent, respectively, in 1961.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy, envisaging a mixed economy, was first announced in 1948* A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialist pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields (The two Schedules are enumerated below) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise Notwithstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

*See 'India 1957' p 289.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining, for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government, heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram, minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft, air transport; railway transport, shipbuilding, telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools, ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers, synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal, chemical pulp, road transport, sea transport

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of, and the manufacture of new articles by, existing undertakings were required to be licensed The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. Development Councils for individual or groups of industries were also to be set up

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Under an amendment of the Act, precious metals, including gold, silver and their alloys, have been specially brought within its scope Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for various industries. The following Councils functioned during the year : (i) inorganic chemicals, (ii) internal combustion engines, power-driven pumps, air compressors and blowers, (iii) instruments, bicycles and sewing machines, (iv) sugar, (v) light electricals, (vi) heavy electricals, (vii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (viii) woollen textiles, (ix) art silk, (x) machine tools, (xi) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (xii) oils, soaps and paints, cosmetics and toiletries, (xiii) food processing, (xiv) organic chemicals, (xv) automobiles, automobile ancillary, transport vehicles, tractors and earth-moving equipment, (xvi) paper, pulp and allied industries, (xvii) leather and leather goods, and (xviii) glass and ceramics. The councils, consisting of representatives of industrial undertakings, labour, consumers and specialists, provide a forum for discussions on problems of the industries concerned Their functions primarily aim at increasing efficiency and productivity and improv-

ing the services of the related industries. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. During 1963, 976 new licences were issued under the Act. The highest priority is being given to measures for increasing output of defence-oriented industries. It was decided in 1959 that for industrial machinery as well as a number of other items, firms concerned might apply straightaway for import licences for capital goods and once these were granted, the Industries Act licence would follow as a matter of course. Industrial undertakings having fixed assets up to Rs. 25 lakhs are now exempted from licensing provisions.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate-General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The purchases during 1962-63 totalling Rs 405 crores contained only 13 per cent imported stores against an average of 41 and 24 per cent during the First and Second Plans, respectively. The value of indigenous stores purchased during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 353 36 crores as against Rs. 75.9 crores in 1955-56 and Rs. 209.6 crores in 1961-62.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of regional productivity directorates manned by specialists So far 46 local councils have been set up, six regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur, Bangalore and Ludhiana have also been established. The Council has developed a number of training courses including those on material, production and personnel management and productivity techniques. India is a member of the Asian Productivity Organisation set up in May 1961 to promote mutual co-operation in this field

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns The Act was amended in 1957* and again in December 1960 with a view to enlarging and diversifying the assistance provided by the Corporation The 1960 amendment, among other things, empowered the Corporation directly to subscribe to the shares of industrial concerns In March 1962, the Corporation secured a second loan of US $ 20 million from the Agency of International Development (formerly DLF), raising the total sanctioned credit to $ 30 million (Rs 14 28 crores). Since its inception, up to the end of 1963, the total net financial assistance sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs 185 91 crores including a record sum of Rs. 40 14 crores during the year ended June 1963. Loans totalling Rs. 113.44 crores had been actually disbursed.

The State Financial Corporations** assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation The

*See also 'India 1961', p 302

**Fifteen State Financial Corporations have been set up The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation is functioning as a State Financial Corporation in the State.

total amount of effective loans and advances sanctioned by them till the end of June 1963 was Rs. 59.30 crores, of which Rs. 42.27 crores had been disbursed.

During the calendar year 1962 the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, sanctioned assistance of Rs. 23.04 crores to 65 companies. Disbursement amounted to Rs. 10.53 crores including Rs. 5.92 crores in foreign currencies. Since its inception up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned aggregate assistance of Rs. 83.20 crores to 248 companies, of which Rs. 38.79 crores (including Rs. 17.22 crores in foreign currencies) had been disbursed.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Ltd was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount, not exceeding Rs 50 lakhs. These facilities are available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores Refinance assistance sanctioned and disbursed till the end of January 1964 amounted to Rs 47 78 crores and Rs. 29.05 crores, respectively. Up to February 24, 1964, the Central Government had granted the Corporation loans amounting to Rs. 24.50 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation was set up in 1954, to act, among other things, as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till the end of October 1963, loans amounting to Rs 28.02 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries. Another Rs 54.26 lakhs was sanctioned by it for the provision of indigenous machinery on short-term hire-purchase system. On recommedation by the Estimates Committee the Corporation has stopped to entertain fresh applications for loans, and only such cases as are in an advanced stage of processing are considered for loans

The Film Finance Corporation Ltd. was set up in March 1960 (authorised capital Rs 1 crore, paid-up capital Rs. 50 lakhs wholly subscribed by the Central Government) It provides financial assistance of up to Rs 3 5 lakhs per film of good quality, at 9 per cent interest subject to a rebate of 2 per cent for prompt, regular repayments. Since its inception, up to the end of 1963, the Corporation had sanctioned 38 loans of a total amount of Rs. 1 04 crores

The Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, came into force from February 1964 The Trust will have an initial fund of Rs. 5 crores contributed by the Reserve Bank, the State Bank, the LIC and financial institutions giving loans to industry Managed by a board of trustees comprising representatives of these bodies, the Trust aims at encouraging savings by providing facilities to various classes of investors for investment in units of the face value of Rs 10 to Rs. 100, in shares and other securities Not less than 90 per cent of the net income on the investment will be distributed to the unit holders. The units will be put on sale from July 1, 1964.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countries either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See Chapter XXVII 'India and the World').

Foreign Capital

To supplement the capital resources and know-how for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in desirable cases. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that .

(i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases,

(ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy,

(iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchange position of the country,

(iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid

According to a Reserve Bank study*, the total outstanding foreign investments in the private sector (other than banking) amounted to Rs 690.5 crores at the end of 1960, compared to Rs 610 5 crores for 1959 Of the 1960 total, private sources accounted for Rs. 566 4 crores and official sources for the balance of Rs 124 1 crores The largest single source of the official capital was IBRD, accounting for Rs. 78.1 crores or nearly 63 per cent Countrywise, UK's share at Rs. 446 4 crores, or 65 per cent, was the largest, the US investments accounted for Rs 113 crores or 16 per cent

Inflow of foreign investment in the private sector during 1960 was Rs 78 4 crores (net of capital repatriation and revaluation of assets). Of the total, private sources accounted for Rs 53 3 crores, as against Rs 11 crores in 1959, the bulk being investment in the petroleum and manufacturing fields Net inflow from official sources was Rs 25 1 crores Inflow from UK was Rs 44.5 crores, USA Rs 28 5 crores and others Rs 5 4 crores

India's foreign liabilities in the official sector during 1960 amounted to Rs 1,205 crores and in the banking sector Rs. 73 crores Together with private (non-banking) liabilities of Rs 690 5 crores, the liabilities totalled nearly Rs. 1,969 crores (Rs 1,615 crores in 1959) Her foreign capital assets in the official sector in 1960 were Rs 585 crores (including Rs 300 8 crores of Pakistan's partition debt to India) and in the banking sector Rs 59 crores, or a total of Rs 644 crores India's total investment liabilities thus worked out to Rs 1,325 crores in 1960 (Rs 911 crores in 1959)

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

The history of organised industry in India can be traced to 1854 when the real beginnings of the cotton mill industry were made in Bombay with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise The foundations of jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise Coalmining had also progressed around this time These were the only major industries which had developed substantially before the first world war During and after World Wars I and II, new conditions were created and somewhat more liberal policies adopted by the authorities, such as the discriminating protection policy introduced in 1922, which gave impetus to industrial development Several industries rapidly expanded and a

*See "Reserve Bank of India Bulletin", October 1962.

number of new industries came up, such as steel, sugar, cement, some engineering, glass, industrial chemicals, soap, vanaspati, and so on. But their production was neither adequate in quantity for meeting even the low level of internal demand nor diversified in character.

Progress during First and Second Plans

During the period of the First and Second Plans (1951-52 to 1960-61), the growth and diversification of industry were remarkable and particularly so in the five years of the Second Plan. Three new steel works, each of 10 lakh tons capacity, were completed in the public sector and two existing steel works in the private sector doubled so as to bring their ingot capacity to 20 lakh and 10 lakh tons respectively. Foundations were laid of heavy electrical and heavy machine tools industries, heavy machine building and other branches of heavy engineering, and the production of machinery for the cement and paper industries started for the first time. In chemical industries the advance was on a wide front, leading not only to large units and greatly increased output of basic chemicals such as nitrogenous fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid, but also to the manufacture of a number of new products: urea, ammonium phosphate, penicillin, synthetic fibres, industrial explosives, polyethylene, newsprint, dyestuffs and so on. The output of many other industries increased substantially: bicycles, sewing machines, telephones, electrical goods, textile and sugar machinery. New skills were learnt by the workers and a large and growing class of industrial managers came into being. Organised industrial production practically doubled in these ten years, the index of industrial production rose from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. New industrial townships and various factories sprang in the environs of the main cities of the country.

At the same time there were some large shortfalls. The combined output of the new steel works was only 6 lakh tons in 1960-61 as against the target of 20 lakh tons. The Tata Iron and Steel Works' production also fell short of the target set for the Second Plan period. The expansion of the Government Sindri fertilizer factory and the private sector ammonium chloride project at Varanasi was not completed till 12 to 18 months after the scheduled dates. The three new fertilizer plants in the public sector at Nangal, Neyveli and Rourkela planned to be more or less in full production in 1960-61 were all delayed by one or two years. The delay in their case, as also in that of the Heavy Electrical Project at Bhopal, was mainly due to foreign exchange difficulties. The heavy machinery, the mining machinery and the foundry forge projects, which should by now have been far advanced will only begin to yield output at the end of the Third Plan. The project for the manufacture of organic intermediates was delayed due to difficulties in concluding negotiations with overseas collaborators. The experience of the Second Plan has shown that the gestation period of a project, especially in the case of heavy engineering industries, is generally longer than presumed. This highlights the importance of advance planning.

Targets of capacity and production in most cases were, however, approximately fulfilled and in some cases, for example, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors, ACSR cables, electric fans, radio receivers and sugar, the targets were exceeded.

The actual cost of many projects was more than what was envisaged when the Second Plan was drawn up, often owing to lack of experience in project engineering. The importance of more accurate estimates has been emphasised in the Third Plan. Consultant organisations which could correctly advise in this respect have been springing up in this country and will be an advantage in future.

Dispersal of industry was effected by giving preference in the location of public sector projects to relatively backward areas whenever possible.

Similarly in the licensing of private sector projects the claims of under-developed regions were generally kept in view to the extent possible. The overall fixed investment on public sector projects during the Second Plan (1956-61) came to about Rs. 770 crores as against the original estimate of Rs 560 crores. For the private sector, the corresponding investment figures are Rs. 850 crores and Rs. 685 crores respectively.

In spite of this large investment of Rs 1,620 crores (over 30 per cent above the Plan estimate of about Rs. 1,244 crores), the physical targets set under the Second Plan are broadly estimated to have been achieved to the extent of only about 85 to 90 per cent. The wide gap between the rather high target originally set for the cement industry and the capacity actually achieved accounts for a high proportion of the overall shortfall in the physical performance

Development Programme under Third Plan

The main emphasis in the Third Plan is on the establishment of basic capital and producer goods industries—with special emphasis on machine building programmes—and also the acquisition of the related skills, technical know-how and designing capacity, so that in the following Plan periods the growth of the economy will become self-sustaining and increasingly independent of outside aid The priorities have been laid down as follows .

(*i*) completion of unimplemented or deferred Second Plan projects,

(*ii*) expansion and diversification of capacity of the heavy engineering and machine building industries, castings and forgings, alloy tool and special steels, iron and steel and ferro-alloys and step-up of output of fertilizers and petroleum products;

(*iii*) increased production of major basic raw materials and producer goods like aluminium, mineral oils, dissolving pulp, basic organic and inorganic chemicals and intermediates inclusive of products of petro-chemical origin, and

(*iv*) increased production from domestic industries of commodities required to meet essential needs like essential drugs, paper, cloth, sugar, vegetable oils and housing materials

The development programmes for industries and minerals envisaged under the Third Plan entail an outlay of about Rs 2,993 crores The foreign exchange component is placed at about Rs 1,338 crores. The break-up is as follows

TABLE 140

OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(*in crores of rupees*)

	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange	Total	Foreign exchange
New investment						
Mineral development	478	200	60	28	538	228
Industrial development	1,330	660	1,125	450	2,455	1,110
TOTAL	1,808	860	1,185	478	2,993	1,338
Replacement	-	—	150	50	150	50

The fixed investment of Rs 1,808 crores for industries and minerals in the public sector shown in the table above does not include (*i*) assistance to plantation industries, which do not strictly fall within the scope of manufacturing industries, (*ii*) the cost of the construction subsidy given to

Hindustan Shipyard, (*iii*) programmes of the National Productivity Council and the Indian Standards Institution and expenditure on the extension of the metric system of weights and measures, (*iv*) assistance to the private sector through the National Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC), and (*v*) direct loans and State participation in private undertakings.

Including the above, the overall cost is about Rs 1,882 crores, whereas the provision that it was possible to make for them was only Rs. 1,520 crores (Rs 1,450 crores at the Centre and Rs 70 crores in the States). With more detailed information now available on the basis of project reports, a general increase in construction costs and enlargement of the scope of some projects, the costs as estimated in *The Third Plan—Mid-term Appraisal* would amount to Rs. 1,630 crores for industrial and Rs. 662 crores for mineral development (total Rs 2,292 crores compared to the original estimate of Rs 1,808 crores). Public sector investment is expected to reach the level of Rs 1,225 crores under industries and Rs 529 crores under minerals (total of Rs 1,754 crores compared to original allocation of Rs 1,520 crores). On this basis, there will be spillover of Rs. 405 crores in the industries and Rs 133 crores in the minerals sector. Private sector programmes have also changed in content and priority, but the increases over the original estimates are difficult of assessment.

Tables 141 and 142 show the mineral and industrial projects in the public sector (Central Government), projected investment (including foreign exchange component) in each and the targets of capacity to be attained, as originally envisaged in the Third Plan.

TABLE 141

MINERAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT) THIRD PLAN*

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs. crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from the Second Plan		
Coal		
Coal programme of National Coal Development Corporation	8 00	—
Washeries at Bhojudih, Patherdih and Dugda	7 50	4 00
	15 50	4 00
Oil		
OIL INDIA		
Crude pipe line	8 00	—
Share capital in Oil India	1 42	—
	9 42	—
Lignite		
NEYVELI LIGNITE PROJECT		
Mining scheme	3 29	1 30
Housing	3 00	—
	6 29	1·30
Iron ore		
Kiriburu	6 00	3 93
TOTAL	37 21	9 23

*For Third Plan targets of capacity and production for selected categories of industries and minerals in general, see Table 173, pp. 305-308, of 'India 1962'.

TABLE 141 (*concld*)

Name of scheme	Total outlay (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)
B. New projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly		
Coal		
Additional coal (1 7 crore tons) from National Coal Development Corporation	57 00*	28 00
Singareni expansion (30 lakh tons)	20 00	6 00
Maintenance of production	16 00	10 00
Central workshop	8 00	2·70
Drills for prospecting	2 00	1 40
Advance action for the Fourth Plan	10 00	7 00
Central ropeways	16 00	8·00
Additional washing capacity for coking coal	20 00	11·30
	149 00	74·40
Oil		
Oil exploration	115 00	53 53
Iron ore		
Bailadila iron ore project	17 00	8 55
Copper projects		
Khetri copper project	10 00	6 36
Dariba copper project	2 50	
	12 50	6 36
TOTAL	293 50	142 84
C. Other projects		
Coal		
Non-coking coal washeries	12 00	7 00
Neyveli lignite project		
Expansion of mine output	3 80	1 45
Oil		
Oil distribution programme	10 00	—
Oil India	8 00	—
Crude oil pipe lines	4 00	—
Oil products pipe lines	37 00	10 00
TOTAL	59 00	10 00
Other minerals		
Sikkim copper project	2 50	1 30
Panna diamond project	1 50	0 60
Manganese ore beneficiation plants	5 00	1 00
Project for sulphur from pyrites	5 00	2 50
Kolar gold mines	1 50	0 84
Hutti gold mines	0 50	0 20
Expansion of Kiriburu	6 00	3 00
Uranium mining, fabrication and plutonium extraction plant	24 00	8 17
TOTAL	46 00	17 61
Surveys		
GSI expansion	10 00	3·19
IBM expansion	5 00	1 89
	15 00	5 08
GRAND TOTAL	466 51	193 21

*In addition, some further amount may be needed for deep and gassy mines

TABLE 142

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT)—THIRD PLAN

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
A. Projects under execution and carried over from Second Plan				
Completion of the three steel plants	Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur	50.0	20.0	30 lakh tons of steel ingots and 7 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Rourkela fertiliser factory	Rourkela			1.20 lakh tons of nitrogen
Heavy machinery plant	Ranchi			45,000 tons of finished machinery
Foundry forge shop	Ranchi	80.0	55.0	94,000 tons of castings and forgings
Mining machinery plant	Durgapur			30,000 tons of mining machinery
Heavy electrical plant	Bhopal	16.0	7.0	Rs 12.5 crores worth of electrical equipment
Drug projects				
(*a*) synthetic drugs plant	Santnagar (Andhra Pradesh)			Rs 6.4 crores worth of drugs
(*b*) antibiotics plant	Rishikesh (Uttar Pradesh)	30.0	15.0	Rs 25.8 crores worth of antibiotics
(*c*) phyto-chemicals plant	Munnar (Kerala)			Rs 77 lakhs worth of phyto-chemicals
(*d*) surgical instruments plant	Guindy (Madras)			Rs 2.8 crores worth of instruments
Organic intermediates plant	Near Panvel (Maharashtra)	11.0	6.0	25,000 tons of organic intermediates
Expansion of Hindustan Antibiotics	Pimpri (Maharashtra)	0.5	—	45,000 kg of streptomycin and 1.5 tons of tetracyclines
Trombay fertiliser factory	Trombay (Maharashtra)	25.0	13.0	90,000 tons of nitrogen
Naharkatiya fertiliser factory	Naharkatiya (Assam)	12.0	7.0	32,500 tons of nitrogen
Neyveli fertiliser factory	Neyveli (Madras)	15.68	11.56	70,000 tons of nitrogen
Briquetting and carbonisation plant	Neyveli (Madras)	13.84	8.61	3.8 lakh tons of carbonised briquettes
Neyveli thermal power plant	Neyveli (Madras)	9.67	5.86	250 mw
Nunmati oil refinery	Nunmati (Assam)	8.5	4.9	7.5 lakh tons of crude oil
Barauni oil refinery	Barauni (Bihar)	23.0	7.5	20 lakh tons of crude oil
		295.19	161.5	
B. New Projects for which external credits are already assured, wholly or partly				
Expansion of heavy machinery plant	Ranchi	14.0	11.0	80,000 tons of finished machinery
Expansion of foundry forge	Ranchi	10.0	5.5	1.53 lakh tons of castings and forgings
Expansion of mining machinery plant	Durgapur	15.0	10.0	45,000 tons of mining machinery

TABLE 142 (*contd*)

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
Second and third heavy electrical projects	Ranipur (Hardwar) and Ramachandrapuram (Hyderabad)	69 0	45 0	Scope yet to be finally decided in the case of the third project
Heavy machine tool project	Ranchi	11 0	9 0	Rs 3-4 crores worth of machine tools
Precision instruments projects	Kotah and Palghat	8 0*	6 0	Rs 20 crores worth of instruments
Ophthalmic glass project	Durgapur	2 6	2 0	300 tons of ophthalmic glass
Raw film project	Ootacamund	8 0	5 0	63 lakh sq metres of raw film, photographic paper, etc
Watch factory	Bangalore	2 5	1 5	3 6 lakh watches
Expansion of Bhilai steel plant	Bhilai	138 0	56 0	25 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3 6 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Durgapur steel plant	Durgapur	56 0	27 0	16 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Expansion of Rourkela steel plant	Rourkela	90 0	50 0	18 lakh tons of steel ingots
Expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools	Bangalore	3 0	2 0	Rs 7 crores worth of machine tools
Basic refractories project	Bhilai	3 0	1 5	Scope yet to be decided
New machine tool works in Punjab	Pinjore	5 0	3 0	1,000 machine tools (Rs 3·5 crores)
Gujarat oil refinery	Koyali	30 0	15 0	20 lakh tons of crude oil
Expansion of Praga Tools	Secunderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1 0	0 5	Rs 1 crore worth of machine tools
Heavy structural works	Not yet decided			25,000 tons of heavy structurals per annum
		6 0	4 0†	
Heavy plate and vessel works	Not yet decided			12,500 tons per annum
Gorakhpur fertiliser factory	Gorakhpur	18 0	8 0	80,000 tons of nitrogen
Security paper mill	Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	5 5	4 0	1,500 tons of security paper
Expansion of Hindustan Cables	Rupnarainpur (West Bengal)	3 5	1 2	2,000 miles of dry core cables and 500 miles of plastic insulated city cables on double shift basis
		499 1	267 2	

*According to later estimates the cost would be Rs 12 crores

†According to later estimates these projects will cost Rs 12 crores and will need foreign exchange expenditure of Rs 7 crores.

TABLE 142 (*concld.*)

Name of scheme	Location	Total investment (Rs crores)	Foreign exchange component (Rs crores)	Capacity in 1965-66 (final capacity in case of expansion)
	C. Other Projects			
Bokaro steel project	Bokaro	200·0	100·0	10 lakh tons of steel ingots and 3·5 lakh tons of pig iron for sale
Alloy and tool steel plant	Durgapur	50·0	20·0	48,000 tons of finished products
Expansion of Bhopal Heavy Electrical Plant	Bhopal	19·0	8·0	Rs. 25 crores worth of electrical equipment
Expansion of Hindustan Shipyard (expansion and subsidy)	Visakhapatnam	10·0	1·5	} 50,000-60,000 dwt
Dry dock project of Hindustan Shipyard	Visakhapatnam	2·0	0·5	
Second shipyard	Cochin	20·0	5·0	
Expansion of FACT	Alwaye (Kerala)	8·0	5·6	60,000 tons of nitrogen
Expansion of Nepa mills	Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh)	4·0	3·0	60,000 tons of newsprint
Salt development		3·0	0·8	
Heavy compressors and pumps project	Not yet decided	15·0	10·0	Scope yet to be decided
Ball and roller bearings project	Not yet decided	8·0	6·0	20 lakh bearings
Additional capacity for machine tools; Second heavy structural works; Second plate and vessel works	Not yet decided	15·0	10·0	Scope yet to be decided
Marine diesel engine factory	Not yet decided	3·0	1·5	
Expansion and modernisation of the Government alkaloid factory	Gazipur (Uttar Pradesh)	0·4	—	
Lubricating oil plant		12·0	6·0	1 lakh tons of HVI lubricants
Low temperature carbonisation plants	..	22·0	15·0	22 lakh tons of coal
Neyveli lignite high temperature carbonisation plant and connected facilities for pig iron production	Neyveli (Madras)	25·0	13·0	10 lakh tons of lignite
Townships	At project sites	50·0	—	
		466·4	205·9	
TOTAL		1,260·69	634·5	

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Production in selected industries in different years since 1950-51 is given in Table 143. The index numbers of industrial production (base 1956=100) for 1951, 1955 and 1960 to 1963 are given in Table 144. The general index for January-October 1963 at 161.4 was 8.8 per cent above the index figure of 148.3 for the corresponding period of 1962.

TABLE 143

PRODUCTION IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
I *Mining*					
1 Coal (lakh tonnes)	3,28	3,90	5,55	5,52	6,38
2 Iron ore (lakh tonnes)	30	43	1,09	1,28	1,33
II *Metallurgical Industries*					
3 Pig iron (lakh tonnes)	16	18	43	51	61
4 Steel ingots (lakh tonnes)	15	17	34	43	54
5 Finished steel (lakh tonnes)	10	13	24	30	40
6 Steel castings ('000 tonnes)	-	15	35	41	44
7 Aluminium (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	4.0	7.4	18.5	19.7	42.8
8 Copper (virgin metal) ('000 tonnes)	7.1	7.6	9.0	9.2	9.7
III *Mechanical Engineering Industries*					
9 Machine tools (lakh rupees)	30	80	7,20	8,50	11,50
10 Railway wagons ('000 nos.)	—	15.3*	9.0	11.4	15.3
11 Automobiles (total) ('000 nos.)	16.5	25.3	54.8	54.6	54.8
(i) Commercial vehicles ('000 nos.)	8.6	9.9	28.2	25.4	26.5
(ii) Passenger cars, etc. ('000 nos.)	7.9	15.4	26.6	29.2	28.3
12 Motor cycles and scooters ('000 nos.)	—	0.9**	17.6	19.1	23.6
13 Power driven pumps ('000 nos.)	35	37	1,05	1,29	1,31
14 Diesel engines (stationary) ('000 nos.)	5.5	10.4	43.2	43.0	45.2
15 Bicycles ('000 nos.)	99	5,13	10,63	10,44	11,06
16 Sewing machines ('000 nos.)	33	1,11	2,97	3,23	3,39
IV *Electrical Engineering Industries*					
17 Power transformers (lakh k.v.a.)	1.8	6.3	13.9	19.8	24.1
18 Electric motors ('000 h.p.)	99	2,72	7,28	8,68	10,34
19 Electric fans (lakh nos.)	2.0	2.9	10.6	10.8	11.8
20 Electric lamps (lakh nos.)	1,50	2,50	4,35	4,88	6,17
21 Radio receivers ('000 nos.)	54	1,02	2,80	3,48	3,61
22 Electric cables and wires					
(i) Aluminium conductors ('000 tonnes)	—	9.2	23.7	22.1	30.6
(ii) Bare copper conductors ('000 tonnes)	5.0	8.7	10.1	7.1	4.2

*Provisional

**Relates to calendar year.

TABLE 143 *(concld.)*

	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962–63
V *Chemical and Allied industries*					
23 Ammonium sulphate ('000 tonnes)	47	4,00	4,02	3,94	4,23
24 Superphosphate ('000 tonnes)	57	71	3,17	3,78	4,70
25 Sulphuric acid ('000 tonnes)	1,01	1,67	3,60	4,35	4,83
26 Soda ash ('000 tonnes)	46	82	1,47	1,81	2,36
27 Caustic soda ('000 tonnes)	12	36	99	1,23	1,30
28 Paper and paperboards ('000 tonnes)	1,16	1,90	3,49	3,71	4,01
29 Rubber tyres					
(i) Automobile tyres (lakh nos.)	n.a.	9·0	14·9	15·9	17·5
(ii) Bicycle tyres (lakh nos.)	n.a.	58·0	1,11·5	1,13·3	1,24·3
30 Cement (lakh tonnes)	27	47	79	83	89
31 Refractories ('000 tonnes)	2,37	2,93	5,59	6,02	6,74
32. Petroleum products (refined, lakh tonnes)	4	37	61	62	69
VI *Textile Industries* :					
33 Jute textiles ('000 tonnes)	8,37	10,71	10,71	10,02	12,02
34 Cotton yarn (crore kg.)	53·4	74·4	80·1	87·3	85·7
35 Cotton cloth (total) (crore metres)	421·5	626·0	673·8	711·5	692·8
(i) Mill sector (crore metres)	340·1	466·5	464·9	468·6	449·8
(ii) Decentralised sector (crore metres)	81·4	159·5	208·9	242·9	243·0
36 Rayon* yarn ('000 tonnes)	2·1	13·5	43·8	52·3	62·3
37 Woollen manufactures					
(i) Woollen and worsted yarn (lakh kg.)	87	98	1,29	1,58	1,96
(ii) Woollen and worsted fabrics (lakh metres)	n.a.¶	1,37	1,33	1,45	1,89
VII *Food Industries*					
38 Sugar (Nov.-Oct.) ('000 tonnes)	1·1	1·9	3·0	2·7	2·2
39 Tea (crore kg.)	27·7	29·9	31·8	34·8	34·3
40 Coffee ('000 tonnes)	21·0	29·0	54·1	66·6	49·0
41 Vanaspati ('000 tonnes)	1,55	2,80	3,55	3,36	3,66
VIII *Electricity (Generated)* (billion kwh)	5·3	8·8	17·0	19·8	22·1

TABLE 144

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base 1956 = 100)

	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963 (Jan.-Oct.)**
General Index	73·0	92·3	130·2	139·4	150·0	161·4†
Mining and quarrying	87·0	97·1	137·2	147·3	161·3	175·8
Food manufacturing	79·6	93·3	117·4	129·3	127·4	117·9
Cigarettes	81·6	86·8	140·6	150·0	155·7	152·3
Cotton textiles	79·1	95·2	102·9	109·0	109·6	111·7
Woollen textiles	70·7	83·2	101·3	107·3	138·4	166·4

*Includes viscose yarn, staple fibre and acetate yarn.

**Provisional.

†Seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 144 (*concld*)

	1951	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963 (Jan.-Oct)
Synthetic fibres	58·1	81·6	146·8	166·7	156·0	199·6
Jute manufactures	78·8	93·5	99·3	89·6	109·8	116·7
Footwear (leather)	91·5	86·3	144·0	166·0	180·4	218·2
Wood and cork except furniture	55·3	87·7	147·8	150·2	162·4	189·9
Paper and paper products	66·5	95·9	173·4	181·9	190·6	221·8
Leather and fur products, except footwear and other wearing apparels	109·5	93·1	167·1	115·6	125·2	150·1
Rubber products	75·4	92·0	141·3	157·4	169·4	185·1
Chemicals and chemical products	72·9	96·3	149·1	173·0	183·9	217·5
Petroleum products	6·4	77·9	148·0	159·4	169·0	194·4
Non-metallic mineral products	64·4	87·5	168·1	180·8	191·2	199·9
Basic metals	83·5	96·6	183·1	184·3	227·9	259·7
Metal products	54·4	96·5	105·9	152·3	179·1	195·5
Machinery, except electrical machines	45·2	83·3	236·7	264·0	285·2	351·7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies	43·6	71·9	175·9	183·0	211·2	235·5
Transport equipment	46·1	73·1	119·4	130·8	144·5	143·8
Electricity	60·9	88·1	171·0	198·8	223·4	253·3

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in the following table

TABLE 145

GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of spindles (thousand)	Number of looms (thousand)	Production (lakh lbs)	
			Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80	14,08	13·3	—	—
1889-90	29,35	22·1		—
1901	48,41	40·5	57,30	12,00
1911	60,95	85·8	62,50	26,70
1921	72,78	1,33·5	69,40	40,30
1931	90,78	1,75·2	96,60	67,20
1941	1,00,26	2,00·2	157,70	109,30
1947	1,03,54	2,03·0	129,60	376,20 (lakh yds

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1950 is shown in the table below

TABLE 146

PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH

Year	Cotton yarn (lakh lbs)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds)
1950	117,48	366,70
1955	163,08	509,40
1961	188,75	512,70
1962 (provisional)	189,29	498,83

At the beginning of 1961, nearly Rs 122 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 8·9 lakh workers. At present there are 510

cotton textile (219 spinning and 291 composite) mills in India, with 141.2 lakh spindles and about 2 lakh looms. The Third Plan provides for installation of 40 lakh spindles, out of which 37.6 lakh have already been licensed.

The 1963 production of cotton cloth in all sectors (handlooms and powerlooms account for a little over one-third of total production) was 744.3 crore metres, compared to 700.8 crore metres in 1962. Output of yarn in 1963 was 88 9 crore kg. as against 86 crore kg in 1962.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from the technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The National Industrial Development Corporation assistance to the industry is based on these data.

Jute

The early development of the jute industry is shown in Table 147.

TABLE 147

GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879—1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authorised capital (Rs crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21	2·71	5 5	88
1899-1900 to 1903-04 (average)	36	6 80	16 2	3,35
1909-10 to 1913-14 (average)	60	12 09	33 5	6,92
1925-26	90	21 35	50 5	10,64
1930-31	100	23 61	61 8	12,25
1937-38	105	24 89	52 4	11,08
1946-47	106	--	66 0	12,95

According to the Annual Survey of Industries, 1960, there were 95 jute mills in India out of which 94 submitted returns. These employed total production capital of Rs. 68 25 crores (Rs 38.47 crores of fixed capital). The number of persons employed in the industry was 2,28,677 including 2,12,582 workers. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 148

PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(*in thousand tons*)

Year*	1947	1950	1955	1961 (provisional)	1962	1963
Production**	10,52	8 36	10,27	9,70	12,36	12,88

The 1962-63 jute season was one of the best recorded in recent years, the carry-over from 1961-62 was 27 lakh bales and the crop 80 lakh bales and the industry achieved the Third Plan target production of 13 lakh tonnes. The steady demand for jute goods was particularly responsible for the high level of production During 1963, exports amounted to 9.11 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 160 crores as compared to 8 68 lakh tonnes valued at Rs 150 crores in 1962

Modernisation up to spinning stage has been almost completed About 89 per cent of the fine-side and almost 100 per cent of the coarse-side spindlage required to feed the hessian and sacking looms on single-shift basis have been modernised. A self-financing scheme has been introduced to enable the industry to complete modernisation and broad-loom expansion and build up necessary potential for additional production.

*Figures relate to the period July-June which is the jute year.

**Figures for 1961 onwards are in metric tons.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

TABLE 149

GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year (Nov.-Oct.)	1931-38	1938-39	1945-46	1950-51	1955-56
No. of Mills	32	132	138	138	143
Production ('000 tons)	1,60	6,42	9,23	11,01	18,62

There were 175 mills in 1960-61, and the production was 30.29 lakh tonnes. The 1962-63 output was lower at 21.52 lakh tonnes, largely because of a poor sugarcane crop. Internal consumption at 24.88 lakh tonnes in 1962-63 was nearly a lakh tonnes less than in 1961-62. Exports, however, were higher at 4.79 lakh tonnes in 1963 as compared to 3.73 lakh tonnes in 1962. Production target for 1963-64 was laid down at 33 lakh tonnes. The capacity of the industry was augmented to 34.14 lakh tonnes by licensing the establishment of 72 new factories including 54 co-operatives, and expansion of 120 existing units. Incentives have also been offered in the form of higher cane price to growers and rebate in excise duty on excess production.

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13. At the end of 1961, the annual installed capacity was 94.7 lakh tonnes which had risen to 101.2 lakh tonnes at the end of 1963. The 1963 production at 93.9 lakh tonnes was 9.4 per cent more than in 1962. The demand has exceeded the supply, which was further accentuated by the national emergency. The Cement (Quality Control) Order was issued in 1962 to prevent possible adulteration of cement. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 150

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

Year	1914	1918	1930	1947	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Production (lakh tonnes)	0.1	0.85	5.77	14.70	27	47	79	83	89

The targets of installed capacity and production at the end of the Third Plan have been set at 152.4 lakh m. tons and 132.1 lakh m. tons respectively.

Paper and Paper-Board

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World War II, the number of mills increased to 15 and production reached 1,03,884 lakh tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The installed capacity has risen to 5.02 lakh tonnes. The total capacity licensed so far is 10.97 lakh tonnes against the Third Plan production target of 7 lakh tons. However the capacity available at the end of the Plan is estimated at 6.8 lakh tonnes. Seven units of 48,350 tonnes capacity commenced production in 1963. Production of grease-proof paper started in 1959.

Paper and paper-board production in 1950 was 1.09 lakh tons. By 1956, it had gone up to 1.97 lakh tonnes, by 1961 to 3.64 lakh tonnes, by 1962 further to 3.88 lakh tonnes and by 1963 to 4.70 lakh tonnes.

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture

in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2.55 crores and Rs. 1 70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores The mill went into production in January 1955 It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes, which is proposed to be increased to 75,000 tonnes. Two private units with a total capacity of 90,000 tonnes have also been licensed. The Third Plan target is an installed capacity of 1.50 lakh tonnes. Output during 1955-56 was 3,455 tons and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 it had risen to 23,398 and 25,279 tonnes respectively The 1962-63 production amounted to 26,515 tonnes, while the 1963-64 output is expected to be a little more than the rated capacity of 30,000 tonnes

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields, the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889 Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900 The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamshedji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913 The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel and pig iron was over 8 lakh and 18 lakh tons respectively World War II gave an impetus to the industry By 1950, production had risen to 15 lakh tons of pig iron and over 10 lakh tons of steel

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1955

TABLE 151

PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(*in thousand tonnes*)

Year	Pig iron	Finished steel
1955	17,57	12,60
1956	18,07	13,38
1961	49,80	28 10
1962	57,96	37,08
1963 (provisional)	65,62	42,57

During the Second Plan, the three existing steel plants, Tata, Indian Iron and Mysore Iron, were earmarked for expansion Tata were to increase their production to 20 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (15 lakh tonnes of finished steel), Indian Iron to 10 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (8 lakh tonnes of finished steel) and Mysore Iron to 1 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (85,000 tonnes of finished steel) The expansion programmes of TISCO and IISCO have been completed TISCO's production target of 20 lakh tonnes has not been fully achieved, Government have approved the company's proposals for balancing equipment and other facilities to attain the target During the Fourth Plan TISCO is likely to expand production to 30 lakh tonnes of ingot steel In 1963, it produced 10 35 lakh tonnes of finished steel The IISCO scheme of increasing production from 10 lakh to 13 lakh tonnes of ingots has also been approved In the second phase of expansion, it is likely to increase production further to 20 lakh tonnes in the Fourth Plan In 1963, IISCO produced about 6 5 lakh tonnes of finished steel The expansion programme of the Mysore Works was, however, delayed, since while the work was under way, it was decided to switch over from

mild to alloy and special steel production. Under the scheme which is being implemented, the plant would reach the production of 77,000 tonnes of finished alloy and special steels corresponding to 1.06 lakh tonnes of ingots, during 1966-67. A company called Mysore Iron and Steel Ltd was registered in June 1961 which took over the management of the Mysore Works from April 1962.

Three integrated iron and steel plants in the public sector with initial capacity of 10 lakh tons each were set up at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur in the Second Plan period. The management of all the three vests in the State-owned Hindustan Steel Ltd (authorised capital Rs 600 crores).

At Rourkela, the construction of the million-ton stage is almost complete All the units except three of the six hot dip tinning pots have been commissioned Production in 1963 included 8.93 lakh tonnes of pig iron and 8 45 lakh tonnes of steel ingots (The fertiliser plant put up as an adjunct to the steel plant was also commissioned in November, 1962) The annual capacity of the Rourkela plant is being expanded to 18 lakh tonnes of ingots which will be rolled into 12 lakh tonnes of finished steel. Orders for the plant and equipment for expansion have been placed; civil engineering and fabrication work is in progress

Bhilai has already exceeded the rated capacity in the production of pig iron, steel ingots and finished steel During 1963 the production of pig iron and steel ingots, at 12.6 lakh and 11 2 lakh tonnes, was about 114 and 112.5 per cent, respectively, of the rated capacity Under a contract signed between the Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Russian Organisation 'Tyazhpromexport' in February 1962, the capacity of the Bhilai plant is being expanded to 25 lakh tonnes of steel ingots per annum which will be rolled into 19 lakh tonnes of finished and semi-finished steel The expansion work is likely to be completed by the end of 1965

The Durgapur plant was completed in 1962 All its units including the coal washery have been commissioned In December 1962, the plant achieved the full rated capacity in the production of pig iron and 92 per cent of the rated capacity in the production of steel ingots During 1963, the plant produced 9 58 lakh tonnes of pig iron and 7 13 lakh tonnes of ingot steel In the Third Plan period, the plant is being expanded to 16 lakh ingot tonnes capacity to produce 12 lakh tonnes of saleable finished steel and semis in addition to 3 lakh tonnes of pig iron for sale. The expansion work, already under way, is expected to be completed by 1966

A steel plant of 15 lakh ingot tonnes initial capacity is proposed to be set up at Bokaro, the capacity being raised to 40 lakh tonnes a year by 1972-73 A project report prepared by an Indian firm is under Government's examination Construction work is expected to start within a year or so. A new company namely Bokaro Steel Ltd has been formed with an initial share capital of Rs 100 crores, to own and operate the project

Work in regard to the Alloy and Special Steel plant, being set up at Durgapur, with an initial capacity of 1 lakh ingot tonnes capable of being rolled into 60,000 tonnes of finished products is in progress The plant, which is likely to start partial production by the end of 1964 and full production in 1966, can be expanded in stages to a capacity of 1 20 lakh tonnes of finished products Government have also licensed or approved production capacity of 4 lakh tonnes of tool, alloy and special steels in the private sector Present indigenous production is about 29,000 tonnes of spring steels and 24,000 tonnes of electrical steel sheets a year.

For the supply of washed coal to the steel plants in the public sector, Hindustan Steel Ltd have their own coal washeries at Durgapur, Dugda and Bhojudih. A washery at Patherdih and another at Dugda are also to be completed shortly.

With the Fourth Plan requirements in view, the Government have

approved the setting up of two stainless steel units—one at Madras with an annual capacity of 7,000 tonnes and another at Vatwa in Gujarat with an initial annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes which could subsequently be increased to 20,000 tonnes.

In 1963, Government sanctioned three schemes for setting up pig iron plants with a total capacity of 1.70 lakh tonnes per annum in Punjab, Madras and West Bengal, increasing the total licensed or approved capacity to 5 15 lakh tonnes. Further, Government have decided to sanction pig iron production in the private sector by conventional blast furnace up to a capacity of 3 lakh tonnes per unit. Two such units are being established in Maharashtra (capacity 2 lakh tonnes) and Goa (3 lakh tonnes) Sponge iron production of 1.20 lakh tonnes capacity has also been sanctioned in Madras Government have also sanctioned or approved new capacity for rerolling and the production of special types of wires, billets, etc.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry, and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles The development of the engineering industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in a previous section.

A number of projects designed to build up and fabricate a wide variety of machines and equipment have been taken up in the public sector. The country is currently producing industrial machinery valued at about Rs 200 crores per year, and large numbers of transport vehicles, diesel engines, electric motors, etc (see Table 143).

During 1963, almost all branches of industrial machinery, in general, and chemical, pharmaceutical, paper and pulp machinery and conveyors, in particular, recorded increased production as compared to 1962. The value of production of machinery for sugar mills was Rs. 6 5 crores, textile machinery Rs. 18 crores, chemical and pharmaceutical machinery Rs. 5.3 crores, tea processing machinery Rs 1 7 crores, industrial boilers Rs 2 8 crores, paper and pulp machinery Rs 1 2 crores and conveyors Rs. 1 5 crores. Among others which achieved higher production were steel structurals, pipes and tubes, wire ropes, complete machine tools, grinding wheels, trust drills, hacksaw blades, mobile cranes and industrial trucks Some of the items which were produced for the first time included M.A N. multi-cylinder diesel engines, variable speed motors, universal motors, welding generators and wire cloth for paper machinery The value of output of machine building industries and industrial machinery on the whole was larger in 1963 compared to 1962

Similarly, electrical and light mechanical industries such as electric lamps and motors, radio receivers, air conditioners, domestic refrigerators, house-service meters, ball bearings, typewriters, sewing machines, power-driven pumps, etc , had substantial increases in output Additions to capacity were made in a number of industries including sewing machines, electric fans, aluminium, power transformers, etc

With increasing supplies of steel and other basic raw materials, production is gaining momentum Stress has also been laid on establishing such industries as make essential raw materials and components needed by various industries.

A Planning Group has been constituted to study the various machine building industries and recommend targets of production for the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The Planning Group has set up ten working groups on electric power, transport, steel and metallurgical industries, mining and drilling and fertiliser and chemical equipment, and machine tools, industrial machinery, textile machinery, structurals and engineering industries The recommendations of the working groups are under examination.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs 1 crore) The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles, anchors, etc , for the Posts and Telegraphs Department Production during 1961-62 amounted to 2,932 tons. Production for the first nine months of 1963 amounted to 2,149 tonnes Following modernisation and diversification of production, the Foundry also produced 205 electric motors of different sizes during the nine months.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited. The Second Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was exceeded in 1957-58 In collaboration with European machine tool manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool production unit at Bangalore, so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, was completed in May 1961 During April—December 1963, the two units produced 1,486 machines (value over Rs 6 crores) compared to 1,120 machines in April—December 1962 (value Rs 4 crores) It is proposed further to diversify, with foreign collaboration, the company's already wide range of machine tool production The company's second factory, set up at Pinjore in Punjab, without any foreign assistance, was commissioned in October 1963 Designed to produce all types of milling and gear cutting machines, its target is 1,000 machines of the value of Rs 5 crores per year by 1966-67. The factory is capable of expansion to a production of 2,000 machines a year Two more factories are being set up in Kalamassery (Kerala) and Hyderabad The Kalamassery factory, estimated to cost Rs. 7 50 crores, is expected to go in production by the end of 1964 and the Hyderabad factory, estimated to cost Rs 7 75 crores, a year later The HMT watch factory completed in November 1962 (capital cost Rs 2 5 crores, capacity 2 4 lakh watches a year), produced 80,000 watches during April—December, 1963 To encourage small-scale entrepreneurs and enable the HMT to farm out manufacture of simpler components, an industrial estate has been established at Jalahalli. 30 units of the estate have been completed and 20 more are under construction

An important development is the setting up of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore at an estimated cost of Rs 1 19 crores, of which Rs 60 lakhs will be a gift from the Czech Government Its main activities will be development of designing, training, standardisation, prototype manufacture, research, documentation, etc

The Praga Tools Ltd . Secunderabad, of which majority shares are held by the Union and Andhra Pradesh Governments, also produced, on a monthly average during April to December 1963, Rs 7 75 lakhs worth of tools From December 1963, the company has been put under the administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to facilitate production of defence equipment and stores

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954 It exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57 In January—September 1963, the factory produced 3 161 km of cables (value Rs 2 7 crores) and commenced production of a few varieties of plastic insulated cables and wires. The factory has a programme of further expansion

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments Ltd. It produces various kinds of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers and undertakes repair of aircraft and electrical instruments The factory is now concentrating on the production of the more important instruments requiring specialised skill and their production has been progressively increasing. During January—October 1963, the factory produced Rs 65 81 lakhs worth of instruments compared to Rs 63 53 lakhs in 1962

The ophthalmic glass project, to be set up at Durgapur (estimated cost Rs 4 crores), with technical collaboration from USSR, has been transferred from the Heavy Engineering Corporation to the National Instruments Ltd. Construction work for the project has started

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works included the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country Accordingly, a 10,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up, which has commenced production Similarly, the programme of the NIDC included provision of Rs 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd (authorisd capital Rs 30 crores), was formed in August 1956 The plant is being erected at Bhopal with technical collaboration of a British firm The present sanctioned capital outlay is Rs 52 crores Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, thermal welders, etc , started production from July 1960 Output during 1962-63 was worth Rs 3 1 crores which is expected to go up to Rs 7 crores in 1963-64 and Rs 10.15 crores in 1964-65 Steam turbine manufacture has been taken up as part of the factory's expansion programme. With this, the total output by the end of the Fourth Plan is estimated to reach Rs 38 crores a year A training school for apprentices has been set up, which will also impart training to some personnel for the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training in UK. Another heavy electrical equipment project is being set up with Soviet assistance, at Ranipur, Hardwar The detailed project report was accepted in October, 1963 Project reports in respect of (*i*) heavy power equipment project, Ramachandrapuram (near Hyderabad), (capital cost Rs 33 crores, annual output Rs 20 crores), and (*ii*) high pressure boiler project, Tiruchirapalli, (cost Rs 23 crores, annual output Rs 18 crores), both being set up with Czech assistance and collaboration, have also been accepted. Both are expected to commence production in 1965

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company) The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects It has been entrusted with the initial processing of two projects for precision instruments, to be set up with Soviet assistance, one at Kotah and the other at Palghat. Among other proposals under its consideration are the manufacture of alumina/aluminium with Hungarian assistance and compressors and pumps (Soviet collaboration). An agreement was reached in 1957 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tonnes) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal) Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant is being set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry forge plant,

to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects as also the heavy machine tools project (capacity 10,000 tons) to be set up with credit and technical co-operation from the Government of Czechoslovakia. Preparatory work in respect of these projects is in progress.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce WG type locomotives equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives In 1962-63 the factory turned out 169 broad gauge steam locomotives including 163 WG class, and 14 DC broad gauge electric locomotives bringing the total production, since the factory's inception, to 1,519 steam and 19 electric locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Capacity is also being developed for producing 72 electric locomotives a year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works manufactures metre gauge locomotives and is scheduled to satisfy all the requirements of this class of locomotives during the Third Plan In 1962-63, TELCO produced 63 steam locomotives against 72 in 1961-62 India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export them The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The Diesel Locomotive Works, being set up at Varanasi, has already started assembling locomotives from imported components, and expects to turn out 25 locomotives and a few diesel shunters in 1964-65

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955 In 1961-62, 598 coaches were produced and 502 placed on the line Second shift working in the factory was started in April 1959 The intensification of the second shift working and introduction of the incentive scheme of payment by results have stepped up the factory's outturn of coach shells to 600 broad gauge shells a year, equivalent to 650 standard broad gauge third class The target of 700 shells per annum is expected to be reached in 1964-65, from which year the furnishing of all the units will also be done in the factory Production is being diversified to include electric multiple unit coaches and metre gauge coaches Besides, the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd is producing 230-240 broad gauge and a private sector company, Jessops, about 220 metre gauge passenger coaches, annually

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952 The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. now wholly owned by the Government The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948 The shipyard is now manned entirely by Indian personnel

The first and second phases of a Rs 2 60-crore development programme of the shipyard have been completed The general performance of the yard has distinctly improved. Procurement of indigenous materials for ship construction has also improved In the Second Plan, it was proposed to produce 75,000 to 90,000 GRT A tentative programme for development during the Third Plan has been drawn up at an estimated cost of Rs 2 44 crores, a part of which costing Rs 96 08 lakhs has been approved by Government A second shipyard is proposed to be built at Cochin with

initial shipbuilding capacity of 60,000 GRT per year, to be later raised to 80,000 GRT per year. Land has been acquired for the purpose; a sum of Rs. 20 crores has been provided in the Third Plan for the project. A technical team from Japan visited India in this connection in 1962 and 1963. Their report and proposals are under examination by the Government.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on the eve of World War II which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry The establishment of the Sindri factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946—50. The development of the chemicals and drugs industry during the First and Second Plan periods has already been outlined in an earlier section During 1962 production went up in the case of sulphuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash and calcium carbide but declined in the case of bleaching powder, sodium sulphite and sodium thiosulphite. Formaldehyde production was established for the first time in 1962. A rising trend was noticed in the output of plastic raw materials, and polyester production was commenced on commercial scale. Some of the plastic processed items also achieved higher production A major bottleneck, the dependence on imported intermediates, would be largely overcome with the completion of the projects of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd and the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd Considerable increase was recorded in the production of penicillin, tetracyclines and chloramphenicol, while production of aspirin and vitamin B_{12} nearly doubled. Production of zero dyes, organic pigments and sulphur black increased but of other types like naphthols slightly declined A sulphuric acid plant based on pyrites has been decided to be set up at Sindri, with a capacity of 400 tons a day, under the Pyrites and Chemicals Development Co., which has now been made independent of the NIDC. The plant is estimated to cost Rs 2.5 crores

The Government of India have set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO The factory which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides Ltd (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 Its capacity was doubled to 1,400 tons per annum in 1958 In 1960-61, it exceeded the capacity by 50 tons and reached the production of 1,503 tons in 1961-62. The 1962-63 production was, however, lower at 1,395 tons. A second factory (capital cost Rs 97 lakhs) set up at Alwaye, Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons of technical DDT) commenced regular production in July 1958 and produced 1,219 tons in 1962-63 Expansion programmes for both factories, involving a cost of Rs 1 8 crores, are under consideration

The Government have set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd, a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. Production at the factory has been steadily increasing; during 1962-63, it amounted to 526 1 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) including 24.4 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals The 1963-64 output is expected to reach 600 lakh mega units The factory's annual capacity is being increased to 800 lakh mega units at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs.

A streptomycin plant with a capacity of 40-45 tonnes per year set up at Pimpri (cost Rs. 2.1 crores) went into regular production in February, 1963. A scheme for doubling the capacity of the plant to 80-90 tonnes per annum at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs is expected to be completed by early 1964.

A pilot plant for the manufacture of 1 5 tonnes of tetracycline per annum has been established and trial production of oxy-tetracycline commenced in August 1961. Production of chlor-tetracycline hydrochloride has also commenced. Government have approved a scheme for the manufacture of 50 tonnes per annum of Vitamin 'C', work is in progress for establishing a pilot plant at Pimpri before the project is set up Production of hamycin, a new antifungal antibiotic, is also being undertaken at a rate of 50 kg. per year. A pilot plant for research and developmental purposes is being established at Pimpri A number of ancillary industries are developing in the Pimpri Industrial Estate

Fertilisers

The Sindri fertiliser factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores, is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. formed in January 1961 (authorised capital Rs. 75 crores), to administer the public sector fertiliser companies. The Sindri factory went into production in October 1951. In April—December, 1963, it produced 2,30,597 tonnes of ammonium sulphate compared to 2,38,498 tonnes during the corresponding period in the preceding year. The scheme to raise the output by about 60 per cent by utilising the entire quantity of 100 lakh cubic feet of gas from the coke oven plant has been completed at a cost of about Rs. 15 crores. The expansion plants now running at maximum possible capacity envisage the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day In April—December, 1963, the factory produced 13,368 tonnes of urea and 34,177 tonnes of double salt, compared to 13,390 and 46,484 tonnes, respectively, in the corresponding period in the preceding year.

A factory has been set up at Nangal (cost about Rs 30 crores) which also is under the management of the Fertiliser Corporation of India, for production of 3,88,000 tonnes of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tonnes of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tons of heavy water per annum The fertiliser part of the factory was commissioned in February 1961 and produced 2,57,666 tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate during April to December 1963 as against 1,99,127 tonnes during the same period of 1962 The heavy water plant produced its first quantum in August, 1962 During April—December 1963, it produced 8,739 5 kg of heavy water, for supply to the Atomic Energy Commission The Rourkela fertiliser factory, an adjunct of the Rourkela Steel Plant, with a rated annual capacity of 5 8 lakh tonnes of calcium ammonium nitrate, was commissioned on trial basis on December 1, 1962, and produced 1,06,264 tonnes during 1963 Additional units are being set up in the public sector at Trombay, Namrup, Gorakhpur and Korba, with capacities of 90,000, 45,000, 80,000 and 1 lakh tons of nitrogen, respectively Another unit is being set up at Neyveli with a capacity of 70,000 tons of nitrogen, the factory is integrated with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Licences have also been granted for the setting up of fertiliser plants of different capacities in the private sector at various sites such as Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam (AP), Hanumangarh (Rajasthan), Tuticorin (Madras), Baroda and Mangalore A private sector factory at Ennore (Madras), with a capacity of 8 250 tons of nitrogen, went into production in January 1963. The third stage of expansion of the FACT now under implementation envisages the production of 70,000 tons of nitrogen and 33,400 tons of P_2O_5 per annum, the end products being ammonium

sulphate, ammonium phosphate, single superphosphate and ammonium chloride. The scheme will cost about Rs. 11.5 crores; the Union Government have provided the bulk of funds required for the expansion scheme, thereby taking majority control in the company.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's only producing oilfield was in Assam, around Digboi The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has since been carrying out oil exploration work in a number of areas with assistance from certain countries. On the results of this work, drilling was commenced mainly at Cambay, Ankleshwar, Olpad, Sanand, Kalol and Wavel in Gujarat, Rudrasagar and Sibsagar areas in Assam, Adampur and Janauri areas in Punjab and Ujhani area in U.P. Crude oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in Gujarat, the Commission plans to produce sufficient crude to sustain a 30-lakh ton refinery in the State by the end of the Third Plan A petro-chemical complex will also be established in Gujarat to produce certain intermediates and derivatives. A similar complex is being set up at Bombay in the private sector.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company (now ESSO) of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum. The patterns of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements. The present throughout of all these refineries amounts to about 78 5 lakh tons a year.

The public sector refinery at Nunmati (near Gauhati), with a refining capacity of 7 5 lakh tonnes, set up by Indian Refineries Ltd (incorporated in August 1958, authorised capital Rs 30 crores) with the collaboration of the Rumanian Government, went into operation on January 1, 1962 and is now on full stream. The total cost of the refinery is about Rs. 17 70 crores.

The refinery at Barauni is also being established by Indian Refineries Ltd. in collaboration with the USSR Government, with a refining capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum The cost of technical assistance and equipment to be supplied by USSR will be met out of two credits, of 100 million roubles (about Rs. 11 9 crores) and 50 million roubles (Rs 5 95 crores). The total cost of the refinery may be of the order of Rs. 41 crores The refinery is likely to be commissioned in three stages by August 1964, and its expansion to 30 lakh tonnes capacity is expected to be completed by 1966.

Another public sector refinery, with a capacity of 20 lakh tonnes per annum, is being established at Koyali near Baroda, in Gujarat, by ONGC with financial and technical collaboration from the USSR authorities, to process indigenous crude oil discovered in the Gujarat region. The refinery is likely to come into operation in two stages of 10 lakh tonnes each—the first by the end of 1964 and the second by May/June 1965 It is also being expanded to 30 lakh tonnes capacity by 1966

An agreement was signed in April 1963 between the Government of India, an Indian firm and Phillips Petroleum Co. of the USA for setting up another oil refinery, with a capacity of about 25 lakh tonnes per annum, at a suitable location in Cochin area The refinery designed to process imported crude may be completed by the end of 1965.

The Indian Oil Company Ltd, a wholly Government-owned company, was incorporated in June 1959 (authorised capital Rs. 12 crores) for the

marketing and distribution of petroleum products in the country. It also handles deficit petroleum products, such as kerosene, HSD oil, aviation turbine fuel, etc., being imported from USSR and Rumania against rupee payments. The company has also made arrangements for import of transformer oil and lubricants from the USA and UK.

To handle the output of public sector refineries as well as imports, it has started large-scale construction of bulk storage facilities at main ports and important inland points and developed a network of storage depots, etc., all over the country

The Oil India Ltd., (OIL) in which the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company have equal shares, was incorporated in Assam in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines for transport of crude produced in its oilfields to the refineries, the first stage of the 720-mile long pipeline from Naharkatiya to Nunmati was commissioned in March 1962. The company's present potential is 30 lakh tonnes per annum

A number of pipelines are also proposed to be laid to connect Gauhati and Siliguri, Calcutta/Haldia and Barauni, Kanpur and Barauni and Gujarat oilfields with power stations and other consuming centres. The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 1962 was promulgated to provide for the acquisition of right of user in land for laying petroleum pipelines.

India imports crude oil for being processed in the refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatnam, and refined petroleum products to meet the increasing demand in the country. Imports, during 1962, of crude and refined products amounted to 90 lakh tonnes India also exports certain petroleum products such as light distillates and paraffin wax; export earnings during 1963 totalled Rs. 5 5 crores.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field. In 1868, coal production amounted to 5 lakh tons and showed rapid increases thereafter In 1880 it was 10 lakh tons, in 1890 about 22 lakh tons and in 1900 about 61 lakh tons. For the next three decades it increased steadily at an average rate of about 6 lakh tons a year to reach 2,38 lakh tons in 1930. In 1940 and 1950, the production was 2,51 lakh tons and 3,20 lakh tons respectively, and in 1955 it had reached 3,82 lakh tons. The target for the end of the Second Plan was 6,00 lakh tons; of the additional 2,20 lakh tons, 1,00 lakh tons was allotted to the private sector and 1,20 lakh tons to the public sector (1,05 lakh tons to the National Coal Development Corporation, a Central Government company set up in October 1958, and 15 lakh tons to the Singareni Collieries Co Ltd, in which the Central and Andhra Pradesh Governments are collaborating).

Production during 1963-64 (up to December 1963) was 4,93 lakh tonnes (against a target of 6,90 lakh tonnes), of which 3,90 lakh tonnes was produced in the private sector Production in the calendar year 1963 amounted to 6,66 lakh tonnes, compared to 6,15 lakh tonnes in 1962.

The Third Plan target of coal raising was fixed at 9,70 lakh tons (9,85 lakh tonnes) per annum by 1965-66—an additional output of 3,70 lakh tons Of this, the private sector was allotted 1,70 lakh tons and the public sector 2 lakh tons.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washing plant, costing about Rs 2 46 crores and with an annual capacity of 16 lakh tons of washed coal, was set up at Kargali, District Hazaribagh (Bihar) in November 1958, which functions under the National Coal Development Corporation Its production of washed coal in 1963 was 12.7 lakh tonnes compared to 10 6 lakh tonnes in 1962.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisaged the mining of 35.6 lakh tonnes of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows :

(i) 15.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 2,50,000 kw of thermal power (in five units of 50,000 kw each),

(ii) 5.2 lakh tonnes for the production of 1,54,000 tonnes of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser, and

(iii) 15 2 lakh tonnes for the production of 3,86,000 tonnes of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

Preliminary work has since been started to expand the project. Lignite production is proposed to be raised to 60 lakh tonnes in the Third Plan and thermal power to 4 lakh kw and later to 6 lakh kw.

The lignite bed was exposed, after removing 180 feet of overburden, in August 1961. Up to the end of November, 1963, 10 lakh tonnes of lignite had been mined The full production of 35 6 lakh tonnes is expected to be achieved in early 1966, when the consuming units would be in operation.

The Neyveli thermal power station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up under the Indo-Soviet 500-million rouble credit agreement of November 1957 The first unit of the power station was commissioned in June, 1962 and the second, third and fourth in January, July and October, 1963, respectively. The fifth unit is likely to be commissioned in March, 1964. The fertiliser plant is expected to commence production in 1966 and the briquetting and carbonisation plant by the end of 1965. A clay washing plant at Neyveli was commissioned in December 1961 With an annual capacity of 6,000 tonnes, the plant had produced about 4,509 tonnes of washed clay up to the end of November 1963.

Other Minerals

In 1962, on daily average, 6,84,000 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) and there were 3,200 working mines excluding minor minerals and minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948. In India concessions for all minerals, except petroleum and natural gas, are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (850 collieries), mica (714 mines), manganese ore (475 mines), iron ore (269 mines), gypsum (46 mines), limestone (155 mines), and bauxite (47 mines).

The value of mineral production in India during 1963 was about Rs. 212 crores as against Rs. 205 3 crores in 1962 The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1911 is given in the following table.

TABLE 152

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1911-1963)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Year	1911	1921	1931	1939	1948*	1955	1961	1962	1963
Value	11,40	32,90	23,90	20,20	64,00	94,40	179,50	205,30	211,90**

The quantity index of mineral production in 1962 stood at 115.4 (base 1960=100) compared to 105 7 in 1961 Table 153 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1962 and 1963.

*From 1948 onwards, mineral production is calculated on the pits mouth value basis.

**Excluding the value of minor minerals for which data are not available

TABLE 153

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED*

(value in thousand rupees)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1962 Quantity	1962 Value	1963 Quantity	1963 Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Coal	'000 tonnes	6 13 70**	133 85 37	6,59 27	155,12 09
Lignite	tonnes	2,10 748**	46 00	9 91,718	2 27 01
Metallic minerals					
(i) Ferrous					
Chromite	tonnes	66 648	42 09	64 790	41,07
Iron ore	'000 tonnes	1,53 62	10 05,37	1,49 26	11,35,34
Manganese ore	,,	12,26	6 75,32	10,75	5,61 16
(ii) Non-ferrous					
Bauxite	'000 tonnes	5,77	59 14	5 65	54,20
Copper ore		4 92	2,31 36	4 74	2,21 29
Gold†	kilograms	5 080	6 09 93	4,305	5,05,84
Ilmenite	'000 tonnes	1,38	81 49	26	14,14
Lead (concentrate)	tonnes	6,384	23 25	5,920	21 56
Rutile	,,	1 616	15 91	1,871	18,42
Silver†	kilograms	4 314	9,38	3,991	9,14
Zinc (concentrate)	tonnes	9,837	27 16	10,627	29,34
Non-metallic minerals					
Apatite	tonnes	29,018	8,02	1,31,27	3,62
Corundum	,,	301	1,28	658	3,26
Diamond	carats	1,131	3 74	1,432	5 18
Dolomite	'000 tonnes	9,01	1 09,81	10 70	1,26,33
Fireclay	,,	3,46	29,27	3,68	28,89
Gypsum	'000 tonnes	11 21	68 20	11 88	72,32
Kyanite	tonnes	49,618	98 14	31 665	62,24
Limestone	'000 tonnes	1,69,07	8,92.20	1,70,57	9 21 18
Magnesite	tonnes	2,12,888	36,27	2 34 566	41 44
Mica (crude)	,,	28,354	2 77,15	25 098	2,44,98
Salt (rock)	,,	4 500	2 85	3 400	2 47
Salt (others)	'000 tonnes	38 82	9,55,96	45 35	11,95 08
Sillimanite	tonnes	8,255	3,65	11 285	4,99
Steatite	,,	1,10 449	37,32	1,17,974	39 15

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Tea

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms The area under tea cultivation in 1885 was 2 84 lakh acres, which had gone up to 7 81 lakh acres in 1935-36 with a production of 39,50 lakh lbs In 1947 the area and production were 7 66 lakh acres and 56,17 lakh lbs In 1950, the corresponding figures were 7 77 lakh acres and 60,73 lakh lbs, while in 1955 these were 7.91 lakh acres and 67,83 lakh lbs The following table gives more data for recent years

TABLE 154

ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEA

Year	Area under tea†† (hectares)	Production ('000 kg)	Exports ('000 kg)
1956	323 285	30,87,19	23,74,84
1960	331,090	32,10,77	19,51,13
1961	N A	35,34,89	20,52,53
1962	N A	34,49,00	21,40,00
1963	N A	34,36,00	22,30,00

*Excludes the production from Goa

**Figures inclusive of those in respect of Jammu and Kashmir

†Value of the metal given in the absence of the value of the ore

††Relates to the position as on 31st March of the following year

Coffee

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830, and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee The area under coffee fluctuated from time to time . 2 28 lakh acres in 1896; 1 05 lakh acres in 1903, 2.04 lakh acres in 1913-14 and an average of 1 86 lakh acres for the years 1935 to 1939. In 1947, the area was 2 15 lakh acres and production 349.7 lakh lb. (cured). The 1950 and 1955 figures of area under coffee were 2 24 lakh and 2.49 lakh acres and of production 543 22 lakh and 757.84 lakh lbs, respectively In 1960-61, coffee was planted over 2 95 lakh acres while the 1961-62 production was 44,850 tonnes. Production in 1962-63 is estimated at 55,500 tonnes and in 1963-64 at 62,000 tonnes. Exports in 1962-63 amounted to 22,411 tonnes. Under an International Coffee Agreement of November 1962, India has been allotted an annual basic export quota of 21,600 tonnes for three years beginning October 1962, this excludes exports to certain specified countries

Rubber

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940; the area under rubber in 1940-41 was 1.38 lakh acres. In 1950, the area amounted to 1.44 lakh acres and production to 323 67 lakh lbs , the corresponding figures for 1955 were 1 74 lakh acres and 495.40 lakh lbs

The area planted with rubber, as at the end of October 1963, was 3 72 lakh acres, the production for the 11 months of 1963 being 32,640 tonnes, compared to 27,392 tonnes in the corresponding period of 1962

General

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons India earns foreign exchange from tea exports amounting to over Rs 100 crores a year. Coffee and rubber, which also used to figure in exports, are now largely consumed within the country, and rubber is even imported.

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). The number of tea plantations in 1957 was 6,622 and the number of persons employed 9,31,196 (including 76,581 temporarily employed) There were, in 1955-56, 12,805 coffee estates employing 2,27,233 persons (including 86,023 temporarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19,660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations* High priority has been given to the development of the plantation industries in the Third Plan. Production of tea is to be raised from about 72,50 lakh lbs. to 90,00 lakh lbs., of coffee from 48,000 tons to 80,000 tons, and of rubber from 26,400 tons to 45,000 tons. Export of tea will rise from 46,50 lakh lbs. to 55,00 lakh lbs and that of coffee will be doubled during the Third Plan It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones From April 1962, the export duty was further reduced to an effective 10 P per kg (after allowing for excise drawback) Excise duty on loose tea was revised for the different zones to curb domestic consumption From March 1963, the export duty was com-

**See 'India 1958', p 345

pletely abolished to make Indian tea competitive in foreign markets. The refund of excise duty, introduced in 1962, has been withdrawn, and a surcharge of 20 per cent on the existing duties in each zone has been imposed. Central excise on green tea produced in different areas was, however, reduced by 5 P. to 10 P. from mid-November 1963. Among the several schemes for development and encouragement of the tea industry are the promotional activities in India and abroad of the Tea Board, loans granted to weaker gardens for repair and renovation of plant and machinery, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, grant of transport subsidy in certain cases, supply of fertiliser to the gardens, and research in and surveys of the tea industry. Under the Coffee Development Plan, originally for five years ending September 1962 and now extended for another five years, loans are sanctioned to planters, the total area brought under the Development Plan by the end of October 1963 was about 5,700 acres, with a total loan of Rs. 41 81 lakhs sanctioned to 605 applicants Studies on fundamental and applied aspects of coffee culture and field experiments on cultural, manurial, plant protection problems and breeding aspects have also been conducted. The Rubber Board introduced a replanting subsidy scheme in 1957; till the end of 1963, Rs 1 2 crores had been disbursed for replanting 24,689 acres. Consumption of rubber has been increasing and may rise to 1 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan Besides increasing the production of natural rubber, it is proposed to produce 15,000 tons of reclaimed rubber and 50,000 tons of synthetic rubber A factory has been set up at Bareilly for producing synthetic rubber

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production It is estimated that about 2 crore persons are engaged in cottage industries The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments To supplement their effort, the Central Government have set up the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission, the All-India Handicrafts Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Coir Board, and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries* is given by the Government, State Financial Corporations and banking institutions including the State Bank of India The Credit Guarantee Scheme, formulated in July 1960 for encouraging the lending institutions to finance small industry units, was extended to the whole country from January 1963 Up to the end of 1963, the Reserve Bank of India, the Guarantee Organisation, had issued guarantees for Rs 27 26 crores** Central loans are also given to State Governments for establishing industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working By the end of June 1963, of the 115 industrial estates completed, 84 were functioning Credit facilities are also made available for establishment of the estates by co-operative societies and joint stock companies Apart from this, a number of projects for intensive development of small industries in selected rural areas have been approved Funds for the projects will be provided by State Governments, all-India Boards and from loans and credits from financial and

*The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs 5 lakhs, irrespective of the number of persons employed

**Fuller details are given in Chapter XV, 'Finance'

co-operative institutions. The Government are also making special efforts to encourage industrial co-operatives, which now form over 10 per cent of the total number of co-operative societies.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Sixteen small industries service institutes (one for each State except Gujarat where there is a branch institute and one in the Union Territory of Delhi), five branch institutes and 64 extension/production centres have been set up. These offer technical and training facilities to small units. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians are sent for training abroad

Another significant development was the establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small units. During January—November 1963 contracts received by small-scale industries under this scheme from the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals and railways totalled Rs. 30 35 crores. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing since January 1959 credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machines worth Rs. 47 5 crores were delivered to small units. The terms and conditions have been liberalised but from August 1960 a service charge of 5% of the value of the machines was introduced. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi The activities of the Corporation, which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones, are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government

The All-India Handicrafts Board was set up in 1952 to improve production and marketing of handicrafts in India. The Board is running 15 pilot centres—four each for training and research, two each for revival for crafts-*cum*-production and production and one centre each for training-*cum*-production, development-*cum*-production and design development-*cum*-production. There are also four design centres and four regional offices to provide assistance in designing and other activities. About 150 emporia have been set up all over India for effective marketing of handicrafts. The Third Plan has provided Rs 5 lakhs to finance artisans and their co-operatives through the emporia A technical committee has been set up for formulating specifications and schemes on quality control from raw material stage to final acceptance of the goods by the consumer

Publicity abroad through exhibitions and other media is being conducted by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation (created with the merger of the Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation and the Handloom Exports Organisation) Exports have been rising in recent years

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour Of an estimated annual production of 1 42 lakh tonnes of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala Almost the entire production of about 21,000 tonnes of manufactured articles comes from that State

The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India and abroad The Third Plan provides Rs 3 13 crores (Rs 75 lakhs for Central and Rs 2 38 crores for State and Union Territories schemes) Emphasis in the Plan has been laid on improving the quality of production, developing new lines of production and on stepping up exports. A research institute at Kalavoor, near Alleppey (Kerala), and a regional research station at Uluberia in Howrah district (W Bengal) have been set up The institute at Kalavoor started functioning in April 1959.

Exports during 1962 amounted to about 7.79 crore kg. valued at Rs. 12.13 crores. In 1963, the corresponding figures were 7.73 crore kg and Rs 11.91 crores respectively. The revised export promotion scheme of October 1962 ensures easy availability of raw materials and machinery for actual use of exporters. To liberalise exports, licensing of export of coir goods was abolished in July 1963 for registered exporters. The rate of incentive was enhanced from 1½ to 2 per cent on export of coir yarn and from 5 to 10 per cent for coir products from July 1963 Steps are being taken to mechanise production

In 1962 the production of all types of silk in India amounted to 17.8 lakh kg. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar

The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the development of silk and sericultural industry and co-ordinates research. The research institutes located at Berhampore (West Bengal), Channapatna (Mysore), Titabar (Assam) and Chaibasa (Bihar), which undertake experimental work, have now been reorganised on the lines recommended by the Central Research Co-ordination Committee, and a Central Tasar Research Station at Ranchi and a Central Tasar Silk-worm Seed Station at Lakha (M P) are being established The research institute at Mysore and the Hill Rearing Station at Coonoor (Madras) bring about improvements in various branches of the industry The Central Silk-worm Seed Station, Srinagar, evolves new strains of silk-worms The Berhampore research station with its sub-station at Kalimpong conducts experiments and research to bring about improvement and economy in different stages of production The All India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and four regional training institutes in Assam, Bihar, Mysore and West Bengal provide practical and theoretical training to personnel for the industry The Board also sponsors visits of foreign experts and deputation of Indians abroad The Government Spun-silk Mills in Mysore and Assam are working to full capacity on single shift basis from March 1962

During the First and Second Plan periods, Rs 218 crores (Rs. 175 crores during Second Plan) were spent by the Government for the development of the village and small industries Rs 264 crores have been provided in the Third Plan for the purpose (about Rs 141 crores for the schemes of the States and Union Territories and the rest for Central Government schemes and programmes) The industry-wise allocation is as follows

TABLE 155

OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (THIRD PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Industry	Second Plan (estimated expenditure)	Third Plan		
		States and Union Territories	Centre	Total outlay
Handloom	29·7	31·0	3·0	34·0
Powerlooms in the handloom sector	2·0	--	4·0	4·0
Khadi traditional			37·0	
– ambar	82·4	3·4	32·0	92·4
Village industries			20·0	
Sericulture	3·1	5·5	1·5	7·0
Coir spinning and weaving	2·0	2·4	0·8	3·2
Handicrafts	4·8	6·1	2·5	8·6
Small-scale industries	44·4	62·6	22·0	84·6
Industrial estates	11·6	30·2	--	30·2
TOTAL	180·0*	141·2	122·8	264·0

*Actual outlay anticipated to be of the order of Rs 175 crores

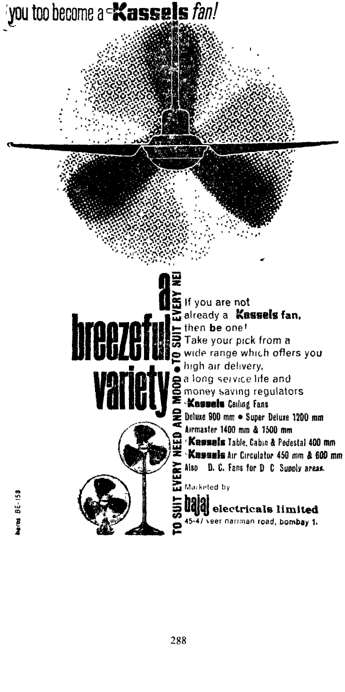
Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory boards set up by the State Governments. To encourage the production of khadi different rates of rebate were allowed to the consumer. From April 6, 1964, the sales rebate was withdrawn and a new scheme introduced to provide facilities for free weaving of handspun yarn The new scheme ensures supply of cloth to spinners in the villages who also grow cotton practically without any charge Non-grower spinners also would benefit inasmuch as they would get cloth at the nominal rate of 37 P. per square yard. Even non-spinners would be able to purchase the cloth at a much lower rate than mill cloth In urban areas, too, consumers would have to pay about the same price as hitherto The scheme is expected to attract more and more people to spinning as well as expand the market for khadi. Several corrective measures were also introduced in recent years to remove organisational and operational problems, such as activisation of idle *ambar charkhas* and disposal of accumulated and unsold stocks of khadi. The measures have led to a significant improvement; for example the value of production of khadi in 1952-53 was Rs 1 94 crores and of sale Rs 1 95 crores In 1959-60, the corresponding figures were Rs. 14.14 crores and Rs 10 60 crores. For the first nine months of 1962, production of khadi of all varieties amounted to 380 19 lakh sq yards and sales to Rs 7 68 crores. For the same period of 1963 the figures were 419.11 lakh sq. metres and Rs. 10 41 crores respectively. This provided employment to about 17 18 lakh persons.

The Third Plan laid down that further development of khadi would be mainly along the lines of the reoriented programme drawn up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission in which the emphasis would primarily be on intensive efforts to secure integrated rural development of selected compact areas or *gram ekais*. It proposed to organise 3,000 *gram ekais*, each covering a selected village or group of villages having a population of 5 000 each Local plans for the maximum exploitation of available resources for local use would be prepared with a view to achieving local self sufficiency to the extent possible These plans would be executed by registered institutions as well as service co-operatives and gram panchayats The responsibility of the Commission would be largely limited to provision of financial and technical assistance and training facilities and the preparation and execution of the programmes would be left to the State boards, the institutions and the local agencies at the village level Gradual reduction of dependence on urban markets and correspondingly greater production for local use and improving the techniques of spinning and weaving, so as to raise the output and earnings, would be an aim By the end of the Third Plan period, about 40-50 per cent of khadi production is expected to be marketed locally and the prices are to be reduced by 15-20 per cent.

Ambar Charkha

A four-spindle manually operated charkha, known as *ambar charkha*, was evolved in 1956 and a programme for the manufacture and distribution of these *ambar charkhas*, and for the training of instructors, carpenters, spinners and others was introduced in 1956-57 Certain improvements have been introduced in the *ambar charkha* which would raise the productivity from 1 hank to 1 5 hanks per hour.


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CHAPTER XXI

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) in merchandise and treasure-gold during 1962-63 amounted to Rs. 1,772 45 crores—imports Rs 1,078.76 crores and exports Rs. 693 69 crores The value of India's imports and exports the total value of her foreign trade and the balance of merchandise trade since 1950-51 are given below

TABLE 156

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(in crores of rupees)

Year	Imports	Exports (including re-exports)	Total value of foreign trade	Balance of trade
1950 51	650 46	600 68	1 251 14	49 78
1955-56	774 36	608 83	1 3[illegible]3 19	165 53
1960-61	1 122 48	642 32	[illegible]764 80	480 16
1961-62	1 091 51	660 55	1 75[illegible] 06	430 96
1962 63	1,078 76	693 69	1 772 45	385 07
1963-64 (April to October)	635 [illegible]	436 55	1 071 82	198 [illegible]

The above figures show that India has been witnessing an adverse balance of merchandise trade (including gold) all these years. Because of heavy imports, the adverse balance kept on rising, particularly during the Second Plan period, in 1961-62, the upward trend was arrested Exports have also been increasing

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the balance of payments position since 1960-61 and the financing of the current balance of payments deficit. Figures for April-September 1962 are given for comparison with the corresponding period of 1963

*Source Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Notes (1) The figures cover trade by sea air and land (2) India's trade with Nepal (by land) Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan and the trade arising in the Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands is excluded owing to the absence of the necessary customs arrangements Data relating to Goa Daman and Diu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are included from April 1963 (3) Transhipment trade and ships' stores are also excluded (4) From 1957, direct transit trade (trade of adjacent countries passing in transit through Indian ports on through bills of landing) is excluded, but indirect transit trade (goods previously imported but kept in warehouses and afterwards re-exported) are included first under imports and thereafter under re-exports (5) Besides merchandise trade, trade in treasure-gold throughout the period under review and silver up to December 1956 has been included From 1957 silver is covered under merchandise (6) The import figures exclude certain consignments of foodgrains and Government stores awaiting adjustments (7) While exports are valued on f o b / f o r basis inclusive of export duty and other charges payable at the time of export, imports are valued on c i f basis and are exclusive of import duty (8) The above figures differ from those published earlier because of corrections relating to (i) short-shipments and shut-out shipments in the case of exports and (ii) final adjustments in the transactions of Government imports (9) The tables relating to India's foreign trade include corrections received up to March 1963

TABLE 157

INDIA'S OVERALL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(in crores of rupees)

		1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63 (Prelimi-nary)	April—Sept 1962 (Prelimi-nary)	April—Sept 1963 (Prelimi-nary)
1	Imports c i f	1,105·7	1,001·6	1,089·4	536·8	594·8
	(*a*) Private	644·0	638·3	625·9	322·5	310·3
	(*b*) Government	461·7	363·3	463·5	214·3	284·5
2	Exports f o b	630·5	667·7	682·2	315·5	370·6
3	Trade balance (2—1)	4[illegible]·2	333·9	—407·2	221·3	—224·2
4	Official donations	45·2**	45·7	77·0	33·6	44·7
5	Other invisibles (net)	37·6***	-14·9***	3·7***	1·5	11·8
6	Current balance of payments (net) (3+4+5)	—392·4	—303·1	333·9	—189·2	—167·7
7	Errors and omissions	6·3	5·3	13·2	—4·2	—19·8
8	Official loans (gross)	256·6	281·0	383·7	172·3	212·1
9	Other capital transactions (net)	93·6	47·9	—50·8	—42·4	—40·6
10	Drawings on IMF (net)	10·7	58·4	11·9	11·9	—11·9
11	Draft on foreign exchange reserves	59·2	6·3	2·3	51·6	27·9
12	Current balance of payments deficit (total of 7 to 11)	[illegible]92·4	303·1	333·9	189·2	167·7

Imports

Imports in April-September 1963, at Rs 594·8 crores, were larger by Rs 58 crores compared to the corresponding six months of 1962. Government imports were up by Rs 70·2 crores Private imports, on the other hand, declined in aggregate, by Rs 12·2 crores Cotton imports were lower by about Rs 13 crores, imports of many other items also were lower than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. But imports of electrical goods were up by nearly Rs 4 crores and of machinery by about Rs 10 crores Table 158 gives figures of major private imports since 1960-61.

*The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on exchange control data and are not comparable with those published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics For an explanation of the difference, see *India's Balance of Payments* 1948-49—1955-56 (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay), pp 7 and 27-28

**Includes Rs 8·4 crores earmarked by US authorities to finance exports of goods and services to Nepal under their economic aid programme to that country

***Includes Rs 8·3 crores paid to the IBRD under the Indus Water Treaty 1960

NOTE Item 8 includes receipt of refinancing credits from West Germany and item 9 corresponding amortisation payments

TABLE 158

MAJOR PRIVATE IMPORTS

(in crores of rupees)

	1960-61	1961-62 (Revised)	1962-63	April-Sept 1962*	April-Sept 1963*
Food, drink and tobacco**	25 8	21·8	25 6	9 9	9 8
Electoral goods	17 5	20 3	16 6	6 9	10 8
Mineral oils	77 3	83 0	80 4	44 0	44·7
Cotton, raw and waste	78 4	63 0	55 9	37 4	24 5
Chemicals	29 6	33 5	37 3	19 8	16 5
Iron and steel	58 9	61 3	52 6	27 7	25 4
Other metals	35 4	34 4	38 7	19 9	18 5
Textile yarns	15 3	11 7	12 6	6 2	5 1
Machinery	124 6	140 3	138 4	69 7	79 5
Vehicles (incld locomotives)	42 8	39 5	33 6	15 6	14 6
TOTAL (including others)	644 0	638 3	625 9	322 5	310 3

Exports

Exports worth Rs 682 2 crores in 1962-63 were Rs.14 5 crores more than the 1961-62 (revised) figure In the first half of 1963-64 (April-September 1963), the exports amounted to Rs 370 6 crores compared to Rs 315 5 crores in the corresponding period of 1962, showing an encouragingly upward trend

On the basis of customs returns, which record exports in terms of both value and quantity, exports for the whole year of 1963 totalled Rs 791 crores showing an increase of Rs 104 crores or about 15 per cent over the total exports of Rs 687 crores during 1962, which set up a new record and the highest rate of increase achieved so far The exports included those from Goa, Daman and Diu for both years The high level of exports, coupled with a decline of Rs 34 crores in imports—from Rs. 1,126 crores in 1962 to 1,092 crores in 1963—resulted in a decline of Rs. 138 crores in trade deficit, from Rs 439 crores in 1962 to Rs 301 crores in 1963

The rise in exports was well spread over a number of commodities, notably sugar, vegetable oils, tea, oilcakes, jute manufactures, tobacco, cashew kernels, gums, fruits and vegetables, textiles including handloom textiles, woollen manufactures, handicrafts, carpets, raw cotton, leather and footwear, iron and steel scraps iron ore, engineering goods, chemicals, plastics, marine products, etc The bulk of increase in exports was the result of increase in quantity exported in spite of some decline in the unit prices of several commodities For example, in the case of raw cotton, the unit value went down from Rs. 2,098 25 in 1962 to 2,030 65 in 1963 but the quantity increased from 57,000 to 62,000 tonnes and the earnings from Rs 11 96 crores to Rs 12 59 crores. Or again, in the case of manganese ore, while the unit value slumped from Rs 106 27 to Rs 88.85, the earnings had only a marginal decline from Rs 8 48 crores to Rs 8 21 crores, because the quantity exported increased from 798,000 to 924,000 tonnes

Among the items which showed a slight fall in earnings were black pepper, essential oils, raw wool and mica Exports of black pepper declined because of somewhat larger world crop coupled with a fall in price. The decline in the case of lemongrass oil was due to the development of synthetic oil and the increasing competition from cheaper natural lemongrass oil from Guatemala. Raw wool exports declined mainly as a result of the increasing domestic requirements, particularly for defence. In the case of mica, the decline was due to a fall in the price though the quantity of exports was larger than in 1962 In a few selected commodities, however, higher unit prices also contributed to the increased earnings.

*Preliminary

**Including cashew nuts

About 79 per cent of the aggregate exports of Rs.791 crores was achieved without any special assistance; incentives and assistance were considered necessary in the case of the remaining 21 per cent in view of the disabling factors of high costs, scarcity of raw materials and rise in internal demand. Exports covered by special export promotion schemes comprised about Rs. 165 crores and the incentives relating to these exports accounted for about Rs 35 crores

TRADE POLICY

The main objectives of the trade policy are to ensure equitable distribution of goods at fair prices in the home market, to bring about a marked increase in exports by creating surpluses in the export sector and by establishing export oriented industries, and to promote substitution of imported goods and raw materials by indigenous production

Import Policy

In formulating the import policy for April 1963—March 1964, the Government were guided by the prevailing foreign exchange position and the priorities called for by the Emergency, so as to serve the needs of both defence and industrial development Accordingly, import of a number of low priority items and of items where indigenous production has increased, was reduced (A committee set up in the Planning Commission on import and export substitution has been assigned the task of keeping a watch on continuous reduction or deletion of imports of the goods which are indigenously produced or which could be substituted by indigenously available materials) Raw materials needed for production of less essential or non-essential items were banned or allowed on a restrictive scale

Quotas for several items which had been severely slashed during the preceding period on account of the country's sterling balances position were somewhat liberalised Seventynine more items were made licensable to the Established Importers bringing the total number to 170 The grant of quotas to Established Importers was, however, confined to such items which had either a special importance to the economy or had an export promotion angle. To promote the family planning programme, the quota for rubber contraceptives was liberalised and that for medicinal contraceptives maintained at the preceding year's level Increased allocation of foreign exchange was also made to small-scale industries to give fillip to this sector of the economy.

As in the preceding year, the import policy was announced for the whole year and all applications for licences were required to be made on an yearly basis except in certain specified cases Applications for Government licenses continued to be received on half-yearly basis against specific release of foreign exchange

Licences were issued on annual basis on the condition that 50 per cent of their value could be utilised within the first six months and the remaining would be subject to such cuts as would be decided upon and endorsed on the licence for utilisation in the second half of its validity period

During the second half, however, no cuts were imposed and endorsement for validation was also dispensed with

With effect from October 1963, all orders issued by the Government under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act 1947 were extended to the Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu

The import policy for April 1964—March 1965 continues to be restrictive Changes have, however, been effected, wherever practicable, in the light of suggestions made by the Import Export Advisory Council and trade interests, as well as the growing needs of the economy for increasing production all-round, the requirements of export promotion and defence and the foreign exchange position

To fill the gap between domestic demand and actual production, import quotas have been increased for items like steel belt lacing (other than alligator type), certain drugs, medicines and surgical instruments, machine cloth, grinding rollers, arms and ammunition, cartridge cases and some motor vehicle parts, *viz.* shock absorbers, thin-walled bearings, etc. The basic period has been extended for a few items, including motor vehicle parts, rubber blankets and spare parts of agricultural tractors and tractor-drawn agricultural implements. To meet the needs of industries for maintenance and developmental imports, adequate provisions have been made for licensing both to scheduled and non-scheduled industries, including small-scale industries.

Special efforts will be made to meet the needs of export and defence oriented industries. Larger allocations will be made for raw materials and components for small-scale industries. The needs of the industries for various goods have also been kept in view and new provisions have been made for licensing of specific items like asbestos manufactures, steam, pneumatic and hydraulic packing for all machinery, ready-made boiler packing, ring travellers, sperm oil, blanc fixe, rubber blankets, diamonds for industrial use, carbon black, vanadium pentoxide catalyst, packing engines and boilers, etc., to Actual Users.

Cuts have been imposed on the import of low-priority items or where indigenous production has expanded. The items include highly polished zinc sheets, component parts of knitting, hosiery and embroidery machines, dental surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances, filter paper, some motor vehicle parts, nickel catalyst, silk or artificial silk goods for medical purposes, oxalic acid, rubber chemicals, among others.

The import policy is for the whole year, all applications will be made on yearly basis in the same way as was done during the preceding year. Annual licences, where granted, will be subject to the condition that 50 per cent of their value could be utilised during the first six months. The balance can be utilised in the second half year and after endorsement by the licensing authority, subject to such change as may be decided upon by the Government. Small value annual licences up to Rs. 5,000 to Actual Users will be issued without imposition of the prescribed annual licensing conditions.

Under a new scheme, imports of a few selected consumer goods will be allowed during the year, within a limited ceiling, through wholesale/central stores recognised by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation for distribution by such stores to consumers' co-operative stores.

Export Policy

India has been pursuing a policy of progressive relaxation of control over exports in general and of organised export promotion consistent with the internal economy of the country. The Export (Control) Order was last revised in October 1962, when a large number of items were freed from control. Changes made since then are that export of textile cloth and materials thereof of olive green shade, glycerine other than refined glycerine, guar gum with a specified protein content, raw rice bran, groundnut oilcake (expeller variety), groundnuts, and ready-made articles of rayon and man-made fibres and fabrics and woollen yarn, was banned. Export of certain other items such as molasses, tobacco, cardamom, lemon-grass oil and kuth was brought under control to avoid unhealthy competition among the exporters.

Export Promotion

The Third Plan fixed the export target of an average of Rs. 740-760 crores annually. Several measures have been taken to achieve the target. The Ministry of International Trade has been strengthened to look after problems relating to production, incentives, transport and quality control of exportable goods. The Board of Trade was set up in May 1962 to make

a continuous review of export promotion policies in consultation with trade and industry. The Board has constituted separate sub-committees to study questions relating to among others : (i) fair trading practices in internal and external trade, (ii) setting up of free trade zones, (iii) setting up of an export sector, and (iv) reduction of cost of industrial and agricultural products. Vigorous efforts are being made to popularise Indian products abroad through publicity pamphlets and films. Sixteen Export Promotion Councils have been set up for different commodities, namely : (i) cotton textiles, (ii) silk and rayon textiles, (iii) plastics and linoleum, (iv) cashew, (v) tobacco, (vi) sports goods, (vii) chemical and allied products, (viii) shellac, (ix) leather, (x) engineering goods, (xi) mica, (xii) spices, (xiii) marine products, (xiv) processed foods, (xv) basic chemicals, pharmaceuticals and soaps, and (xvi) finished leather and leather manufactures. The Councils conduct surveys of foreign markets, research in better and new uses of commodities, etc The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act was passed in 1963 which empowers Government to notify measures of quality control and pre-shipment inspection on export products. An Export Inspection Advisory Council has been constituted for drawing up an operational programme for quality control.

Government have accepted the recommendations of two Study Groups on credit facilities for exporters, and implemented the main recommendations The Reserve Bank of India Act and the State Bank of India Act have been amended to facilitate extension of export credit. An Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation has been set up in place of the Export Risks Insurance Corporation The new Corporation will, besides administering the schemes of export risks insurance, provide supplementary credit facilities for promotion and development of exports and seek to fill the gaps in the system of export credit in the country. Certain tax concessions are allowed on exports Other export promotion schemes, covering most exportable commodities, include rebate in freight charges, drawback of import duty and import of essential raw materials or capital goods. Imports of raw materials and components are allowed against exports of various products and the procedures for obtaining such import licences have been simplified

Special efforts have been made to promote exports of such commodities as have a high export potential The commodities include textiles, manganese and iron ores, molasses, fish and meat and meat products. The measures relate to fixing of export targets and licensing of automatic looms for textiles, decontrol of manganese ore export and reduction in its railway freight, etc , State trading in iron ore, facilities for storage installation and rail movement for molasses; mechanisation of fishing craft, and standardisation and hygienic processing of meat products

The Directorate of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods During 1963-64, India participated in international trade fairs and exhibitions in Budapest (Hungary), Poznan (Poland), Leipzig (GDR), Kuwait (Persian Gulf), book fairs in Washington, New York and West Berlin The largest ever Indian exhibition abroad was organised in Moscow India is also participating in the New York World Fair 1964-65, and organising Indian exhibitions in a number of other countries. The 15 Trade Centres and showrooms at important foreign commercial centres have been following a vigorous programme of visual commercial publicity of exportable goods

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Trade agreements continued to serve as an instrument for reducing the imbalance in the payments situation through expanding trade and increasing export earnings from newer markets and commodities

During 1963 seven fresh agreements were concluded with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Jordan, Indonesia and Pakistan.

Under the agreement with the USSR, which provides for all payments to be effected in Indian rupees, the main items of export from India to the Soviet Union would be tea, coffee, spices, cashew-nuts, raw wool, handicrafts, jute manufactures, cotton and woollen fabrics, sports goods, leather footwear, etc. Among the main items of import from the Soviet Union will be rolled iron and steel, oil prospecting and drilling equipment, industrial equipment and machinery, tractors and agricultural machinery, newsprint, petroleum products, fertilisers, etc. The trade agreement with Pakistan, which will remain in force for two years from September 1963 provides for Indian exports to Pakistan of animal and marine products, agricultural products, drugs, pharmaceuticals, chemicals and allied products, engineering and mining products, plastic and sports goods, cotton textiles, among others. The main items of imports from Pakistan are jute and jute manufactures, woollen blankets, carpets and rugs, cotton waste and yarn, etc The agreement with Indonesia provides for Indian exports of cotton yarn, cotton and woollen piece-goods, jute and jute products, coir yarn and manufactures, engineering goods, machine tools, etc Imports into India from Indonesia would include, among others, petroleum products, rubber, palm oil, copra, gums and resins and betel nuts.

Apart from the fresh agreements, seven agreements already concluded with Chile, Greece, France, Australia, German Democratic Republic, Tunisia and Morocco were renewed or extended. In January 1963, a protocol was added to the Indo-UAR Trade Agreement of 1953 extending its validity to the end of February 1966 The trade agreement with Iraq, signed in December 1962, was ratified in July 1963 A trade and payments agreement was signed with Poland

As a result of bilateral discussions, import quotas for textiles, jute manufactures, sewing machines, coir manufactures, handloom fabrics, etc , were obtained from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Austria

Draft trade agreements were also exchanged during the year with Brazil and the Republic of Korea, and exploratory discussions were held with Australia for expansion of trade between the two countries

The number of trade and payments agreements in force at the end of 1963 was 31

TARIFF

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1963, amending the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, provides for automatic levy of counter-vailing duty on imported articles equivalent to the excise duty leviable on similar indigenously manufactured articles in addition to any duty imposed under the Indian Tariff Act or any other law Under the Finance Act, 1963, a surcharge of 10 per cent was levied on the customs duty, which is specified in the First Schedule to the Tariff Act, 1934, for the financial year 1963-64

On the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, protection was continued to (i) cotton textile machinery, piston assembly and sericulture industries till the end of December 1966, at the existing rates of protective duties, (ii) antimony industry for five years ending December 1968, subject to review in 1966, the protective duty on antimony (other than crude antimony) being reduced from 45 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs 88 60 per quintal to 35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs 85 per quintal, whichever is higher; (iii) ACSR (aluminium conductor steel reinforced) and AAC (all-aluminium conductor) for three years ending December 1966, the protective duty being reduced from 35 to 25 per cent *ad valorem*, (iv) automobile spark plugs for two years ending December 1965, the protective-duty being reduced from 92½ to 77½ per cent *ad valorem;* and (v) power and distribution transformers and electric motors for two years ending

December 1965, at the existing rates of protective duty and extending the scope of protection to cover (*a*) power and distribution transformers up to 50,000 kva and 220 kv on the HT side, and parts thereof, and (*b*) electric motors *viz.* squirrel cage and slip-ring induction motors above 500 h.p up to 3,000 h.p. and synchronous motors up to 3,000 h.p. and component parts thereof.

From the beginning of 1964, protection was withdrawn in the case of engineers' steel files, bicycles and diesel fuel injection equipment industries.

The price reports submitted by the Tariff Commission were examined and decisions were announced in the case of (i) fixation of fair ex-works selling prices of sheet glass, (ii) fair prices of woollen yarn, fabrics and hosiery manufactures, and (iii) pricing policy of units manufacturing fire-fighting equipment

DIRECTION OF TRADE

Exports

The UK and the USA continue to be India's principal buyers During 1962-63, their respective shares in the trade were 23 71 and 16 98 per cent Next came the USSR and Japan which absorbed 5 6 and 4 9 per cent, respectively, of India's total exports

The principal countries to which India exported, and the value of exports to each, for 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and April-October 1963, are shown below

TABLE 159

EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(*value in lakhs of rupees*)

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April-October 1963
UK	170,69	159,73	162,75	93,49
USA	99,83	115,05	116,59	75,42
USSR	28,78	32,03	38,28	30,31
Japan	34 88	40,45	33,99	32,50
Australia	22,22	15,85	18,82	10,30
Ceylon	18,35	16,98	13,47	9,98
Germany West	18,94	19,81	15,29	10,17
Canada	17,59	17,58	22,42	14,38
Burma	6,52	5,24	5,13	2,53
UAR (Egypt)	13,37	12,85	13,06	4,81
France	7,62	7,96	8,54	4,58
Argentina	4,52	4,94	8,52	5,17
Sudan	9,48	10,30	9,01	3,75
Singapore	7 08	8,25	9,43	8,46
Netherlands	8,41	7,99	8,95	5,52
Czechoslovakia	7,26	8,05	11,27	9,02
Kenya	4,84	5,31	5,50	3,07
Italy	9 23	9,06	9 52	7,01
Nigeria	5 74	7,05	6,17	2 07
Cuba	7 29	5,18	3,52	2,52
New Zealand	7 40	7,39	6,59	4,53
Pakistan	9,53	9,44	9,40	4 03
Indonesia	3,09	6,80	4,05	90
TOTAL (including other countries)	632,42	655,17	686,35	434,46

A closer study of the country-wise figures reveals an element of diversification in the direction of export trade. India's exports to East European countries rose from Rs 63 5 crores in 1961-62 to Rs 92.3 crores in 1962-63

Imports

The principal countries from which India imported, and the value of imports from each, for 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and April-October 1963 are shown in Table 160.

TABLE 160

IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land) *(value in lakhs of rupees)*

Country	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963
USA	327,56	255,54	315,26	197,17
UK	217,15	200,15	178,31	98,67
Germany, West	122,52	122,88	96,48	49,72
Iran	29,55	47,35	45,88	33,80
Japan	60,78	59,45	62,75	36,70
Italy	25,97	26,33	21,89	8,89
France	21,13	16,78	12,99	7,48
USSR	15,87	39,94	55,50	37,03
Belgium	15,22	11,86	8,30	4,25
Switzerland	10,38	10,75	10,23	6,82
Australia	17,79	24,17	22,86	9,20
Federation of Malaya	13,50	12,92	10,71	8,61
Saudi Arabia	14,18	18,91	11,72	14,68
Canada	19,86	18,55	14,70	15,62
Czechoslovakia	8,76	15,02	19,71	9,27
Pakistan	14,01	13,86	16,67	5,37
Burma	13,65	11,24	8,71	6,10
Netherlands	10,54	13,25	13,84	7,02
Singapore	10,44	9,00	8,11	3,38
Sweden	11,88	14,34	8,40	6,33
UAR (Egypt)	16,42	12,04	9,78	6,56
Kenya	12,36	11,68	5,66	2,41
Rhodesia and Nayasaland Federation*	9,92	9,44	2,56	1,70
Sudan	9,41	10,56	17,11	5,54
TOTAL (including other countries)	1,121,62	1,090,06	1,077,09	634,71

As will be seen from the above table, the USA and the UK continued to be the main suppliers, followed by West Germany, Japan and the USSR. The percentage shares of these countries in India's import trade in 1961-62 and 1962-63 were USA 23.4 and 29.3, UK 18.4 and 16.6, West Germany 11.3 and 8.9 and Japan 5.5 and 5.8 respectively.

PATTERN OF TRADE

Merchandise Exports

India's exports have witnessed expansion and increasing diversification in recent years. The peak level exports of Rs. 686 crores (excluding re-exports) in 1962-63 were higher by Rs. 31 crores as compared to 1961-62; the increase was mainly on account of larger exports of jute bags and fabrics, vegetable oils, tea, unmanufactured tobacco and sugar. Most of the other traditional items, including cotton fabrics, manganese ore and concentrates, textile articles other than clothing, leather, raw cotton, raw wool, crude vegetable materials, iron and steel, coffee, etc. however, suffered decline of varying extent. Exports of new manufactures such as metals and metal products and machinery also declined from over Rs. 21.6 crores in 1960-61 and 1961-62 to Rs. 15.44 crores in 1962-63.

The principal commodities exported by India in 1960-61, 1961-62, 1962-63 and April-October 1963, along with their values, are shown in the table below.**

*Figures for 1960-61 to 1962-63 relate to Northern Rhodesia only.

**For data relating to earlier years *see* 'India 1962' p. 338.

TABLE 161

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963
Tea	123,59	122,26	129,19	70,18
Cotton fabrics	57,54	48,25	46,54	26,47
Textile fabrics (other than cotton)	79,71	87 51	110,57	71,44
Textile articles (other than clothing and footwear)	61,23	65,48	56,56	35,08
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	16,49	12 81	9,90	5,21
Leather	24,85	25,33	22,58	14,75
Raw cotton (excluding linters and waste)	8,67	11,32	12,20	6 62
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	21,49	20,27	21,40	13 69
Crude vegetable materials, inedible*	15 95	15 36	13 61	9 36
Raw wool	7 72	9 19	6,64	2 84
Sugar	3,28	15,33	18,03	19,72
Iron ore and concentrates	17,03	17 41	19,82	19 44
Tobacco, unmanufactured	14,61	14,05	17,99	18 19
Vegetable oils	8,54	5 82	13 17	9 67
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	12 71	11,96	13,16	6 59
Textile yarn and thread	11,21	13,95	15,22	8,68
Textile floor coverings and tapestries	9,19	8,41	8,57	6,04
Iron and steel	9,68	9,68	2,27	1 07
Coffee	7,22	9 02	7,61	5 33
Hides and skins, raw	10 02	8,79	11,01	5,59
Petroleum products	4,07	3 48	4,13	5,21
Coal, coke and briquettes	3 33	2,42	2,81	1,35
TOTAL (including other items, excluding re-exports)	632,42	655,17	686,35	434 46

Imports

The following table gives the principal imports, with value, for 1960-61, 1961 62, 1962-63 and April-October, 1963

TABLE 162

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(By, sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963
Machinery other than electric	203,37	236,99	247,14	157 99
Iron and steel	122,34	107,81	86,65	50,76
Petroleum products	52,07	53,29	57,51	35,09
Transport equipment	72,39	64,62	63 09	30 95
Electric machinery and appliances	57,22	65,91	62,16	46,90
Raw cotton	81,74	62 66	56,91	26,33
Wheat, unmilled	153,20	93,87	91 86	35 02
Petroleum, crude and partly refined	17,36	42,36	30,15	34,05
Chemical elements and compounds	39,34	35,59	37,78	19,66
Manufactures of metals*	20,37	16,74	17,77	9,06
Textile yarn and thread	14,37	13,26	13,06	5,90
Ordnance	2,56	1,22	64	34

*N E S. : Nowhere else stated in trade classification list.

TABLE 162 (*contd*)

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	April to October 1963
Copper	21,93	23,45	25,24	13,74
Rice	22,44	18,73	21,26	12,14
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	10,50	11,30	9,24	4,87
Fresh fruits and nuts	15,07	10,15	13,82	5,85
Raw wool and hair	10,41	12,18	12,15	10,34
Paper and paper-board	11,83	15,59	13,06	6,44
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels	11,63	9,43	10,01	4,94
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo	9,85	11,18	8,92	3,65
Aluminium	7,69	7,93	10,50	3,75
Milk & cream, dried or condensed	4,99	8,43	8,14	4,85
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	9,21	12,14	10 50	5,66
Zinc	9,19	7,35	9,02	6,07
Raw jute and waste	7,64	6,27	3,35	97
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fertiliser materials and precious stones)	6,82	7 86	9,01	6,91
Vegetable oils	3,66	5,42	3,96	2,76
TOTAL (including other items)	1,121 62	1 090,06	1,077,09	634,71

The high imports are accounted for by the large requirements of machinery and other equipment for agricultural and industrial development as envisaged in the Plans. At the same time, imports of raw cotton, raw jute and iron and steel have decreased substantially, indicating greater self-sufficiency. Imports of food articles recorded heavy fall in 1961-62 and 1962-63 though they were still of a high magnitude.

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show the index numbers of quantity and price of India's exports and of imports and the terms of trade for the calendar years 1961 and 1962 and for the months of September 1962 and September 1963.

TABLE 163

INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS

(Base 1958 = 100)

Class of Commodity	Volume index				Unit value index			
	1961	1962	Sept 1962	Sept 1963	1961	1962	Sept 1962	Sept 1963
Food	109	117	149	137	102	100	101	107
Beverages & tobacco	85	128	165	191	100	85	57	89
Crude materials (inedible except fuels)	111	104	89	114	105	103	102	83
Mineral fuel and lubricants etc	69	77	86	63	91	90	91	80
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	66	132	71	166	104	96	92	94
Chemicals	92	86	118	84	201	211	167	174
Manufactured goods	106	114	114	112	122	114	118	113
Machinery and transport equipment	236	340	423	379	92	79	61	74
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	133	130	136	173	95	101	103	149
General	105	112	121	122	111	106	105	105

Source Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Note The unit value and quantum indices are of the Paasche and Laspeyre type respectively. Symbolically, the unit value index number P is given by (*contd on next page*)

TABLE 164
INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS
(Base 1958=100)

Class of Commodity	Volume index 1961	1962	Sept 1962	Sept 1963	Unit value index 1961	1962	Sept. 1962	Sept 1963
Food	43	60	99	70	96	92	85	69
Beverages & tobacco	69	72	209	18	98	103	109	87
Crude materials (inedible, except fuels)	181	168	366	162	93	94	87	93
Mineral fuels and lubricants, etc	115	147	207	87	93	87	82	87
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	129	195	185	86	99	89	83	89
Chemicals	161	216	181	201	86	71	80	50
Manufactured goods	108	104	88	94	101	99	100	101
Machinery and transport equipment	131	132	125	108	106	106	107	145
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	105	127	159	129	106	100	106	101
General	111	120	144	106	99	94	93	100

Note For the method of calculation, see footnote to the preceding table

TABLE 165
TERMS OF TRADE
(Base 1958=100)

	Net Terms of Trade*	Gross Terms of Trade**
1961	112	106
1962	113	107
September, 1962	113	119
September, 1963	105	87

STATE TRADING

State Trading Corporation

The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned company (authorised capital now Rs 5 crores) Its aim is to stimulate trade, by filling the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel and raw materials without straining the country's foreign reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items

$$P = \frac{\Sigma pn\ qn}{\Sigma po\ qn}$$

where pn and qn are the price (unit value) and quantity in the current period and po the corresponding price in the base period

The quantum index numbers are not computed directly but are derived from the unit value indices (P) as follows

$$Q = \frac{\frac{Vn}{Vo}}{P} \times 100$$

where Vo and Vn are the total values of trade in the base and current period respectively and P the unit value index number

*Ratio of overall export unit value index to similar import index

**Ratio of overall import quantum index to similar export index

Note A favourable movement in the terms of trade is indicated by an increase in the net terms of trade and a decrease in the gross terms of trade

of India. It has arranged a number of link and barter deals with foreign countries for importing fertilisers, essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports of "hard to sell commodities" from India. It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dyestuffs and so on) so that the prices of these items are brought down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. In July 1956, the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing it, and distributing it at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, it was authorised in 1958 also to export cement. The Corporation continues its price support schemes for purchasing raw jute and seedlac in order to stabilise a certain operational export price. From 1963, it undertook buffer stock operations in lemongrass oil. Recently it has launched a pilot Export Aid to Small Industries (EASI) scheme for developing exports of products of small and medium scale industries.

The turnover of the Corporation during 1962-63 in the commodities directly traded was Rs 86.81 crores, showing an increase of 12 per cent over 1961-62. In addition the Corporation handled indirect trade worth about Rs 55 crores. The Corporation's direct exports amounted to Rs 32.59 crores during 1962-63. The important items of export were iron ore, manganese ore, woollen fabrics, shoes, salt, sugar, tobacco, etc. Imports included fertilisers, cotton, newsprint, textile machinery, steel, industrial raw materials, etc. The trade on account of link or barter deals amounted to Rs 51.22 crores during 1962-63 as compared to Rs 45.88 crores during 1961-62.

Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

In April 1963 the Government of India decided to bifurcate the State Trading Corporation to establish a second corporation called the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. The new Corporation started functioning from October 1963 as a company registered under the Companies Act and all work relating to minerals and metals as well as assets and liabilities on this account were transferred from the State Trading Corporation to the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The main objects of the new Corporation, which is a fully Government-owned company with an authorised capital of Rs 5 crores and a subscribed capital of Rs 2 crores, are (i) to organise and undertake exports of mineral ores and concentrates, and imports of metals, etc., and (ii) to explore and develop new markets for export of minerals, ores and concentrates with a view to diversifying and expanding their exports.

The trade handled by the Corporation is expected to reach the level of Rs 250 crores (Rs 150 crores of exports and Rs 100 crores of imports) per year by 1970.

Administrative measures have been adopted to achieve co-ordination between the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation.

INTERNAL TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied climate and diverse natural resources, it is natural that the internal trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's Sub-committee on Trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1947 was about Rs 7,000 crores as compared to about Rs 350 crores for external trade.

The internal trade of India can be classified under the broad heads of (i) rail-borne trade, (ii) river-borne trade, (iii) coasting trade, (iv) trade borne on other craft—by lorry, carts, etc., and (v) trade by air. Complete and precise data about total internal trade cannot be had, particularly because reliable statistics of trade by air and other craft such as lorry, carts, country-craft, are not available.

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE

Statistics of rail and river-borne trade are based on the invoices of the railway and steamer companies and are recorded on 'import' basis. For the purpose of these statistics, India is divided into a number of trade blocks*, roughly representing the States of the Indian Union. The chief port towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are constituted as separate trade blocks. Similarly, the less important ports in Madras and other places are grouped as 'Other Ports' each of which is treated as a separate trade block.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between different trade blocks, the internal trade of each block being excluded.

TABLE 166

RAIL AND RIVER-BORNE TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(in thousand quintals)

Item	1951-52	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63**
Coal & coke	20,20,35	21,66,34	31,47,96	29,32,00	32,34,14
Raw cotton***	25,63	29,00	37,19	39,82	30,00
Cotton piece-goods	24,81	32,60	26,43	23,04	22,76
Rice (not in husk)	83,31	1,64,07	2,22,83	2,11,97	2,07,78
Wheat	1,94,64	82,74	3,06,42	2,74,37	2,85,10
Raw jute	47,13	35,39	40,14	44,64	60,44
Iron & steel products	1,73,69	1,91,65	3,70,25	4,00,75	4,85,69
Oilseeds	80,37	94,55	95,09	82,86	95,88
Salt	1,26,39	1,24,08	1,35,39	1,51,01	1,67,34
Sugar (excluding khandsari sugar)	62,40	82,93	91,06	86,62	1,16,26

Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

Note: The above statistics relate to quantities only, as value figures are not recorded in the railway and steamer companies' invoices. Besides, the trade carried by only two steamer companies between three trade blocks is recorded. Further, non-trade freight movements are also included because of the difficulty in isolating them.

COASTING TRADE

For purpose of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided (from April 1963) into 12 maritime blocks corresponding to the maritime States of India *viz.*, (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Maharashtra, (viii) Gujarat, (ix) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, (x) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, (xi) Pondicherry, and (xii) Goa.

The coasting trade is recorded under two broad heads (i) Internal Trade, *i.e.*, trade amongst the ports within the same maritime block, and (ii) External Trade, *i.e.*, trade between one maritime block on the one hand and all other maritime blocks on the other.

*Up to March 1962, India was divided into 29 trade blocks, the number was increased to 31 from April 1962, consequent to bifurcation of Bombay State.

**Provisional.

***Figures relate to the cotton year ending August of the fiscal year.

The table below shows the value of the coastwise trade of India in the years 1955-56, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63

TABLE 167

COAST-WISE TRADE

(value in lakhs of rupees)

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Imports				
Indian merchandise	164,54	209,89	243,73	240,16
Foreign merchandise	13,70	6,61	3,46	2,62
Treasure	—	—	—	—
TOTAL IMPORTS	178,24	216,50	247,19	242,78
Exports				
Indian merchandise	143,77	215,03	262,74	255,95
Foreign merchandise	15,90	7,85	7,28	4,79
Treasure	6	—	1	—
TOTAL EXPORTS	159,73	222,88	270,03	260,74
TOTAL TRADE	337,97	439,38	517,22	503,52

Of the import trade worth Rs 243 crores and export trade of Rs 261 crores in 1962-63, Rs. 235 crores and Rs 250 crores, respectively, related to external trade as among the blocks and the remaining to the internal trade within the blocks themselves Imports exceeded exports during the period 1955-56 to 1959, but the trend has reversed from 1960-61.

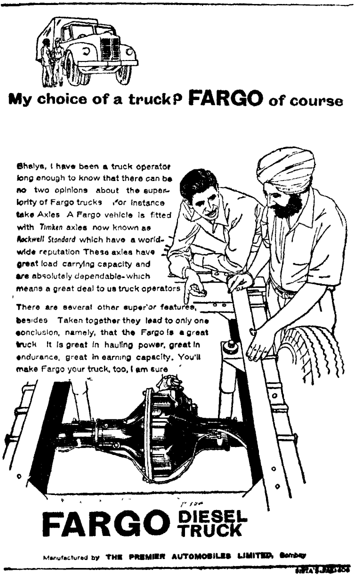
METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

To establish a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country, reform has been introduced gradually, since the passing of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956, through a phased programme covering different industries, public undertakings and regions In specified areas in all the States and Union Territories the use of metric weights was introduced in 1958 with a transition period of two years, during which the metric weights were used alongside indigenous weights Since October 1960, however, the use of metric weights became compulsory in these areas Selected industries such as cotton, jute, iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, *vanaspati*, salt, etc , also changed over. In Government departments such as the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Customs, etc , the use of metric weights was introduced

During 1962, the use of metric weights and length measures was made obligatory, the system was also extended to the motor transport industry and to the levy of excise duty on alcohol The use of metric units for land areas was authorised from October 1962, with a transitional period of three years during which the existing units would also be recognised The use of metric capacity measures (litre and its secondary units) became compulsory from April 1963, throughout the country

By now the metric system has been almost fully adopted in the country in trade, freight charges, levy of taxes and duties, etc The system has come into use in education, general and technical, including engineering and medical courses Preparatory work in regard to its adoption in the design of products and equipment of industry has also been done and metric standards have been published The actual adoption of design and standards by industry will, however, have to be spread over some years.

Earlier, Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Organisations throughout the country were strengthened to enforce the new system. Steps were taken to augment the production of metric weights and measures of length and capacity. Manufacturers were given help in procuring scarce raw materials like brass, galvanised sheets and pig iron.



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CHAPTER XXII

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

India's railway system with a route kilometrage of 57,404 is the second largest individual railway network in the world and the biggest nationalised undertaking in the country More than 48 lakh persons and 4.9 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1962-63 The capital-at-charge of the railways, at the end of 1962-63, stood at Rs 1,904 crores and the gross earnings at Rs 569.75 crores They employed 12,17,557 persons and paid Rs 233.09 crores in wages and salaries

Progress

The first railway line in India of 32 kilometres was opened on April 16, 1853 The progress made by the railways since 1947-48 is indicated in Tables 168 and 169

TABLE 168

PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Kilo-metres	Capital-at-charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1947-48	54,814	742,20	183,69	163,94	19,75
1950-51	54,845	838,18	264,62	214,39	50,23
1955-56	55,900	975,91	317,51	260,17	57,34
1960-61	56,963	1,527,83	459,38	361,88	97,50
1961-62	57,089	1,690,07	502,29	392,35	109,93
1962-63	57,404	1,903,61	569,75	431,66	138,08

TABLE 169

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

(For all Indian Railways)

Year	Passengers originating (lakhs)	Passenger earnings (Rs lakhs)	Goods originating (lakh tonnes)	Goods earnings (Rs lakhs)
1950-51	130,78	99,22	9,38	139,77
1955-56	129,74	108,75	11,71	177,92
1960-61	161,59	132,52	15,76	281,26
1961-62	171,21	151,80	16,19	300,81
1962-63	177,00	170,18	18,01	343,40

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration Some details regarding the zones are given in Table 170

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 662 km), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest

TABLE 170

RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Headquarters	Track width*	Mean route kilometrage worked (March 31, 1963)
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Mysore Railways	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	3,153·58 6,669·23 154·01
Central	November 5, 1951	Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State Scindia and Dholpur Railways	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,148·99 1,545·53 1,166·74
Western	November 5, 1951	Bombay Baroda & Central India, Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan and Jaipur Railways	Bombay	B.G. M.G. N.G.	2,855·36 5,985·64 1,222·74
Northern	April 14, 1952	Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner Railway and the three upper divisions of the East Indian Railways	Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	6,807·44 3,296·63 260·34
North Eastern	April 14, 1952	Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh district of old Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	52·3[illegible] 4,914·83
North-East Frontier	January 15, 1958		Pandu	B.G. M.G. N.G.	177·99 2,647·44 83·63
Eastern	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper divisions)	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	3,915·63 27·58
South-Eastern	August 1, 1955	Bengal Nagpur Railway	Calcutta	B.G. N.G.	4,591·52 1,404·61

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51 the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of 4 per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribed the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium was to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow. On the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, dividend was increased to 4¼ per cent for the five years 1961—66. Since April 1963, it was further increased by ¼ to 4½ per cent as the contribution of the railways to the national defence effort during the emergency. In addition, the railways are paying a lump sum of Rs. 12.5 crores to the general exchequer, for

*Track width: B.G. 1.67 metres, M.G. 1 metre, N.G. 0.762 and 0.7610 metre

transfer to the State, in lieu of passenger tax merged with fares since April 1961.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working of Government Railways since 1955-56

TABLE 171

RAILWAY FINANCES

(*in crores of rupees*)

	1955-56 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Actuals)	1961-62 (Actuals)	1962-63 (Actuals)	1963-64 (Revised)	1964-65 (Budget)
Passenger earnings—						
Upper	12·85	15·18	17·55	20·36	21·55	22·01
Third	94·86	116·41	133·33	148·82	158·48	161·99
Other coaching earnings	20·87	27·21	29·10	32·54	34·80	35·00
Goods earnings	180·28	286·14	306·90	349·52	391·66	432·00
Other sundry earnings	6·81	12·63	13·61	16·68	16·88	18·00
Total earnings	315·67	457·57	500·49	567·93	623·37	669·00
Suspense	0·62	−0·77	+0·01	−1·14	−1·15	−1·00
Gross traffic receipts	316·29	456·80	500·50	566·79	622·22	668·00
Ordinary working expenses	212·95	313·15*	325·33	362·38	393·34	414·68
Net miscellaneous expenditure	7·73	10·69	10·24	13·95	15·96	17·08
Appropriation to depreciation reserve fund	45·00	45·00	65·00	67·00	80·00	83·00
Payment to worked lines	0·27	0·09	0·18	0·14	0·14	0·14
Total working expenses	258·22	368·93*	390·51	429·52	473·48	516·82
Net railway revenue	50·34	87·87	99·75	123·32	132·78	134·10
Dividend to general revenues	36·12	55·86	75·35*	81·26*	95·03*	103·23*
Net surplus	14·22	32·01	24·40	42·06	37·75	30·83
Operating ratio	81·6%	78·42%	78·00%	75·8%	76·1%	77·47
Capital-at-charge	968·98	1,520·87	1,682·98	1,896·81	2,136·40	2,389·44

DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE PLANS

The main problem of the railways in the initial years of the planning era has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and partition. Under the First Five Year Plan, Rs 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways with emphasis on rehabilitation.

During the Second Plan, with a railway allocation of Rs 1,121.5 crores**, the Railways were expected to (i) increase passenger transport capacity by 15 per cent, (ii) raise goods traffic to 16.20 lakh tons, (iii) add 1,200 miles of newlines, double 1,300 miles of track and electrify 880 miles, and (iv) increase the number of locomotives to 10,600, coaches to 28,900 and wagons to 35,41,000

*This includes Rs 12.50 crores to be contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare

**Inclusive of Rs 15 crores allotted for the Post and Telegraph and Power Supply authorities

The revised programme of railway development during the Third Plan period, involving an outlay of about Rs. 1,477 crores, aims at (i) creating capacity for 26,40 lakh tonnes of goods traffic by 1965-66, (ii) increase of passenger traffic by 15 per cent, (iii) acquisition of 2,070 locomotives, 8,601 coaches and 1,57,246 wagons, (iv) doubling of 3,024 km. of track, (v) renewal of 8,000 km of track; (vi) electrification of 2,400 km; (vii) construction of 2,667 km of new lines and (viii) construction of 54,000 new staff quarters

New Construction and Works

During the First Plan, 430 miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge Also, 454 miles of new lines were under construction, 52 miles were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress During the Second Plan, 408 miles of broad gauge and 382 miles of metre gauge new rail lines were opened to traffic and 1,006 miles of broad gauge and 251 miles of metre gauge lines were in various stages of construction Also 6,223 miles of rail renewals and 7,102 miles of sleeper renewals were completed. During the first two years of the Third Plan, 848 km of new lines were opened to traffic, 282 km of metre gauge lines were converted to broad gauge, and 3,662 km of rail renewals and 4,108 km of sleeper renewals were completed

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were placed on line During the Second Plan 2,192 locomotives, 7,515 coaches and 97,994 wagons were acquired on additional replacement account Seven hundred and five locomotives 3,326 new coaching vehicles and 45,081 new wagons were placed on line during the first two years of the Third Plan

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The remodelling and expansion of a large number of running sheds and locomotives, carriage and wagon workshops were undertaken during the Second Plan A steel foundry with an optimum capacity of 10,000 tons of castings per annum, set up at the Chittranjan Locomotive Works went into production in November 1963, and is expected to reach its full capacity by the end of 1966 The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works which has already delivered over 1,700 steam locomotives and has placed in service on the Central Railway twenty-one 3,600 hp broad gauge DC electric locomotives has also started producing the most modern 25 KV AC locomotives Seventy-two broad gauge AC electric multiple unit trailer coaches were made available by the Integral Coach Factory for suburban services till the end of March 1963 The production of coach shells at this factory is now of the order of 600 per year About 30 coaches per month are being furnished and equipped at the furnishing unit of the factory

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to areas near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. By March 31, 1962, 1,285.55 km were electrified, 331 route kilometres of railway lines were electrified during 1962-63

Dieselisation

Diesel traction is being adopted on a progressively increasing scale There are 454 diesel locomotives at present, including six shunting locos equipped with the "Suri Transmission" The Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi which is to manufacture 150 broad gauge diesel locomotives per annum, turned out the first locomotive in January 1964.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during recent years to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following

(*i*) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the lowest in the world—in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(*ii*) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains,

(*iii*) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing trains,

(*iv*) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches over the broad gauge and 64-berthers over the metre gauge in certain trains for passengers travelling over 800 km without levy of any surcharge,

(*v*) running of all-third class 'Janata' trains and vestibuled air-conditioned trains,

(*vi*) improvement of catering facilities,

(*vii*) improvement of drinking water facilities provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms, and

(*viii*) camping coach facility at certain stations

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period Rs 10 crores per annum were spent during the Second Plan period During the first two years of the Third Plan, expenditure on staff welfare exceeded Rs 11 crores per annum

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 57,000 were built during the Second Plan period. Provision has been made for 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided under composite schemes relating to workshops, yards and lines 14,562 quarters were constructed during 1962-63

At the end of 1962-63, there were 83 hospitals and 526 health units/dispensaries A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T B patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds During 1962-63, 1,00,475 pupils were receiving instruction in 715 schools For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels have been set up. Mobile libraries have been formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway in December 1958

In December 1957 it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all railway employees A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957 Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV staff The Class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1960-61 and 1961-62 are shown in Table 172

TABLE 172

PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Number of passengers (in hundreds)	129 73,55,0	161 38,86,2	171,23,70 0	177,03,04,0
A C.	85,8	1,44,4	1,58,0	1,83 0
First Class	1,90 30 1	3,46,00,1	4 11,47,0	4,61,17 0
Second Class	1,68,75 2	1,11,36,9	1,11,12,0	1,10 14,0
Third Class	126,13,63,9	156,80,04 8	165,99,53 0	171,29,90,0
Passenger miles/km* (in thousands)	3 96 8 32,87	7,806,06,58	8,228,39,79	8,449,77 07
A C	5,12,79	10,99,85	11,65,86	13,04 38
First Class	77 38 58	193,29,67	211,23,32	228,97 77
Second Class	124 36,83	179,87 12	181 05 21	183,40,25
Third Class	3 701,44,67	7,421,89 94	7,824,45,40	8,024,34 67
Earnings from passengers (in thousand rupees)	108 75,48	132 51,76	151,80 21	170,17 62
A C	87,51	1,18,08	1,38 15	1,61 42
First Class	5,88,91	8,33 72	9,81,59	11,79 42
Second Class	6 12 22	5,74 21	6,36,64	6,97,26
Third Class	95,87,44	118 33,98	134,55,44	149 79,31
Average rate charged per passenger	pies per mile		P per km	
A C	32 8	10 7	11 8	12 4
First Class	14 6	4 31	4 65	5 15
Second Class*	9 45	3 19	3 52	3 80
Third Class	4 97	1 59	1 72	1 56

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 173

GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS*

	1955-56	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Tons/tonnes of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	15,76,43	16,18,55	18,00,90
Revenue earning traffic (in thousand tons/tonnes)	9,19,65	12,12,0[illegible]	12,69,66	14,07,26
Non-revenue earning traffic (in thousand tons/tonnes)	2,33,08	3,64,43	3,48,89	3,93,64
Net ton miles/tonne km (in thousands)	3,647,18,50	8 775,84,97	9,129,23,55	10,076,55,99
Revenue earning traffic (in thousand ton miles/tonne km)	3,088,17,87	7,241,18,18	7,542,69 09	8,321,21,64
Non-revenue earning traffic (in ton miles/tonne km)	559,00,63	1,534 66 79	1,586,54,46	1,756,34,35
Average miles/ km a ton/tonne of goods was carried	316 4	556 7	564·05	559 5
Revenue earning traffic (in miles/ km)	335 8	597 5	594·1	591 3
Non-revenue earning traffic (in miles/kms)	239 8	421 1	454 7	445·9
Earnings from goods carried (in thousand rupees)	177,92,19	281,25,56	300,81,17	343,39,63
Average rate charged per ton/tonne of goods per mile/km	11 1 (pies)	3·88 (P)	3 99 (P)	4 13 (P)

*The 1955-56 figures are in miles, tons and ton-miles while those for 1960-61' 1961-62 and 1962-63 are in km , tonnes, and tonne-km

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table

TABLE 174

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

(*in thousands*)

	1955-56 (tons)	1960-61 (tonnes)	1961-62 (tonnes)	1962-63 (tonnes)
Coal	3,53,37	5,03,96	5,38,92	6,14,00
Cement	39,56	65,48	67,08	69,00
Iron and steel*	36.55	75,88	81,32	94,00
Metallic ores (other than manganese ore)	43,73	1,11,40	1,26,07	1,52,95
Manganese ore	13,78	12,30	12,50	12,15
Foodgrains	90,44	1 26,59	1 22,33	1,23,00
Raw jute	5,12	6 44	7,66	9,31
Tea	2,58	2,50	2,41	2,04
Paper and paper products	2,56	4,42	4.60	4,65
Jute manufactures	2,90	2,63	2,49	2,31
Raw cotton	7 39	5,36	4,12	4,34
Cotton textiles	5,48	3,80	3,79	3,48
Oil seeds	17,66	15,17	13,34	14 39
Sugarcane	34,08	32 37	33,71	28,85
Sugar	13,36	14,88	14,60	16,0
Salt	18 58	19,81	22,22	24 00

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio** on Government railways is shown below.

TABLE 175

PUNCTUALITY RATIO

	All including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge					
1955-56	77 99	77 84	85 33	84 57	74 66
1960-61	85 75	79 67	87 91	86 64	79 63
1961-62	84 48	79 04	85 15	84 46 92 89†	76 93
1962-63	85 27	80 07	88 53	77 78 94 05†	79 56
Metre Gauge					
1955-56	75 14	61 96	75 81	74 71	71 70
1960-61	82 58	82 94	84 98	93 09 82 33†	78 31
1961-62	81 26	80 04	85 67	97 90	76 68
1962-63	83 29	81 22	87 29	78 09 96 29†	79 93

FARES AND FREIGHT

The assumption of "common carrier liability" by the Indian Railways on January 1, 1962, in respect of goods entrusted to them brought about a fundamental change in the sphere of railways' responsibility. Suitable steps have been taken to meet the challenge of the increased responsibility and ensure expeditious disposal of claims preferred.

*Includes machinery, etc

**Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways

†Electric multiple unit trains of the Central, Eastern and Western Railways including non-suburban electric trains between Kalyan—Karjat and Kasara in case of broad gauge and all electric multiple units of Southern Railway in case of metre gauge

The railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kg and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passengers fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 km have been printed and are available for arriving at the fare or freight rates.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is *ex-officio* Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Transport, Mechanical and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

Constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration is secured through the following committees: (*i*) Divisional Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees, (*ii*) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committee at the headquarters of each railway zone, and (*iii*) the National Users' Consultative Council at the Centre.

ROADS

Table 176 shows the progress of road construction from 1947 to 1961.

TABLE 176

PROGRESS OF ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(*miles*)

	1947	1951	1956	1961
Surfaced Road	90,630	97,567	1,13,725	1,46,513
Unsurfaced Roads	1,50,602	1,50,945	1,95,931	2,94,113
Total	2,41,232	2,48,512	3,09,656	4,40,626

During the first two years of the Third Plan, an estimated 11,000 miles of surfaced roads were constructed.

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways, district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 1,600 miles have since increased to about 1,900 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in Table 177.

TABLE 177

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improvement of existing sections (in miles)	Widening of carriage-way (in miles)
April 1, 1947 to March 31, 1956	746	34	3,900	
April 1, 1956 to March 1961	640	40	3,500	2,300
Third Plan targets	300	85	1,200	1,000
Progress made during the first three years of the Third Plan	120	26	950	400

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows

TABLE 178

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS (STATE TERRITORY-WISE)*

State/Union Territory	Miles
Andhra Pradesh	1,412
Assam	837
Bihar	1,167
Gujarat	676
Jammu & Kashmir	338
Kerala	260
Madhya Pradesh	1,669
Madras	1,050
Maharashtra	1,487
Mysore	816
Orissa	852
Punjab	784
Rajasthan	782
Uttar Pradesh	1,455
West Bengal	894
Delhi	45
Himachal Pradesh	200
Manipur	132
Nagaland	69

The roads declared as National Highways under the National Highways Act, 1956, are shown in Table 179

TABLE 179

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

(Note Figures in brackets represent the length of the highway in miles)

Serial No.	National Highway No	Description of national highway
1	1	Connecting Delhi, Ambala, Jullundur and Amritsar and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (282)
2	1A	Connecting Jullundur, Madhopur, Jammu, Banihal Srinagar, Baramula and Uri (414)
3	2	Connecting Delhi, Mathura, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mohania, Barhi and Calcutta (934)
4	3	Connecting Agra, Gwalior, Shivpuri Indore, Dhulia, Nasik, Thana and Bombay. (725)
5	4	Starting from its junction near Thana with the highway specified in serial No 4 and connecting Poona, Belgaum, Hubli, Bangalore Ranipet and Madras (772)

*Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal

TABLE 179 (*contd*)

Serial No.	National Highway No	Description of national highway
6	5	Starting from its junction near Baharagora with the highway specified in serial No 7 and connecting Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada and Madras (933)
7	6	Starting from its junction near Dhulia with the highway specified in serial No 4 and connecting Nagpur, Raipur, Sambalpur, Baharagora and Calcutta (1,028)
8	7	Starting from its junction near Varanasi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Mangawan, Rewa, Jabalpur, Lakhnadon, Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Bangalore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Dindigul, Madurai and Cape Comorin (1,474)
9	8	Connecting Delhi, Jaipur, Ajmer, Udaipur, Ahmedabad, Baroda and Bombay (892)
10	8A	Connecting Ahmedabad, Limbdi, Morvi and Kandla (236)
11	8B	Starting from its junction near Bamanbhore with the highway specified in serial No 10 and connecting Rajkot and Porbandar (129)
12	9	Connecting Poona, Sholapur, Hyderabad and Vijayavada (498)
13	10	Connecting Delhi and Fazilka and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (252)
13A	11	Connecting Agra, Jaipur and Bikaner (364)
13B	12	Connecting Jabalpur, Bhopal and Biaora (265)
13C	13	Connecting Sholapur and Chitradurga (307)
14	22	Connecting Ambala Kalka, Simla, Narkanda, Rampur and Kalpa and proceeding to the border between India and Tibet near Shipki-La (287)
15	24	Connecting Delhi, Bareilly and Lucknow (274)
16	25	Connecting Lucknow, Kanpur, Jhansi and Shivpuri (199)
17	26	Connecting Jhansi and Lakhnadon (248)
18	27	Connecting Allahabad with the highway specified in serial No 8 near Mangawan (59)
19	28	Starting from its junction near Barauni with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Muzaffarpur Pipra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow (356)
20	28A	Starting from its junction near Pipra with the highway specified in serial No 19 and connecting Sagauli and Raxaul and proceeding to the border between India and Nepal (42)
21	29	Connecting Gorakhpur, Gazipur and Varanasi (123)
22	30	Starting from its junction near Mohania with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Patna and Bakhtiyarpur (144)
23	31	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Bakhtiyarpur, Mokameh, Purnea Dalkhola Siliguri, Sivok and Cooch-Behar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 28 near Pandu (595)
24	31A	Connecting Sivok and Gangtok (58)
24A	31B	Starting from North Salmara to its junction with N H No 37 near Goalpur (110)
24AA	32	Starting from its junction near Gobindpur with N H No 2 (112)
25	33	Starting from its junction near Barhi with the highway specified in serial No 3 and connecting Ranchi and Tatanagar and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 7 near Baharagora (220)
26	34	Starting from its junction near Dalkhola with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Berhampore, Barasat and Calcutta (277)
27	35	Connecting Barasat and Bongaon and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan (38)
28	37	Starting from its junction near Goalpara with the highway specified in serial No 23 and connecting Gauhati, Jorabat Kamargaon, Makum and Saikhoa Ghat (437)
29	38	Connecting Makum, Ledo and Lekhapani (34)
30	39	Connecting Kamargaon, Imphal and Palel and proceeding to the border between India and Burma. (274)
31	40	Connecting Jorabat and Shillong and proceeding to the border between India and Pakistan near Dawki (100)

TABLE 179 (*concld*)

Serial No.	National Highway No.	Description of national highway
32	42	Starting from its junction near Sambalpur with the highway specified in serial No 7 and proceeding *via* Angul to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Cuttack (163)
33	43	Connecting Raipur and Vizianagaram and proceeding to its junction with the highway specified in serial No 6 near Vizianagaram (348)
34	45	Connecting Madras, Tiruchirapalli and Dindigul (242)
35	46	Connecting Krishnagiri and Ranipet (82)
36	47	Connecting Salem, Coimbatore, Trichur, Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Cape Comorin (382)
37	47A	Starting from its junction near Trichur with the highway specified in serial No 36 and connecting with the West Coast Road near Chalisseri (18)
38	49	Connecting Madurai and Dhanushkodi (90)
39	50	Connecting Nasik with the highway specified in serial No 5 near Poona (120)

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala Nearly 415 miles of roads were constructed or improved from April 1956 to the end of the December 1961.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, about 925 miles of new roads were constructed and about 1,975 miles of existing roads improved during the Second Plan period In the Third Plan about 500 miles of new roads are expected to be constructed and 1,000 miles of existing roads improved under this programme

Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 22,000 miles of surfaced roads were constructed About 25,000 miles of surfaced roads are expected to be added during the Third Plan

Border Roads Development Board

Established in March 1960, the Board is charged with the task of accelerating the economic development of the border areas by making these areas accessible through the development of arterial routes

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under consideration, aims at bringing every village (*a*) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1 5 miles of any road, (*b*) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of metalled road and 3 miles of any road, and (*c*) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road These targets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road per 100 sq miles of area as against about 36 miles at present

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India at the end of March 1962 was 7,10,822 compared to 2,11,949 at the end of March 1947. There

were 1,07,584 motor cycles and autorickshaws, 3,04,618 private cars and jeeps, 59,089 public service vehicles, 24,191 motor cars, 1,77,418 goods vehicles and 37,922 miscellaneous vehicles. About 10 lakh vehicles are expected to be on road by the end of March 1966.

Administration

Passenger transport has been nationalised in varying degrees in the States. In many of them statutory corporations have been set up for providing this service. There were about 18,000 vehicles being operated by the undertakings in the public sector at the end of the Second Plan. Goods transport continues to be in the private sector. In the Assam and North Bengal area, however, a road transport organisation has been set up under governmental auspices for essential services.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services on inter-State routes. The Commission has brought about reciprocal agreements between all the States except Kerala and Madras.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

An Association of State Road Transport Undertakings was set up in 1963 to co-ordinate the activities of the undertakings and to secure procedural uniformity, high standards of service and economic operation.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast canals and the Mananadi canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board was set up in 1952 by voluntary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft.

Central schemes costing approximately Rs. 7.57 crores have been included in the Third Plan for the development of inland water transport in the country. A further provision of Rs. 1.48 crores has been made in the Third Plan of the State Governments.

The Central plan provides for the purchase of survey launches, dredgers and tugs. Port facilities at Pandu and Gauhati will be developed. Work on the river port at Pandu is already in progress. The plan also includes development of inland water transport on the Brahmaputra, Ganga, Rupnarain, Mahanadi, Narbada and Tapti rivers and the Hijli canal, Rajasthan canal, Orissa canals, Buckingham canal, Badagara-Mahe canal, Cochin-Quilon canal and Damodar Valley canal. Water transport facilities on Thana Creek and Govind Sagar Lake (Himachal Pradesh) and Kerborne (Maharashtra) are also to be developed during the Third Plan period.

SHIPPING

Progress during the Plans

At the end of December 1963, ships totalling 12.1 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—vessels of 3.9 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 8.2 lakh GRT on the overseas trade.

The tonnage at the end of the Second Plan was 9.5 lakh GRT including ships under construction. The Third Plan target of acquiring an additional tonnage of 5.5 lakh GRT was exceeded at the end of 1963 taking into account orders placed for new ships and negotiations for acquisition of second-hand ships.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board which advises the Government on the policy relating to shipping was reconstituted in 1963.

Shipping Corporation of India

The Shipping Corporation of India, brought into existence in October 1961, by merging the Eastern and Western Shipping Corporations has a fleet of 25 dry cargo vessels, 2 passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels and 2 coastal tankers aggregating about 2,20,270 GRT. The cargo vessels operate on India-Australia, India-Far East-Japan, India-Black Sea, West Coast of India-West Pakistan-Japan, India-Pakistan-UK-Continent, India-Poland and India-USA routes. The passenger-*cum*-cargo vessels run on Bombay-East Africa and Madras-Singapore routes. The tankers are on time charter to oil companies for carrying refined products along the coast.

The Mogul Line Ltd., which is a subsidiary company of the Shipping Corporation of India, has a fleet of 4 passenger-*cum*-cargo ships of about 26,000 GRT engaged in the Haj pilgrim traffic.

Other Shipping Companies

There are more than 30 other Indian shipping companies. Of these 8 are operating both in the overseas and coastal trades, namely the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. (2.9 lakh GRT), Jayanti Shipping Co. (2.1 lakh GRT), India Steamship Co. (1.3 lakh GRT), Great Eastern Shipping Co. (1.28 lakh GRT), Surrendra Overseas (0.57 lakh GRT), Bharat Line (0.41 lakh GRT), Ratnakar Shipping Co. (0.28 lakh GRT) and Malabar Group of Companies (0.26 lakh GRT).

The Shipping Co-ordination Committee, set up in 1958, ensures effective use of available Indian shipping and co-ordinates the shipping arrangements for government-owned or controlled cargoes.

INOSA

The Indian National Steamship Owners' Association came into existence in 1930, with the main object of organising united action to promote and protect the interests of national shipping, ship-building and allied industries. The Association, recognised by the Government as a representative body of Indian shipowners has been given due representation on most of the Government bodies concerned with shipping.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which all the shares are held by the Government. The first vessel built at the yard was launched in March 1948. The Shipyard's production capacity is at present about 3 ships of modern design per year. The Shipyard has so far delivered 36 ocean-going ships including a passenger-*cum*-cargo vessel and a naval craft of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,68,191. Seven ships are under various stages of production.

Second Shipyard

A second shipyard is being established at Cochin with an initial capacity to build ships totalling about 60,000 GRT per year. The capacity is to be increased later on to 80,000 GRT per year.

The project has been included in the Third Plan among the projects for which foreign credits are yet to be arranged and a provision of Rs 15 crores has been made. Land has been acquired and arrangements are being made for obtaining technical and financial collaboration

Training Institutions

Seventy-seven cadets passed out of T S. *Dufferin* during the year ending June 1963, who have all been employed on board ships.

Six thousand four hundred and thirty-three candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of November 1963. Ninety-three cadets, representing the tenth batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1963

The three ratings training establishments—T S. *Bhadra,* T.S. *Mekhala* and T S. *Nau Lakshi*—together trained 15,220 boys, 8,198 for the deck department and 7,022 for the engine room department, till the end of September 1963

PORTS

India has seven major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Mormugao, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1962-63, these ports handled 427 lakh tonnes of cargo as against 339 lakh tons in 1961-62.

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port trust boards subject to the overall control of the Central Government. Under the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963, applicable to all major ports except Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, statutory port trusts for the administration of the ports of Cochin, Kandla and Visakhapatnam started functioning from April 1, 1964 The administration of the major port of Mormugao is also likely to be handed over to a statutory port trust in course of time

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the major ports, during 1962-63 are as follows

TABLE 180

TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

Port	Ships entered: No	Ships entered: Gross tonnage (lakhs)	Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	Surplus (+) or deficit(—) in earnings (Rs lakhs)
Calcutta	1,821	205·2	54·8	47·2	+52·27
Bombay	3,346	217·7	110·8	48·6	+169·78
Madras	1,214	84·4	25·9	12·0	+35·31
Mormugao	620	46·2	1·1	53·5	+6·14
Cochin	1,330	78·1	19·6	4·0	—4·30
Kandla	311	25·2	14·1	3·3	+23·99
Visakhapatnam	605	45·0	17·2	15·0	—7·96
TOTAL	9,247	701·8	243·5	183·6	+275·23

A provision of Rs 75 crores has been made in the Third Plan for the development of six major ports The two important schemes included

in it are the setting up of a satellite port at Haldia in the Hooghly estuary and modernisation of Bombay docks. Mangalore and Tuticorin are also to be developed as major ports during the Third Plan.

Work on the expansion of Cochin and Madras ports is nearing completion. The construction of four additional berths at Visakhapatnam, two of which will be equipped with a mechanical ore handling plant enabling the port to export over 80 lakh tons of iron ore annually is in progress Schemes for the development of Mormugao port are under consideration.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports), which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 78 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement were undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The development programme for minor ports included in the Third Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 11.54 crores in the Central sector and Rs. 4 44 crores in the States' sector. The Central programme includes, among others, the setting up of a dredger-*cum*-survey launch pool with an initial strength of two dredgers and six survey launches It is expected that at the end of the Third Plan, the minor ports will be able to handle a traffic of about 90 lakh tons

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of Parliament, the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A committee of the Board meets every year to screen and accord priorities to schemes for hydrographic surveys.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 535 lakh km carrying about 12 3 lakh passengers and nearly 767.7 lakh kg of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1963

Progress Since 1947

Tables 181 and 182 show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 181

CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Kms flown (thousands)	Passengers (thousands)	Freight (thousand kg)	Mail (thousand kg)
1947	1,50,66	2,55	25,61	6,37
1951	3,13,77	4,49	3,97,57	32,57
1956	3,77,88	5,59	4,36,42	57.53
1961	4,43 80	9,73	4 00,70	75,34
1962	4,52,04	10,33	3 77 04	81 58
1963 .. (Estimated)	4,70,70	11,58	3,72,55	88,31

TABLE 182

CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year	Km flown (thousand)	Passengers carried (thousand)	Freight carried (thousand kg.)
1947	65,19	62	13,57
1951	1,06,45	66	5,96,94
1956	92,26	114	4,40,31
1961	95,67	110	3,91,27
1962	87,40	98	3,49,93
1963*	64,38	76	3,04,84

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation whose operating fleet consists of 12 Viscounts, 3 Skymasters, 10 Fokker Friendship, 38 Dakotas and three Caravelle Jets, links up most of the principal centres in the country and also provides services to the neighbouring countries, *viz* Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Afghanistan and Nepal. The Corporation carried 9,06,546 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 3,58,13,926 revenue kilometres during 1962-63.

The Air-India Corporation, with its fleet of 6 Boeing 707 Jets provides services reaching out to 21 countries. During 1962-63, it carried 1,65,736 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 1,38,94,000 revenue kilometres

Flying Clubs

There are 16 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Calcutta, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Baroda and Patiala. There are three Government gliding centres at Poona, Bangalore and Lucknow and four subsidised gliding clubs at New Delhi Pilani, Deolali and Ahmedabad During 1963, eight Private Pilots' Licences and one Commercial Pilot's Licence were issued to candidates trained by the flying clubs

Aerodromes

Eigty-two aerodromes are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department These are

I. *International Aerodromes* : Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam).

II *Major Aerodromes* Agartala, Ahmedabad, Begumpet, Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati, Madras (St. Thomas Mount), Nagpur, Tiruchirapalli

III *Intermediate Aerodromes* · Amritsar, Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Balurghat, Baroda, Belgaum, Bhavnagar, Bhunter (Kulu); Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack), Bhuj, Bombay (Juhu); Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya, Indore, Jaipur, Junagadh (Keshod), Kailshahar, Kamalpur, Kandla, Khowai, Kumbhigram, Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai, Mangalore (Bajpe), Mohanbari, North Lakhmipur (Lilabari), Passighat, Patna; Phoolbagh; Porbandar, Port Blair, Rajkot; Ranchi; Rupsi, Trivandrum; Tulihal; Udaipur, Varanasi, Visakhapatnam

IV *Minor Aerodromes* : Akola; Bahala; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddapah, Donakonda, Jhansi; Jharsuguda, Jabalpur; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur, Kotah, Lalitpur; Malda, Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat), Mysore;

*Estimated

Palanpur (Dessa); Panagarh; Panna; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad, Satna, Shella, Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore; Warangal; Vijyawada.

The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjang), Madras (St Thomas Mt), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur*, Bhuj, Port Blair and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Two new aerodromes at Raxaul and Jogbani (both in Bihar) are under construction.

Aircraft

On December 31, 1963, 540 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 216 current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan, Australia, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Similar agreements concluded with Lebanon, Iran and the Federal Republic of Germany are awaiting ratification

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The India Meteorological Department, with its headquarters at New Delhi and regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur provides weather service to a wide variety of interests such as aviation, navigation, railways, communications, irrigation and power projects, agriculture, etc Its scientific activities cover observation and research in climatology including weather forecasting, agricultural and hydrological meteorology, atmospheric electricity, terrestrial magnetism, seismology and astrophysics including solar and stellar physics and radio astronomy, through its divisions and observatories at Poona, Shillong, Colaba, Alibag and Kodaikanal

The Department's Northern Hemispherical Analysis Centre, also located at New Delhi, has attached to it one of the five Northern Hemisphere Exchange Centres spread over different countries and a sub-continental broadcast centre for exchange and dissemination of meteorological data for international use

The Institute of Tropical Meteorology, a unit of the Department, is engaged in research in meteorology and allied fields An International Meteorological Centre has been established at the Institute in connection with the International Indian Ocean Expedition. The Institute and the Centre have received financial assistance from the UN Special Fund

A special unit has also been constituted at Trivandrum for collaboration with the Department of Atomic Energy in India's programme of launching rockets, for peaceful purposes, from the International Rocket Base at Thumba.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur and Varanasi. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and car[illegible]s Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Toronto and Frankfurt.

*Jodhpur is an Air Force aerodrome

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems. Four Regional Tourist Advisory Committees, which were discontinued in 1962 consequent on the setting up of Tourist Advisory Bodies by State Governments, have been reconstituted to look into the regional problems concerning promotion of tourism in the Eastern, Northern, Southern and Western zones.

Hotel Industry

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented The Hotel Classification Committee set up by the Government in 1962 has classified 186 hotels, considered capable of catering to foreign tourists, in five categories according to "Stars" allotted to them. Fifty-nine restaurants have also been considered fit for recognition

Financial assistance and tax benefits have been extended to the hotel industry An Institute of Catering and Hotel Management in New Delhi offers full-time and short-term courses in specialised branches of hotel management

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control, and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. As a result of the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on Tourism, which submitted its report in August 1963, liquor and landing permits have also been liberalised. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer At present, there are 50 officially recognised travel agencies and shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad A few publications have also been issued in Japanese and Thai for distribution to tourists coming from Japan and Thailand. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad

Number of Tourists

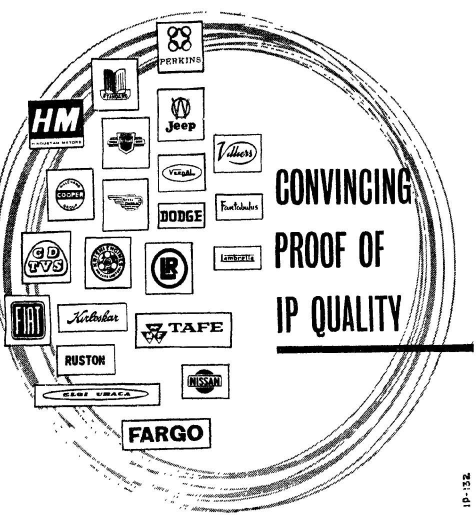
Approximately 1 41 lakh tourists visited India during 1963 which was more than double the number in 1956

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds · (*i*) schemes for the development of facilities at

a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (*ii*) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (*iii*) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being taken up by the Central Government Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States

The allocation in the Third Plan for expenditure by the Central Government on tourist traffic development schemes is Rs 3 5 crores, while the State Governments are expected to spend Rs 4 5 crores.

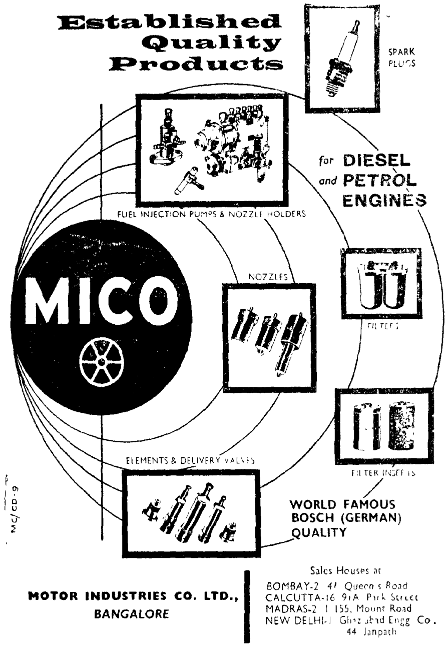


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CHAPTER XXIII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways The number of persons employed on March 31, 1963 was 4,27,029 while the capital outlay was Rs. 181 31 crores

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 15 territorial units—14 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only There are five telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi and Hyderabad, three tele-communication units each for Madras, Bombay and Calcutta regions, a tele-communication circle for Jammu and Kashmir and a number of other administrative units on a functional basis The Department works as a commercial-*cum*-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues, the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1951 are shown below.

TABLE 183

POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

Year	Number of postal articles		Postal revenue	
	Total (in crores)	Average per head of population	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of population
1951	227 0	6 37	21 04	0 59
1955-56	229 7	8 40	29 43	0 82
1960-61	402 9	9 21	40 78	0 93
1961-62	431 2	9 71	45 62	1 04
1962-63	481 9	10 97	50 90	1 16

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 184

POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	82,223	87,484
Miles/Kilometres of surface mail routes*	1,69,105	2,42,282	5,47,931	5,63,444
Miles/Kilometres of airmail routes*	18,994	18,959	47,159	47,394
Number of postal articles handled (crores)	227 01	299 7	431 2	481 9
Number of insured articles (lakhs)	37 23	40 00	44 0	47
Number of money orders (crores)	5 14	6 50	8 1	8 6
Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21 04	29 43	45 6	50 9

Table 185 shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

*Figures are in miles for 1950-51 and 1955-56 and in kilometres for 1961-62 and 1962-63

TABLE 185

URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

	On March 31, 1951		On March 31, 1956		On March 31, 1963	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices						
Permanent	4,665	21,441	5,567	32,575	6,682	49,113
Temporary	619	9,369	977	15,923	1,518	30,171
Letter Boxes	23,253	61,726	32,701	78,528	41,665	1,24,160

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1963 and October 31, 1963 was 1,396.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The urban mobile post offices scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays The mobile post offices at Nagpur, Bombay and Madras also book money orders in the morning shifts.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British East Africa, British Honduras, British Guiana, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, China (People's Republic), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Dubai, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Gibraltar, Greece, Grenade, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pakistan, Panama Republic, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portuguese East Africa, Sarawak, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, St. Lucia, South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, South Korea, Sudan, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tartola, Tobago, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, UAR, UK, USA, USSR, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zanzibar.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Austria, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dubai, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece, Hong Kong, Irish Republic, Japan, Kuwait, Malaya, Netherlands, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Facilities are also available for booking insured airmail letters for Aden, Austria, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, UAR, UK and Zanzibar

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are 3 per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual and Rs 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2½ per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960. To ensure expeditious action at the savings bank counter, Teller System has been introduced in New Delhi head office. Under this system deposits and withdrawals can be made without presentation of the pass book and withdrawals up to Rs 250 are permissible by the counter clerk himself.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business between 1950-51 and 1962-63 was as follows

TABLE 186

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

	New business effected		Total business in force	
	No of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(a) Civil Wing				
1950-51	6,546	1 43	84,630	17 64
1955-56	17,074	3 29	1,26,305	26 89
1961-62	7 669	1 51	1,49,449	30 32
1962-63	7,590	1 96	1,52,515	31 45
(b) Military Wing				
1950-51	875	0 52	1,573	0 89
1955-56	1,026	0 81	7,326	4 71
1961-62	338	0·17	9,363	6 04
1962-63	329	0 20	9,516	6 12

TABLE 187

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSE RATIO*

Year	Civil wing			Military wing		
	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)
1950-51	73,34	9,52	13 46	6,38	80	13 03
1955-56	1,11,61	12,69	11·37	21,70	50	2·30
1961-62	1,27,99	12,74	9 96	28,32	45	1·61
1962-63	1,34,61	11,48	8 53	28,39	62	2 18

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given in Table 188.

*The percentage of expenses to the premium income of the Post Office Insurance Fund civil and military wings combined) for 1962-63 is 7 42

TABLE 188

TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63
Number of telegraph offices (including licensed offices)	8,205	9,893	11,896	11,957
Number of telegrams excluding P & T service telegrams (in lakhs)	2,79	3,35	4,07	4 07
Mileage/Kilometrage of over-head wires*	7 21,243	8,67,199	17,95,656	18,56,669
Mileage/Kilometrage of underground cable conductors*	7,13,880	10,03,437	27,51,947	32,71,315
Carrier VFT channels (in miles/km)	3,94 912	4,79,210	12,47,573	15 38 034
Telegraph revenue (in crores of rupees)	5 94	6 7	11 1	11 6

Out of 4,07 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T service telegrams) transmitted during 1962-63, 367 1 lakhs were inland and 39.4 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs 8 48 crores (Rs. 7 15 crores from inland and Rs. 1.33 crores from foreign telegrams).

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Lauguages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 2,162 offices in the country. The service is available in all the P & T. circles. About 4,300 operators have hitherto been trained in Devanagari telegraphy.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system

(*i*) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;

(*ii*) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death,

(*iii*) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists,

(*iv*) Telegraphic money orders; and

(*v*) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi has progressively been increasing As against only 5,784 telegrams in 1950-51, 58,522 in 1955-56 and 1,76,747 in 1961-62 the number of telegrams in Hindi despatched in 1962-63 was 2,25,417.

TELEPHONE SERVICES

Table 189 shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 189

TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1961-62	1962-63
Number of telephones	1,68,000	2,78,000	5,21,000	5 81,000
Number of telephone exchanges (including P B Xs and P Xs	3,700	5,817	8,805	9,637
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	3,63	4,12
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees)	9 07	14 4	31 1	35 1

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Amritsar, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Madras and Nagpur

*Figures for 1950-51 and 1955-56 are in miles and for 1961-62 and 1962-63 in kilometres

Measured Rate System

This system is in operation in 91 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed number of free calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchange This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras

Telephone Industry

In 1963-64 the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 1,46,132 telephones, 1,51,460 auto-exchange lines including spares and ancillary items worth Rs 7.20 crores, and transmission equipment and measuring instruments worth Rs 1.80 crores. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways and defence The newly developed telephone instrument named 'Priyadarshini' whose performance is far superior to the instrument now in use has gone into mass production

Teleprinters

The newly established Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., manufactured 980 machines in 1963-64

Wireless Planning and Co-ordination

This wing of the Department of Communications, assigns radio frequencies and operating licences to official and non-official users of wireless. Cases of radio interference are investigated and solved through national and international co-ordination A network of monitoring stations has been set up for the frequency management. Of the nine stations planned to be set up during the Third Plan, seven are functioning in Delhi, Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Shillong, Srinagar, and Gorakhpur.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of telecommunication link of India with foreign countries except Ceylon, Pakistan and Nepal.

During 1962-63, the Service handled about 28 lakh messages of about 8.8 crore paid words, 48,000 radio-telephone calls, about 800 radio phototelegrams, about 10,000 international telex calls and about 17 lakh words for multi-destination press broadcasts.

Radio Telephone Service

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries : Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Burma, China, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Poland, Soudi Arabia, Switzerland, UAR, UK, USSR and Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service *via* direct connection with international networks is available between India and the following countries . Abadan, Algeria Argentina, Asmara, Austria, Australia, Balearic Islands, Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, British Guiana, Bulgaria, *Burundi*, *Canada*, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Ceuta, Chad Republic, Chile, Congo, Costa, Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Doha, Dubai, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, French Sahara, Forbishar Bay (Canada),

Ghana, Gibraltar, Goosbay Labrador (Canada), Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Iceland, Irish Republic (Eire), Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Leeward Islands, Luxembourg, Mongolian Republic, Mexico, Morocco, Muscat, Netherlands, New Foundland, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Rhodesia, Rumania, Ryukyu Island, Sierre Leone, Spain, Spanish North Africa, South Africa, South West Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Tangier, Trinidad, Tunisia, USA, Vatican City, Windward Islands and Yugoslavia. Telephone service is also available with such ocean lines as are equipped for the purpose.

Radio Telegraph Service

Direct radio telegraph service operates between India and Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines, Poland, Rumania, Viet Nam (North) and (South), Switzerland, Thailand, UAR, UK, USA, USSR and Yugoslavia Telegraph service with other countries of the world is available through direct links with international networks

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK and USSR In addition, the service is available *via* London to Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR, USA and Yugoslavia

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombay and Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960 has been extended to other countries, namely : Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bermuda, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ethiopia, Faroe Island, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Greece Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand Norway, Peru, Poland, Rumania, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand USA, USSR and Yugoslavia This service enables the subscribers to exchange telegrams on teleprinter machines direct with subscribers of other countries The service was also introduced for the Calcutta group in 1963 and from New Delhi from May 28, 1964

Other Services

The Overseas Communications Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Twenty-one teleprinter channels have been leased to Government agencies and private business concerns for communication by permanent teleprinter lines directly between the parties Facilities also exist for spoken despatches by correspondents of broadcasting organisations

CHAPTER XXIV

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1962, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 41.12 lakhs.*

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for 1957 and 1960 to 1962 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 190

EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

(*in thousands*)*

State/Union Territory	Average daily number of workers employed			
	1957	1960	1961	1962†
Andhra Pradesh	197	217	228	234
Assam	72	79	80	82
Bihar	180	189	192	203
Gujarat	—	346	361	378
Kerala	155	168	172	176
Madhya Pradesh	155	159	169	173
Madras	325	325	330	342
Maharashtra	—	784	827	850
Mysore	113	172	178	192
Orissa	25	30	33	46
Punjab	99	127	132	145
Rajasthan	48	57	56	64
Uttar Pradesh	283	314	338	351
West Bengal	688	723	739	796
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	2	2	2
Delhi	57	69	72	73
Himachal Pradesh	1	2	2	2
Manipur	—	—	—	1††
Tripura	2	2	2	2

The average daily number of workers employed in coal mines in 1962 was 4,32,909 (22,44,977 underground, 63,882 open workings and 1,24,050 surface) The corresponding figure in respect of all mines covered by the Mines Act was 6,86,843 (2,76,868 underground, 2,24,408 open workings and 1,85,567 surface) The total number of workers employed in the cotton mill industry in 1962 was 9,28,571, the daily average number of workers employed being 7,98,512 (4,17,638 first shift, 2,64,483 second shift and 1,16,391 third shift).

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes

The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, enacted in 1960, makes it compulsory for employers usually employing 25 or more workers to notify their vacancies to the Exchange.

*Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns

†Provisional

††Less than 500 in 1957, 1960 and 1961

At the end of November 1963, there were 352 Exchanges (excluding 20 Universities Employment Bureaux) in the country. The table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 191

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

	No. of xchanges	No of Registrations	No. of applicants placed in employment	No of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of employers using the Exchanges	No of vacancies notified
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618
1961	325	32,30,314	4,04,077	18,32,703	10,397	70,839
1962	342	38,44,902	4,58,085	23,79,530	11,472	7,90,445
1963*	352	38,37,995	4,90,894	26,05,715	13,452	8,33,595

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limit their responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (*i*) the collection of employment market information, (*ii*) occupational research and analysis, (*iii*) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, and (*iv*) vocational guidance and employment counselling, have been implemented to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service

Craftsmen's Training

There are 284 training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Schemes. The other training schemes are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (part-time classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed Six Central Training Institutes for Instructors have been set up so far at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Ludhiana and Madras and one Institute for Women Instructors at New Delhi At present working on an uniform pattern, the Institutes will acquire a total training capacity of 2,060 by the end of the Third Plan

A Central Apprenticeship Council has been constituted under the Apprentices Act, 1961, to advise the Union Government on matters concerning regulation and control of training of apprentices in trades and allied matters Similarly, a National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government on all questions of training policy, to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen and apprentices.

National Institute for Labour Research

The National Institute for Labour Research has been set up to undertake research on labour matters Registered under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860, its membership consists of (1) a chairman nominated by the Government of India, (2) representatives of (*a*) Central and State Governments, (*b*) employees' and employers' organisations, and (*c*) educational and

*For the period January --November

research institutions, (3) persons interested in labour research who would like to be associated, and (4) persons co-opted by the members

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

Table 192 gives the average annual earnings of factory workers for 1956, 1961 and 1962.

TABLE 192

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes railway workshops, food, beverages, tobacco and presses groups)

(*in rupees*)

State/Union Territory	1956	1961	1962*
Andhra Pradesh	595	1,080	1,077**
Assam	1,526	1,234	1,054
Bihar	1,236	1,484	1,385
Gujarat	—	1,617	1,666
Kerala	736	1,118	1,124***
Madhya Pradesh	982	N A	N A
Madras	950	1,411†	1,488††
Maharashtra	—	1,609	1,696
Mysore	853	1,278	1,210
Orissa	949	1,154	1,309†††
Punjab	991	1,110	1,193
Rajasthan	770	730	1,310
Uttar Pradesh	1,014	1,201	1,277
West Bengal	1,142	1,310	1,325
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	689	1,149	1,244
Delhi	1,467	1,531‡	1,678‡‡
Tripura	854	N A.	N A

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, has been as follows.

TABLE 193

INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS

(1947=100)

	1957	1960	1961	1962*
General index of earnings	170	183‡‡‡	194@	201 @
All-India working class consumer price index	128	143	145	149
Index of Real earnings	134	129‡‡‡	134@	135 @

*Provisional

**Excludes figures relating to industry groups 'Metal Products' (except machinery and transport equipment) and furniture and fixtures (wooden) under Sec 2m (i) in public sector

***Excludes figures relating to the industry group 'Basic Metal Industries'

†Excludes figures relating to industry group 'Textiles' in the public sector

††Excludes figures relating to establishments in the industry groups 'Textiles' in the public sector and 'Products of Petroleum and Coal' in the private sector

†††Excludes figures relating to industry group' 'Water and Sanitary Services'.

‡Estimated

‡‡Excludes figures relating to the establishments in the industry groups 'Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries' under Sec 2m (ii) in the private sector, 'Chemical and Chemical Products' in the public sector, 'Products of Petroleum and Coal' in the private sector

'Non-Mettalic Mineral Products' (except products of Petroleum and Coal) under Sec 2m (i) in the private sector and 'Miscellaneous Industries' under Sec 2 m (i) in the Public sector

‡‡‡Excludes figures for Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

@Excludes figures for Madhya Pradesh

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables 194 and 195 show the different series of consumer price indices with base shifted to 1960=100.

TABLE 194

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Base : 1960=100

(Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	1961	1962	Centre	1961	1962
Ahmedabad	102	104	Hyderabad . .	104	106
Alleppey	102	105	Indore	106	111
Alwaye. . ..	104	106	Jalpaiguri	101	105
Ammathi	105	114	Jamshedpur	101	105
Amritsar	102	106	Jharia	100	103
Asansol	99	104	Kanpur	101	105
Balaghat .	105	111	Kodarma	106	107
Bangalore	105	108	Kolar Gold Fields	102	104
Barbil .	98	99	Laboc	102	111
Bhavanagar	102	104	Mariani	99	101
Bhopal .	108	112	Monghyr	104	104
Calcutta .. .	101	107	Mundakayam	103	107
Chikmagalur	102	102	Noamundi	99	100
Darjeeling . .	99	103	Rangapara	105	109
Delhi ..	103	107	Raniganj	98	103
Digboi	104	107	Saharanpur	102	106
Doom Dooma	102	104	Sambalpur	100	105
Gudur .	106	109	Srinagar	104	108
Guntur .	105	112	Varanasi	102	108
Gwalior	106	110	Yamuna Nagar	102	104
Howrah	100	106			

TABLE 195

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS*

Base 1960=100

(Other than Labour Bureau's New Series)

Centre	Original ase (=100)	Conversion Factor**	1961	1962
Ajmer .	1944	1 73	105	107
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	4 20	103	106
Coimbatore	July 1935 to June 1936	4 94	101	104
Jaipur	July 1955 to June 1956	1 25	107	109
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936	4 63	103	105
Madurai	Do	4 44	105	108
Nagpur	August 1939=100	5 12	97	98
Sholapur	Feb 1927 to Jan 1928	3 57	99	107

The general all India average working class consumer price index numbers (base 1949=100) for 1961 and 1962 were 126 and 130 respectively

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories Act, 1948, and in any railway, and in receipt of wages and salaries which average below Rs 400 a month. The Act has been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam,

*The index number for these centres in the Labour Bureau's new series are not yet published Hence indices as in the existing series have been given on base shifted to 1960=100

**To obtain the index on original base, the figures given should be multiplied by the conversion factor

oil-fields in the country excepting the State of Jammu and Kashmir and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

Minimum Wages

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948, empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act, as amended in 1957, extended, *inter alia,* the date for initial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to December 31, 1959. The time limit for initial fixation of minimum wages has been done away within the subsequent Amendment Act of 1961.

Wage Boards

The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar, cement and jute industries have submitted their reports. Wage Boards for plantations, iron and steel, coal mining, iron ore, limestone and dolomite mining industries have been set up. A second Wage Board for working journalists has been constituted under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisages collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958 Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus schemes obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. The result of the survey is being embodied in two reports—one general (published in 1963), the other industry-wise (yet to be published) The Second Wage Census Scheme has also been undertaken

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, studies the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plans the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir Collieries covered by the schemes till the end of September 1963 totalled 826. Under these schemes, colliery employees other than those in Assam are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as quarterly bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter; 2,78,872 workers whose monthly basic earnings did not exceed Rs. 300 qualified for the bonus for the quarter ending June 1963. In Assam, the daily-rated workers are entitled to both weekly and quarterly bonus while the monthly-rated employees get quarterly bonus only.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

In 1962 there were 1,491 industrial disputes (1,630 in 1957) involving 7,05,000 workers (8,89,000 in 1957) and 61,21,000 man-days were lost (64,29,000 in 1957).

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more.

The Act was amended in 1961, *inter alia,* empowering the appropriate Governments to extend its provisions to establishments employing less than 100 workers; making provision for appointment of additional certifying officers and enabling the Central Government to delegate its powers to State Governments whenever necessary. The Act was further amended in 1963, making the Model Standing Orders framed by the appropriate Government operative in all industrial establishments covered by it, until the Standing Orders are certified, restricting jurisdiction of the State Industrial Courts to establishments in the State sphere; and enabling State Governments to delegate powers to their officers

The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more In Assam the Act applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras, all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 are within the purview of this measure.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee The employers and workers avoid breaches of the Code by settling their disputes through constitutional methods rather than by resorting to direct action The implementation organisations at the Centre and in the States, which look into the breaches of the Code, have settled a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. The Evaluation and Implementation Organisation at the Centre has been successful in persuading the parties concerned to withdraw cases pending in High Courts or the Supreme Court and settle them out of court in 48 per cent of the cases so far taken up by it The Central Employers' and Workers' Organisations have set up committees for dissuading their affiliate members from filing appeals in higher courts against judgments of industrial tribunals or labour courts

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 889 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1963

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee, the Industrial Committees and the Committee on Conventions There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery, though not tripartite in character

Industrial Truce

A joint meeting of the central organisations of employers and workers adopted an Industrial Truce Resolution in November 1962 to the effect that during the Emergency there would be neither interruption nor slowing down of production of goods and services; production would be maximised and defence efforts would be promoted in all possible ways The resolution laid down steps for promoting industrial peace, production, price stability and savings. A Standing Committee has been set up to supervise implementation of the truce resolution in all its aspects

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief

Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are three Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad, Bombay and Calcutta. In addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as *ad hoc* tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for workers' participation in management is in operation in 29 undertakings The desirability for extending the scheme to as many establishments as possible has been recognised on all hands and efforts are now being directed towards this end. The sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation. The Central and State Governments have set up special agencies for expeditious implementation of the scheme.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and labour and eduationists, is a registered society whih implements the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely the training of top-level instructors known as Education Officers, of worker-teachers and of workers. Two hundred Education Officers, of whom 124 joined service with the Board, were trained by the end of November 1963 The Board has established 21 regional and 20 sub-regional workers' education centres in the country, which trained 3,666 worker-teachers and had 276 of them under training by the end of November 1963 One thousand six hundred and six unit level classes were in existence at the end of November 1963, which had trained 89,698 workers and were imparting training to 26,087 other workers.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 196 and 197 show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations

TABLE 196

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	Central Unions		State Unions	
	1955-56	1961-62*	1955-56	1961-62*
Number of unions on registers	174	225	7,921	7,636
Number of unions submitting returns	105	174	3,901	4,557
Membership of unions submitting returns	2,12 848	4,18,801	20,61,884	20,15,111

* Provisional Does not include figures for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

TABLE 197

MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number of Unions affiliated			Membership		
	1958	1959	1960	1958	1959	1960
Indian National Trade Union Congress ..	727	886	860	9,10,221	10,23,371	10,53,386
All-India Trade Union Congress	807	814	886	5,37,567	5,07,654	5,08,662
Hind Mazdoor Sabha	151	185	190	1 92,948	2,41,636	2,86,202
United Trade Union Congress	182	172	229	82,001	90,629	1,10,034
TOTAL	1,867	2,057	2,165	17,22,737	18,63,290	19,58,584

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400.

By the end of November 1963 the insurance scheme was extended to about 20.12 lakh industrial workers in 157 centres in the country. Medical care was provided to about 20.77 lakh units of families of insured workers At the end of 1962-63, employees' contribution stood at Rs 6.02 crores and employers' contribution at Rs. 6 54 crores A sum of about Rs. 5.29 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits, of which Rs 3.55 crores accounted for sickness, Rs 20.07 lakhs for maternity, Rs 1 175 crores for disablement and Rs. 36 36 lakhs for dependants

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries to provide for the benefit of compulsory provident fund to industrial workers, covered 84 industries and establishments at the end of January 1964 The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments in the industries covered as have completed three years of existence where the employment strength is 50 or more, and five years of existence where the employment strength is 20 or more, but less than 50 persons

All the employees in the factories and establishments covered drawing basic wages and dearness allowances including the cash value of food concessions, if any, and the retaining allowances, if any, not exceeding Rs. 1,000 per month, are eligible for membership of the Fund, after completing one year's continuous service or 240 days' actual work during a period of 12 months or less. The employees have to contribute at the rate of 6¼ per cent of basic wage, dearness allowance including the cash value of food concession and retaining allowances, if any, while the employers have to contribute at the same rate for their employees The employees may, if they so desire, contribute at a higher rate up to 8⅓ per cent. At the end of October 1963, the number of exempted and unexempted establishments covered under the Act was 24,345 The corresponding number of subscribers to the Fund was 37 61.974, while the provident fund contributions amounted to Rs 437.79 crores, and Rs 134.11 crores were refunded to outgoing members.

A Death Relief Fund ensuring a minimum assistance of Rs. 500 to nominees/heirs of deceased members has been set up.

The Act, as amended, empowers the Central Government to specify by notification any establishment or class of establishments to which the enhanced rate of 8 per cent would apply. It also specifies certain industries where the employers and the employees compulsorily contribute at the rate of 8 per cent.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

The Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, apply to all coal mines in India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. One thousand two hundred and thirty-six collieries and organisations were covered under the Schemes by the end of September 1963 In terms of the schemes, the employee and the employer are to contribute at the revised rate of 8 per cent of the total emoluments of the employee. From June 1963 onwards, the employees can also contribute, voluntarily, up to 8 per cent of their emoluments over and above the compulsory contribution without any similar obligation on the employers. The number of subscribers to the Fund was 4,09,910 and the amount of the Fund which is invested in Central Government securities was about Rs 37.97 crores at the end of September 1963.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State Two Central Acts—the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, was enacted to provide uniform standards for maternity protection. It applies in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies The Act was brought into force in mines from November, 1963 In establishments other than mines, its administration is the responsibility of State Governments So far, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have brought it into effect in such establishments

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, as amended in 1962, raised the wage limit for coverage of compensation under the Act from Rs 400 to Rs 500 and revised the rates of compensation.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of Funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force

Motor Transport Workers' Act

In May, 1961, the Motor Transport Workers' Act was enacted to provide for the welfare of motor transport workers and to regulate the conditions of their work It contains provisions for canteens, rest rooms, uniforms, hours of work, leave, etc The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have so far framed rules under the Act.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-*cum*-maternity and child welfare centres, 3 dispensaries, a T.B. clinic and a T.B.

hospital. Anti-malaria measures and a scheme of domiciliary treatment are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is in progress.

Under the housing subsidy-*cum*-loan scheme 3,698 houses have been constructed and 103 are under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries under the new Housing Scheme has been completed; of these construction work on 15,612 houses has been completed and 13,786 houses are under construction Out of 25,000 houses and 417 barracks sanctioned under the Low Cost Housing Scheme, 1,896 houses and 9 barracks have been constructed and work on 5,915 houses and 38 barracks is in progress. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs 3,28,54,000. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing was Rs. 2,98,14,600 for the year 1963-64

The organisation managing the activities of the Fund has also set up three central consumer co-operative stores and 318 co-operative stores/ societies which receive financial assistance from the Fund

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers Three hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and Tisri (Bihar) and another is being established at Gangapur (Rajasthan) Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas The Fund maintains several primary schools awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost During 1963-64 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs 5 97 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs 15 70 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 6.25 lakhs to Rajasthan

Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare

The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess Act, 1961, has been enacted to provide for the levy and collection of a cess for promoting welfare of labour employed in the iron ore mining industry as is being done for coal and mica miners under the Coal and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Funds The Act was enforced in the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu with effect from the 1st October 1963 To begin with cess is being levied at the rate of 25 naya paise per metric tonne

Safety Measures in Mines

The Mines Act, 1952, and the rules, regulations and bye-laws made thereunder, provide for the regulation of labour and safety in mines The fatality rate per thousand persons in coal mines declined from 0 73 in 1956 to 0 61 in 1962 while the rate for all mines remained constant at 0.53 A National Mines Safety Council including representatives of mine owners, workers and mine managers, has been set up for promoting safety through education and propaganda.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act has been amended to check, *inter alia,* fragmentation of plantations by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres These centres cater to the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers

Relief and Assistance for the Handicapped

The Third Plan provides Rs 2 crores for setting up a Relief and Assistance Fund for Handicapped Groups To begin with State Governments and Union Territories have been asked to set up pilot projects to provide assistance, through local bodies, to the old and handicapped and to destitute women and children on a limited scale. In the pilot stage, 25 per cent of the expenditure will be borne by the local community while the rest will be provided by the Central Government, administrative costs being the responsibility of the State Governments.

CHAPTER XXV

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, and State and Union Governments, to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is qualitatively of sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but occasionally for low income groups in general The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large-scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations Co-operative housing societies, particularly in Madras, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has been unable to keep pace with demand

According to the 1961 Census, there were 789 lakh occupied residential houses in the country—651 lakhs in the rural areas and 138 lakhs in the urban areas Out of these, about 19 per cent or 124 lakh houses were pucca in the rural areas and 45 per cent or 62 lakh houses were pucca in the urban areas The shortage of pucca houses was, therefore, 527 lakhs in the rural areas and 76 lakhs in the urban areas The number of rural households was about 689 lakhs or 38 lakhs in excess of the rural houses, and the number of urban households was about 156 lakhs, or 18 lakhs in excess of the urban houses. If this excess in the number of households over the

number of houses is taken into account, the effective shortage of pucca houses would be somewhat higher than that indicated above.

Since May 1952, when a separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government, organised efforts are being made on a governmental basis to step up housing activities in general and in particular to provide suitable financial assistance for construction of houses to individuals, co-operatives, industrial employers, planters, local bodies, etc., through the introduction of various housing schemes. Annual conferences of State Ministers and occasional seminars, symposia and exhibitions have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem and crystallising the progressive action to be taken to meet the situation. Corresponding to the Housing Wing in the Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, the State Governments have established separate departments (or boards) for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat, and a non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. Two urban housing schemes envisaging an expenditure of Rs 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, Government servants, etc. launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,00,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

During the Second Five Year Plan period, six more schemes were promulgated. Disbursement from Government sources provided funds to the extent of Rs. 84 crores while Rs. 17.2 crores came from the Life Insurance Corporation. Substantial housing programmes of their own were also undertaken outside these schemes by the Union and State Governments as well as local bodies. The total outlay on public housing during the Second Plan period was of the order of Rs 250 crores and 5,00,000 houses were constructed In the private sector, an investment of about Rs. 1,000 crores is estimated to have gone into housing and other private construction. Considerable attention has also been paid by public authorities to the question of improving housing conditions in rural areas

For the Third Five Year Plan, the total provision for social housing schemes is Rs 182 crores consisting of Rs 122 crores from Plan resources and Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation. The total number of houses sanctioned in the first three years of the Third Plan is 1,25,227 against the target of 4,35,000; this leaves a balance of 3,09,773 houses to be sanctioned during the remaining two years of the Plan. In financial terms a total of Rs. 86.04 crores has been allocated against a Plan provision of Rs. 182 crores.

A brief resume is given below of the progress made under the public housing schemes launched by the Union Government to help the State Governments to provide better housing conditions

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term, interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory housing boards, local bodies, industrial employers and registered co-operative

societies of industrial workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers, covered by Section 2(1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. The financial assistance and the number of houses sanctioned under the Scheme till the end of 1963 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 198

SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance sanctioned (in crores of rupees)			No of houses sanctioned
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	
State Governments	23 49	22 51	46 00	1,23,895
Private employers	4 50	2 78	7 28	31,258
Co-operative societies of industrial workers	1 38	0 57	1 95	6 241
Central Government (in Delhi)	—	—	0 95	2,664
Total	29 37	25 86	56 18	1,64,058

About 1,25,000 houses were completed till the end of September 1963.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term, interest-bearing loans to the State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000 The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs 8,000 per house. Short-term loans, repayable in a period not exceeding five years, are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis

A sum of Rs 54 12 crores inclusive of Rs 1 82 crores released by the Life Insurance Corporation was drawn by the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations under the Scheme till March 31, 1963 Another sum of Rs 6 77 crores was likely to be disbursed to State Governments and Union Territories during 1963-64. Up to the end of 1962, 1,16,139 houses were sanctioned and 83,587 houses were completed by the end of 1963

The Scheme has been amended to enable public authorities to provide houses to economically weaker sections of the community on subsidised rents The entire cost of such houses is met by the Central Government, 75 per cent in the form of loan and 25 per cent in the form of subsidy

The State Governments have also been authorised to utilise up to 10 per cent of their annual allocation for the provision of amenities like schools; dispensaries, welfare centres, post offices, shops, police posts, etc , in colonies built by them or their agencies under the Scheme

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his resident workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956 to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The Scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing

loans (to the extent of 80 per cent of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. In view of the slow progress of the Scheme, a Working Group, set up by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been examining all aspects of plantation labour housing, including the question of grant of subsidies to the planters on the lines of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the Scheme, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by the State Governments for the loans. The State Governments have, therefore, been asked to constitute a "Pool Guarantee Fund" to indemnify themselves against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of the security provisions The Pool Guarantee Fund is to be raised by charging an additional interest at ½ per cent per annum The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned. Since the inception of the Scheme in April 1956, the State Governments have sanctioned projects for 1,362 houses costing Rs. 29 54 lakhs, but the number of houses actually completed so far is 700 only Against these sanctions, the State Governments have disbursed Rs 14.89 lakhs to the planters.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under this Scheme, financial assistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs 250 per mensem in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, and Rs 175 per mensem elsewhere. The Scheme is for the present confined mainly to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad where the problem has to be tackled without delay Other urban areas are also eligible for Central assistance if slum clearance work is justified

Two hundred and fifty-nine slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1963, for construction of 70,400 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs 22 10 crores, out of which 33,400 housing units were completed. In the Union Territories, projects costing about Rs 3 20 crores have been sanctioned for construction of about 7,500 dwelling units, out of which more than 7,000 units have been completed In addition, 4,720 plots of 80 sq yds and 7,669 plots of 25 sq yds each have been developed in Delhi under the Jhuggis and Jhopris Removal Scheme, for allotment to squatters, who have been squatting on Government/public land in Delhi Twenty-two thousand two hundred and seventy housing units were completed by the end of September 1962 Six thousand and thirteen houses, and 121 shops were constructed in Delhi till the end of 1962.

Village Housing Projects

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 villages mostly selected from suitable Community Development Blocks It is based on the principle of aided self-help Financial assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs. 2,000, whichever is less Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments for this purpose and also through the Block Development staff

All the 5,000 villages allotted for development under the Scheme were selected, survey conducted in 3,400 villages and layout plans drawn up for 2 600 of them Loans amounting to Rs 5.08 crores were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 41,000 houses A sum of Rs. 4 08 crores was disbursed to beneficiaries, and 16,200 houses were completed

About one half of the funds allocated under the Scheme may now be utilised for provision of house sites for landless agricultural workers and for laying of streets and drains in the selected villages.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, more particularly to those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in the stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies

A sum of Rs. 2 20 crores was drawn by the State Governments during the Second Plan period The Third Five Year Plan envisages an overall provision of Rs. 26 crores for the Scheme Rs 9 5 crores are to be found from Government sources and the balance to be provided from the contributions to be made by the Life Insurance Corporation. The State Governments are expected to constitute a Revolving Fund out of the loan assistance released to them from time to time, for the purpose of the Scheme

Commitments up to Rs. 32 21 crores for acquisition and development of 15,615 acres of land have so far been entered into by the States. Against these, about 3,567 acres have been acquired and about 1,649 acres are under development.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme introduced in February 1959, as a non-Plan scheme financed through funds drawn from the Life Insurance Corporation, envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs 6,001 and Rs. 15 000 per annum The total loan assistance admissible under the scheme is 80 per cent of the cost (including the cost of land) subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000 per house The Life Insurance Corporation of India has so far advanced about Rs 14 18 crores for the purpose Up to the end of 1963, the State Governments and Union Territories had sanctioned under this Scheme loans amounting to about Rs. 20 80 crores for construction of 13,133 houses, out of which 6,156 had been completed

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

This Scheme which is being financed from the Life Insurance Corporation funds, is intended to assist the State Governments in providing accommodation to their low-paid employees and was introduced in 1959 Up to the end of 1963, State Governments had sanctioned the construction of 11,000 houses, at a cost of Rs 10 74 crores, out of which 6,727 houses had been completed

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July 1954, to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information The Organisation also serves as the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation

The Organisation has a well-equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals It has also brought out a number of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-*cum*-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand Sibpur,

Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for village houses. These Centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme and design and construct research-*cum*-demonstration houses in 'laboratory villages'.

Short-term training courses on (*i*) Timber Engineering, (*ii*) Exact and Economical Designs of Multi-storeyed Buildings, and (*iii*) Organisation and Utilisation of a Technical Library, were conducted by the Organisation in 1963.

CHAPTER XXVI

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area. 1,06,286 sq miles | *Population* . 3,59, 83, 447 | *Capital* Hyderabad
Principal language Telugu

Governor · A. Pattom Thanu Pillai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K Brahmananda Reddy	Chief Minister, Planning, Major Industries, General Administration, Law and Order, Legislature and Election
N Ramachandra Reddy	Commercial Taxes
M Chenna Reddi	Finance, Medium and Small Industries
M N Lakshminarasiah	Panchayati Raj, Panchayats, Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Accommodation Control and Small Savings
T Ramaswamy	Co-operation
A C Subba Reddi	Public Works
Ahmed Ali Khan	Home
Y Sivarama Prasad	Health
P V Raju	Education
Ministers of State	
Smt T N Sadalakshmi	Social Welfare
Alapati Venkataramiah	Municipal Administration and Housing and Endowments
M R Appa Rao	Excise and Prohibition and Cultural Affairs
P V Narasimha Rao	Law and Prisons
A Balarami Reddi	Agriculture
B V Gurumurthy	Transport, Labour Information Public Relations and Tourism

Chief Secretary
M P Pai

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	P Chandra Reddy
Puisne Judges	P Satyanarayana Raju N D Krishna Rao Manohar Pershad, P J Reddy, P Basi Reddy N Kumarayya K V G Nair, G Chandrasekhara Sastry, H Anantanarayana Ayyar, K V L Narasimham, Sharfuddin Ahmed, I Venkatesam, Gopal Rao Ekbote, Mohd Mirza
Advocate-General	B V Subramaniam

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	Ghulam Hyder
Members	Y Pitchi Reddy, W Venkataswami Naidu G Simhadri

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker B V Subba Reddy | *Deputy Speaker* Vasudev Krishnaji Naik

107 *Kalwakurthi* Smt T Shantabai (Con) | 277 *Yavalpad* P Thimma Reddy (Con)
113 *Kankipadu* M Lakshmanaswamy (C PI)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman M Hanumantha Rao | *Deputy Chairman* G Subba Raju

30 Smt Annapurnamma | Legislative Assembly

* For a list of the names of the Members of the State Legislatures 'India 1962' may be consulted The present edition of the Reference Annual notices only the changes that have occurred between June 1, 1963 and May 31, 1964 The new names, or vacancies as the case may be, are shown against the relevant serial numbers as occurring in 'India 1962' The personnel of the State Councils of Ministers, High Courts and Public Service Commissions are also as on May 31, 1964

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,55 88	9,22 68	8,34·99
Estate Duty	35 00	35 00	35 00
Land Revenue (net)	15,13 00	16,46 48	16,50 00
State Excise Duties	9,45 99	11,02 26	11,99 73
Stamps	3,16 50	2,92 51	3,18 83
Forest	4,00 00	4,00 00	4,01 69
Registration	1,40 30	1,40 70	1,44 69
Taxes on Vehicles	3,71 47	4,90 00	5,00 00
Sales Tax	15,14 00	17,80 00	19,00 00
Other Taxes and Duties	1,42 41	1,99 65	1,47 64
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	2,72 81	2,77 96	2,74 79
Debt Services	12,91 51	13,30 43	14,83 56
Civil Administration	6,95 67	6,63 67	6,84 42
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	74 47	74 47	74 47
Electricity Schemes	1,63 67	1,75 32	1,71 43
Miscellaneous (net)	1,73 60	2,36 24	1,71 71
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	30,29 52	31,37 70	36,04 47
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,18,35 80	1,29,05 07	1,36,00 42
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,74 32	4,32 15	4,92 10
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	7,65 60	8,68 26	8,63 69
Debt Services (net)	12,92 26	19,00 54	15,80 25
General Administration	7,36 78	7,40 74	7,87 42
Administration of Justice	1,38 54	1,32 33	1,40 78
Jails	58 75	57 75	61 74
Police	6,48 36	6,25 58	6,53 80
Scientific Departments	12 90	12 94	14 44
Education	22,21 17	22,92 24	25,97 71
Medical	6,10 16	6,64 95	7,36 19
Public Health	2,94 55	2,78 08	2,82 24
Agriculture	4,35 41	4,41 20	5,80 05
Animal Husbandry	2,10 00	1,92 05	2,33 11
Co-operation	1,75 90	1,94 49	2,00 47
Industries and Supplies	2,11 46	2,11 19	2,41 62
Miscellaneous Departments	4,83 82	4,92 92	5,90 25
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,84 89	11,21 04	13,20 83
Electricity Schemes	2,89 52	3,23 09	3,44 23
Miscellaneous	9,84 87	11,40 93	12,20 61
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	5,96 54	5,51 98	6,44 23
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,18,25 80	1,26,74 45	1,35,85 76
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)10 00	(+)2,30 62	(+)14 66

ASSAM

Area : 78,529 sq miles * *Population*, 1,22,09,330* *Capital* : Shillong
Principal languages : Assamese and Bengali

Governor : Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Bimala Prasad Chaliha	Chief Minister, Appointments, Home, Political, General Administration, Secretariat Administration Department, Information and Publicity, Minority Affairs, Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings), and General Co-ordination
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	Finance, Law, Panchayats and Community Projects
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi	Power (Electricity), Industries (including Cottage Industries), Planning and Development, Town and Country Planning, Labour and Statistics
Siddhinath Sarma	Revenue, Forests, Transport and Political Sufferers
Dev Kanta Barooah	Education, Co-operatives and Tourism
Baidyanath Mookerjee	Medical, Excise, Printing and Stationery
Moinul Haquechowdhury	Flood Control and Irrigation, Agriculture, Veterinary and Livestock, Pisciculture and Parliamentary Affairs
Rupnath Brahma	Supply, Trade and Commerce, Registration and Stamps, Relief and Rehabilitation
Mahendra Nath Hazarika	Khadi and Village Industries, Sericulture and Weaving and
Chatrasing Teron	Jails Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes, Local Self-Government and Social Welfare
Ministers of State	
Girindra Nath Gogoi	Public Works Department (Roads and Buildings)
Radhika Ram Das	Revenue
Emerson Sangma	Tribal Areas
Deputy Ministers	
Lalit Kumar Doley	Tribal Areas and Welfare of Backward Classes Co-operatives and Forests
Smt Komol Kumari Barua	Education and Social Welfare
Devendra Nath Hazarika	Panchayats and Community Projects

Parliamentary Secretary
Sai Sai Terang

Chief Secretary
A N Kidwai

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	Gopalji Mehrotra
Puisne Judges	C Sanjeevarow Nayudu, S K Dutta
Advocate-General	B C Barua

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	H C. Bhuyan
Member	Abdul Hai

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Mahendra Mohan Choudhury *Deputy Speaker* Dandeswar Hazarik

Nowgong Roop Ram Sut (Con)

*Including NEFT.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,79·51	7,01·66	6,84 74
Estate Duty	10 00	10 00	10 00
Land Revenue (net)	4,19 65	3,49 03	4,71 88
State Excise Duties	1,96 48	2,17 80	2,25·14
Stamps	56·96	81 68	83 21
Forest	2,00·00	2,17 47	2,36 82
Registration	9 50	9 50	9 69
Taxes on Vehicles	88 59	1,27 51	1,32 82
Sales Tax	4,25 81	4,98 12	5,49 17
Other Taxes and Duties	2,53 97	1,50 97	2,79 86
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1 55	1 86	1 89
Debt Services	16 48	25 41	27 38
Civil Administration	1,47 56	1,47 49	1,46 43
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	28 07	28 61	31 20
Miscellaneous (net)	2,34 86	2,41 64	2 28 51
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	25,94 61	25,68 77	30,59 61
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	52,63 60	53,77 52	61,78·35
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,24 86	2,25 67	2,49 67
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,00 74	1,73 01	1,23 64
Debt Services (net)	3,73 13	5,26 14	4,90 92
General Administration	1,50 01	1,54 79	1,55 50
Administration of Justice	26 66	26 67	28 24
Jails	30 31	32 77	34 56
Police	7,43 34	8,04 64	7,98 79
Scientific Departments	8 86	9 11	10 98
Education	9,38 01	10,08 36	11,90 46
Medical	2,51 70	2,55 77	2,92 04
Public Health	1,73 60	1,76 42	1,85 47
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,72 73	2,78 49	3,17 32
Animal Husbandry	77 59	77 80	85 40
Co-operation	55 50	61 37	74 18
Industries and Supplies	94 70	95 50	1,28 81
Miscellaneous Departments			
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8 15 57	9,07 90	8,94 49
Miscellaneous	2,,82 67	3,16 85	3,11 43
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,72 91	3,21 16	3,96 03
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	50,96 61	55,56 89	59,06 66
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,66 99	(—)1,79 39	+2,71·69

BIHAR

Area 67,196 sq miles *Principal language* Hindi	*Population* · 4,64,55,610	*Capital* Patna

Governor : M Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
K B Sahay	Chief Minister, Political Appointments, Industries, Finance, Labour, Planning and Forests
S. N. Sinha	Education, Agriculture and Local Self-Government
M. P. Sinha	River Valley Projects, Irrigation and Power
B C Patel	Land Revenue
A Q Ansari	Public Health and Jails
H. N. Mishra	Co-operation
R L. Singh Yadav	Public Works and Public Health Engineering
Jafar Imam	Law and Excise
Mungeri Lal	Food, Supply, Commerce and Animal Husbandry
S K Bage	Community Development and Gram Panchayats
Smt Sumitra Devi	Information
Ministers of State	
Ambika Sharan Singh	Finance, Taxation, Statistics, Audit and National Savings
Dumar Lal Baitha	Housing and Welfare (excluding Scheduled Tribes)
Girish Tiwary	Education
N K Sinha	General Administration and Jails
Sahdeo Mahto	River Valley Projects, Irrigation Power Law and Excise
Bariat Hembrom	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
Raghavendra Narain Singh	Transport
Sheo Shankar Sinha	Religious Trusts
Bileshwar Ram	Tourism

Chief Secretary

S J Majumdar

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	V Ramaswami
Puisne Judges	K Ahmad S C Misra, R K Chowdhury, K Sahai, U N Sinha, N L Untwalia, H Mahapatra, Tarakeswar Nath, Anant Singh, S P Singh, Ramratna Singh, G N Prasad, S P Singh, A B N Sinha, R J Bahadur
Advocate-General	Mahabir Prasad

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	B N Rohtagi
Members	Ekbal Hussain, Jagat Nandan Sahay, Bhagwat Prasad

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Lakshmi Narayan Sudhansu *Deputy Speaker :* Satyendra Narayan Agrawal

Banka Smt Vindya Vasini Devi (Con.)
Parbatta Suresh Chandra Mishra (Con.)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,64 16	10,42 28	10,49 95
Estate Duty	40 00	39 95	40 00
Land Revenue (net)	9,75 19	10,50 10	11,22 35
State Excise Duties	6,13 70	6,31 55	6,75 ·00
Stamps	3,98 42	4,28 56	4,58 17
Forest	2,59 29	2,59 81	2,56 87
Registration	88 50	99 07	1,04 71
Taxes on Vehicles	15 05	20 00	22 10
Sales Tax	12,11 02	15,66 27	16,96 52
Other Taxes and Duties	2,02 65	2,56 23	3,86 59
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,99 54	1,62 29	2,17 89
Debt Services	3,83 51	4,47 10	4,51 20
Civil Administration	8,40 96	10,18 62	9,94 17
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	60 11	59 95	56 95
Miscellaneous (net)	1,14 45	1,22 54	1,27 59
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	24,15 56	25,35 83	30,15 64
Extraordinary	3 26	3 56	3 56
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	87,85 37	97,43 71	1,06,79 26
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,25 92	6,63 04	6,34 74
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,22 53	2,38 29	2,32 89
Debt Services (net)	10,63 56	11,37 90	10,74 62
General Administration	3,16 50	3,24 33	3,19 76
Administration of Justice	1,20 90	1,27 69	1,30 00
Jails	1,41 17	1,40 83	1,44 41
Police	6,17 87	6,50 75	6,57 65
Scientific Departments	8 60	9 48	10 03
Education	15,69 35	15,76 65	17,69 21
Medical	4,50 58	4,53 21	5,22 95
Public Health	3,69 54	3,61 03	3,48 20
Agriculture	4,62 45	4,57 78	5,72 62
Animal Husbandry	1,73 15	1,64 30	1,99 35
Co-operation	4,00 67	4,04 40	1,15 25
Industries	2,70 05	3,00 05	2,56 87
Miscellaneous Departments	3,61 52	3,86 43	5,14 24
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,93 94	2,90 67	3,31 55
Miscellaneous	4,82 87	5,03 13	4,92 56
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6,08 76	6,31 55	9 06 13
Electricity Schemes	(—)7 51	(—)4 51	(—)6 56
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	85,52 42	88,17 00	92,26 ·77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)2,32 95	(+)9,26 71	(+)14,52 49

GUJARAT

Area : 72,245 sq miles *Population* · 2,06,33,350 *Capital* : Ahmedabad
Principal language : Gujarati

Governor : Mehdi Nawaz Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Balwantrai Gopalji Mehta	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Industries and Electricity
Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai	Home, Information, Law, Sports and Cultural Activities, Accommodation Control, Government Printing and Stationery and Jails
Smt. Indumati Chimanlal	Education, Social Welfare, Prohibition, Excise and Rehabilitation
Vijay M. Trivedi	Public Works, Ports and Civil Supplies,
Utsavbhai S Parikh	Revenue, Agriculture, Forests and Fisheries
Mohanlal P Vyas	Health, Labour and Housing
Vajubhai Manilalshah	Panchayats, Community Projects, Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Municipalities and Road Transport
Deputy Ministers	
Bahadurbhai K. Patel	Public Works and Ports
Maldeoji M Odedra	Finance, Planning, Industries and Electricity
Smt Urmilaben P Bhatt	Health, Jails, Social Welfare and Civil Supplies
Devendrabhai M Desai	Community Projects, Panchayats, Sarvodaya, Transport and Municipalities
Madhavsinh F Solanki	Revenue, Accommodation Control, Agriculture, Forests and Home
Bhanuprasad V Pandya	Education, Prohibition and Excise
Jayarambhai A Patel	Agriculture and Irrigation
Parliamentary Secretary	
Karimji Rahemanji Chhipa	

Chief Secretary

V L Gidwani

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	J M Shelat
Puisne Judges	N M Miabhoy, V B Raju, P N Bhagwati, A R. Bakshi, B J Divan, N K Vakil, J B Mehta, M V Shah
Advocate-General	J M. Thakore

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	R T Leuva
Members	R S Parikh, P V Divatia

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Fatehali H Palejwala *Deputy Speaker* Premjit T Leuva

Amreli . Narbheshankar Nanji Paneri (PSP)
Chikhli Gulabbhai Bhalubhai Patel (Con)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,68 20	5,75 90	5,17 63
Estate Duty	18 00	18 00	21 00
Land Revenue (net)	5 41 11	6,03 56	6 18 48
State Excise Duties	33 62	34 79	36 75
Stamps	2,20 83	2,71 76	2,90 24
Forest	1 61 00	1,64 50	1,80 12
Registration	15 76	16 31	17 92
Taxes on Vehicles	2,45 00	3,13 00	3,22 90
Sales Tax	15 00 00	18,95 00	19,94 00
Other Taxes and Duties	5,71 06	6,75 06	7,37 36
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1 01 00	64 35	83 92
Debt Services	6 16 67	6,64 89	7,12 98
Civil Administration	4 80 19	4,86 00	5,31 97
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	60 72	64 70	76 60
Miscellaneous (net)	2,08 98	2 63 91	2,46 36
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	22,11 33	22,78 98	24,65 25
Extraordinary	5,85 74	5,85 74	5,61 44
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	80,39 21	89,76 45	94 14 92
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,72 20	4,88 25	5,53 59
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	4,82 05	5,09 25	5,68 44
Debt Services (net)	14,57 26	17,48 62	16,90 50
General Administration	3,53 54	3,55 03	2,80 45
Administration of Justice	1,00 14	98 99	1,02 84
Jails	28 50	29 08	29 68
Police	5,68 46	6,08 29	5,99 08
Ports and Pilotage	1 07 03	1,25 65	1,27 67
Dangs District	84 60	82 97	83 40
Scientific Departments	5 82	7 22	6 38
Education	13,08 85	14,71 42	14,93 75
Medical	2,97 48	2,74 70	3,10 32
Public Health	2,32 75	2,25 40	2,98 56
Agriculture and Rural Development	3,17 60	2,63 88	3,61 96
Animal Husbandry	62 25	54 82	73 26
Co-operation	87 31	84 69	1,01 53
Industries and Supplies	1,14 73	1,00 34	1,44 54
Miscellaneous Departments	2,23 45	2,48 53	3,00 78
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,00 18	2,45 68	2,59 96
Miscellaneous	10,46 14	11,10 37	10,77 82
Extraordinary including Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works	2,55 82	2,60 37	3,73 31
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	79 06 16	83,93 55	88,37·82
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,33 05	(+)5,82 90	(+)5,77·10

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area · 86,023 sq miles *Population* 3,560,976 *Capital:* Srinagar
Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Sadar-i-Riyasat Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
G M Sadiq	Prime Minister, General Administration, Cabinet Work, Civil Secretariat, Education, National Cadet Corps, Planning, Information, Publicity, Law, Ladakh Affairs, Trade Agencies and Franchise and Legislation
Mir Qasim	Revenue Evacuee Property, Relief and Rehabilitation, Food and Agriculture, Land Revenue, Supplies and Price Control, Forests, Social Welfare and Community Development
D P Dhar	Home, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Transport, Road Building, Housing, Tourism, Public Works, Central Stores and Purchases
Trilochan Dutta	Finance, Health, Industries, Municipalities and Excise and Taxation

Chief Secretary
F N Mangat Rai

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	J N Wazir
Puisne Judges	M Fazl Ali, J N Bhaab
Advocate-General	Jaswant Singh

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker G M Mir Rajpuri . *Deputy Speaker* Hemraj Jandial

No change

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman S N Fotedar .. .. . *Deputy Chairman* Ghayas-ud-Din

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	72 57	83 47	81 80
Estate Duty	3 05	3 05	3 05
Land Revenue (net)	70 20	76 38	80 28
State Excise Duties	65 02	59 02	60 02
Stamps	15 00	16 51	16 81
Forest	5,00 00	4,75 00	5,00 00
Registration	6 23	5 27	5 77
Taxes on Vehicles	15 50	21 00	23 00
Sales Tax	35 10	62 00	69 00
Other Taxes and Duties	11 00	26 10	35 10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,15 00	1,03 06	1,23 89
Debt Services	64 29	41 52	13 84
Civil Administration	3,20 63	1,84 53	59 52
Public Work and Miscellaneous, Public Improvements (net)	2,04 52	2,08 87	2,15 24
Miscellaneous (net)	2,67 13	2,69 21	2,95 38
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	6,85 22	7 92 11	7,25 26
Extraordinary	1,02 00	2 00	77 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	25,52 46	24,29 10	23,84 96
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,55 00	1,57 38	1,99 39
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	82 98	1,06 47	1,05 11
Debt Services (net)	3,16 67	2,21 16	3,22 47
General Administration	61 56	61 88	65 96
Administration of Justice	15 25	15 08	16 02
Jails	7,04	6 85	7 36
Police	1,11 22	1,35 20	1,67 10
Scientific Departments	0 49	0 47	0 86
Education	3,04 02	3,03 25	3,64 42
Medical	1,22 96	1,19 99	1,62 62
Public Health	39 96	37 46	59 57
Agriculture	65 35	59 24	75 76
Animal Husbandry	62 54	54 55	43 81
Co-operation	20 24	17 86	27 59
Industries and Supplies	2,57 93	1,46 70	55 16
Miscellaneous Departments	68 40	60 38	90 90
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,01 48	1,75 03	1,07 97
Miscellaneous	4,42 65	5,60 21	5,46 40
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	79 98	78 43	85 81
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	23,15 72	23,17 59	25,04·28
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)2,36 74	(+)1,11·51	(—)1,19 32

KERALA

Area: 15,002 sq miles *Population* 1,69,03,715 *Capital* Trivandrum
Principal language Malayalam

Governor V V Giri

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
R. Shankar	Chief Minister General Administration Planning Education, Information and Publicity Stationery and Printing, Museums Zoo and Archaeology and Home Police, Anti-corruption and Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice
T A Thomman	Law and Legislation, Land Revenue Jails Elections Agricultural Income Tax and Commercial Taxes
K A Damodara Menon	Finance Industries, Commerce, Panchayats, Mining and Geology, Cement, Iron and Steel, Stores Purchase and Insurance
P P Ummer Koya	Public Works, Tourism, Sports and Electricity
K T Achuthan	Transport Labour, Excise and Prohibition
E P Poulose	Food and Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Irrigation Civil Supplies, Co-operation, Dairying Social Welfare and Community Development
K Kunhambu	Harijan Uplift Registration, Housing and Fisheries
M P Govindan Nair	City Improvement Trust, Municipalities, Health Ayurveda, Forests, Devaswoms and Charitable Institutions.

Chief Secretary
N M Patnaik

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	M S Menon
Puisne Judges	T K Joseph P T Raman Nayar, C A. Vaidialingam S Velu Pillai, Smt Anna Chandy, P Govinda Menon, T C Raghavan, M Madhavan Nair, P. Govindan Nair, K K Mathew

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	V Mariyarputham
Members	P T Bhaskara Panicker, C O T Kunhi Pakki A P Udayabhanu

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Alexander Parambithara *Deputy Speaker* Smt Nafeesath Beevi

No change

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,72 72	6,58 45	6,09 43
Estate Duty	16·34	18 42	18·56
Land Revenue (net)	1,96 89	60·02	1,29 01
State Excise Duties ..	3,68 0C	3,96 00	4,05 00
Stamps	2,58 54	2,54 35	2,61·26
Forest .	5,00 00	4,80 00	5,00 00
Registration	52 00	53 40	53·75
Taxes on Vehicles	3,00 00	3,80 00	3,90·00
Sales Tax	13,37 00	15,62 00	16,62 00
Other Taxes and Duties	31 80	1,19 84	1,81 00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	28 51	33 88	35 26
Debt Services	3,42 65	3,29 15	2,93 73
Civil Administration	6,78 35	6,07 14	5,96 97
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	50 70	30 88	31 22
Miscellaneous (net)	5,90 40	6,45 59	6,85 39
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	18,41 00	18,85 32	21,04 71
Extraordinary	2 10	1 69	1 03
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	71,67 00	75,16 13	79,58 32
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,69 32	3,46 25	3,71 27
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,49 29	1,67 61	1,55 96
Debt Services (net)	5,61 29	5,63 08	6,40 61
General Administration	1,79 63	1,81 50	1,66 96
Administration of Justice	1,05 30	1,06 26	1,10 76
Jails	41 60	45 85	47 20
Police	3,32 80	2,99 61	3,42 28
Ports and Pilotage	7 32	6 75	6 35
Scientific Departments	8 87	8 34	8 94
Education	22,29 16	21,55 60	23,67 68
Medical		4,23 32	5,20 33
Public Health	2,45 77	2,28 37	2,38 62
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,68 27	2,61 06	3,54 96
Animal Husbandry	48 53	50 30	71 24
Co-operation	48 43	37 20	50 37
Industries and Supplies	3,06 33	2,77 17	1,18 90
Miscellaneous Departments	2,28 76	2,21 21	3,05 74
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	8 60 70	9,58 84	10,15 98
Miscellaneous	4,25 67	4,35 48	4,42 66
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,31 98	2,30 30	2,63 74
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,86 78	70,04 10	75,99 74
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 80 22	(+) 5,12 03	(+) 3,58 58

MADHYA PRADESH

Area 1,71,217 sq miles — *Population* · 3,23,72,408 — *Capital* · Bhopal
Principal language Hindi

Governor · H V Pataskar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dwarka Prasad Mishra	Chief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity and Rehabilitation
Shambhunath Shukla	Finance
Shankar Dayal Sharma	Education and Languages
Mishrilal Gangwal	Planning and Development and Economics and Statistics
Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare
Ganeshram Anant	Co-operation
Smt. Padmavati Devi	Social Welfare
Narsinghrao Dikshit	Commerce and Industry and Natural Resources
Govind Narain Singh	Local Government (Urban and Rural)
Gulsher Ahmed	Law, Separate Revenue and Registration
Gautam Sharma	Food and Civil Supplies
Ministers of State	
Sajjan Singh Vishnar	Electricity
Vasantrao Wickey	Forests and Home
Rama Charan Rai	Public Health
Arjun Singh	Agriculture and General Administration
Kunj Biharilal Guru	Revenue, Land Records, Land Reforms, Survey and Settlement
Parmanand Bhai Patel	Public Works (Bridges and roads)
Rameshwar Prasad Sharma	Public Works (Irrigation)
Vedram	Jails
Shyam Sundar Patidar	Labour and Housing

Chief Secretary

R P Noronha

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	P V Dixit
Puisne Judges	T P. Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V P Newaskar, P K Tare, H R Krishnan, K L Pande, S P Srivastava, S B Sen, P R Sharma, N M. Golwalkar, S P Bhargava
Advocate-General	M Adhikari

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	K. Radhakrishnan
Members	Lal Pradyumn Singh, R C Murab, Manohar Singh Mehta

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Kunjilal Dube — *Deputy Speaker* N P Shrivastava

Bina	Shyam Sunder Narain Mushran (Con)
Morena	Hari Ram Singh (Con)
Parasia	Sewak Ram Dubey (Con)
Sitamau	Kishore Singh (JS)
Sonkatch	Vacant

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,27 86	7,78 66	6,94 14
Estate Duty	28 52	28 52	28·52
Land Revenue (net) . .	12,00 95	10,15 29	10,56 87
State Excise Duties	6,31 00	6,41·00	7,31·00
Stamps . . .	2,47 00	2,35 00	2,50 00
Forest .	11,50 00	11,50 00	12,75 00
Registration	28 21	26 85	27 66
Taxes on Vehicles	2,60 20	2,40 00	3,00 00
Sales Tax	13,57 00	13,72 00	16,30 00
Other Taxes and Duties .	5,29 00	4,72 60	5,72·70
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,08 44	1,19 35	1,55 83
Debt Services , ..	6 73 46	12,18 53	6,12 81
Civil Administration	2,91 11	2,93 16	3,07 79
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	53·55	64 68	65 28
Miscellaneous (net)	97 28	1,33 04	195 54
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	21,86 58	2[illegible],3[illegible] 17	28,69 83
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	94,70 16	1,03,07 85	1,07,72 97
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	6,[illegible]	6,[illegible]	[illegible] 97
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Work	85 87	94 15	1,16 39
Debt Services (net)	10,21 54	13,39 60	11,46 05
General Administration	3,97 04	4,28 83	4,41 52
Administration of Justice	1,22 41	1,31 48	1,36 01
Jails	53 99	65 03	65 87
Police	7,24 50	7,54 11	7,87 37
Scientific Departments	14 28	12 19	20 59
Education .	25,21 12	23,63 00	28,37 32
Medical	4,16 07	4,13 06	4,39 01
Public Health .	3,74 80	3,69 49	4,27·88
Agriculture	3,35 69	4,08 39	4,72 37
Animal Husbandry .	1,79 41	1,52 76	1,84 82
Co-operation .. .	91 03	88 01	92 57
Industries and Supplies	1,55 24	1,23 39	1,47·86
Miscellaneous Departments . .	4,07 00	4,26 92	4,73 55
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,26 52	6,28 60	6,82 43
Miscellaneous .	5,56 07	5,68 62	6,61 23
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	6,26 86	5,12 66	7,69 39
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT .	95,18 77	96,98·57	1,08,41·20
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—)ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)48·61	(+)6,09 28	(—) 68·23

MADRAS

Area : 50,331 sq miles | *Population* : 3,36,86,953 | *Capital* Madras
Principal language : Tamil

Governor Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
M. Bhaktavatsalam	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Finance, Education, Labour, Legislature, Elections, Religious Endowments and Official Language
R. Venkataraman	Industries, Commercial Taxes, Nationalised Transport, Technical Education, Electricity, Housing, Handlooms, Yarn, Textiles, Mines and Minerals, Iron and Steel Control, Prices and Supply of Goods Act, Companies, Newsprint Control, Ex-Servicemen, Legislation on Chits, Law and Transport
P. Kakkan	Police, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Harijan Welfare, Prohibition, Bhoodan and Gramdan
P. Ramaiah	Public Works, Revenue, Legislation on Money Lending, Legislation on Weights and Measures, Indian Overseas, Refugees and Evacuees, Passports and Ports
Smt Jothi Venkatachalam	Public Health and Medicines, Women's and Children's Welfare, Orphanages, Accommodation Control, Beggars and Cinematograph Act
N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai Manradiar	Food, Co-operation Courts, Forests and Cinchona, Khadi and Village Industries
G Bhuvarahan	Information and Publicity, Registration, Stationery and Printing, Government Press, Prisons, Approved Schools and Vigilance Services and Fisheries
S M. A Majid	Municipal Administration, Community Development and Panchayat.

Chief Secretary

S K Chettur

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	S Ramachandra Iyer
Puisne Judges	M Anantanarayanan, K Veeraswami, K Sreenivasan, T Venkatadri, P Ramakrishna Ayyar, P S Kailasam P Kunhamed Kutti, R Sadasivam, K S Venkataraman, K S Ramamurti, M Natesan
Advocate-General	N Krishnaswami Reddy

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	J Sivanandam
Members	S Chinnappan, E Adikesavan

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker S Chella Pandian *Deputy Speaker* K Parthasarathi

Bodi Navakanoor Soundaraval Servai (Con)
Tiruvannamalai : P U Shunmugham (DMK)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman M A Manickavelu Naicker — *Deputy Chairman* V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder

R Venkataraman	M Ethirajulu
O P Ramaswami Reddiar	H V Hande
M A Manickavelu	K K Kothandaraman
M A. Muthiah Chettiar	Smt Lakshmi Krishnamurthi
A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	Mohanlal Mehta
S B Adityan	N V Natarajan
A. Chidambara Mudaliar	V K. Ramaswami Murdaliar
A Chidambaranathan	M Sankaralingam Pillai
C P Chitrarasu	Smt Saraswathi Pandurangam
G R Damodaran	Sivasubramania Pandian
K Doraiswamy Naidu	N R Thiagarajan

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,36 00	10,88 00	9,96 00
Estate Duty	40 00	37 00	37 00
Land Revenue (net)	4,39 46	4,48 21	4,70 51
State Excise Duties	29 91	35 09	35 09
Stamps	6,90 67	6,29 58	6 44 41
Forest	2 42 66	2,37 34	2 29 90
Registration	1,46 02	1,40 30	1,40 22
Taxes on Vehicles	11,50 24	11,60 00	12,00 00
Sales Tax	25,76 41	27,75 00	30,05 00
Other Taxes and Duties	5 62 83	6,76 36	7,10 14
Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	4,03 78	3,54·02	3 83 91
Debt Services	12 59 71	11,50 84	13 78 75
Civil Administration	9 52 79	10,82 85	10 36 38
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	94 09	1,24 93	1 38 96
Miscellaneous (net)	6,04 7	6,95 84	7,76 70
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	23 14 87	24,61 98	25 63 88
Works Extraordinary	0 88	0 77	1,00 72
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1 24,45 09	1 30,98 11	1 38 47 57
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3 54 99	3,62 58	3,55 99
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	5 27 39	5,79 49	5 75 18
Debt Services (net)	11 44 87	12,53 97	14 61 19
General Administration	6 7[illegible] 48	7 07 93	7,21 82
Administration of Justice	1 59 04	1,66 23	1 64 74
Jails	1 30 87	1,49 40	1,50 41
Police	7,26 09	7,48 62	7 26 89
Scientific Departments	6 20	6 80	7 16
Education	28 71 46	28,03 14	30,73 75
Medical	7,06 57	7,87 30	7,91 82
Public Health	2,69 22	2,48 42	2 80 43
Agriculture and Fisheries	5 72 89	5,86 88	6,45 58
Animal Husbandry	1 75 86	1,89 58	1,94 12
Co-operation	2 53 61	2,45 40	2,42 08
Industries and Supplies	5,65 75	5 93 88	6,47 31
Miscellaneous Departments	5 45 89	6,13 14	6,32 29
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	9 07 23	9,24 30	8,95 98
Miscellaneous	15 37 05	17,76 42	18,70 56
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,76 89	6,56 59	6,44 36
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1 27 19 35	1,34,00 07	1,40 81 66
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)2,74 26	(—)3,01 96	(—)2,34 09

MAHARASHTRA

Area : 1,18,717 sq miles *Population* 3,95,53,718 *Capital*. Bombay
Principal language Marathi

Governor Smt Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
V. P. Naik	Chief Minister, General Administration, Revenue and Planning
D S Desai	Home
G B Khedkar	Rural Development
P K Savant	Agriculture
Shantilal Shah	Public Health, Law and Judiciary
S K Wankhede	Finance
S B Chavan	Irrigation Power and Buildings and Communications
S G Barve	Industries and Electricity
Homi J H Taleyarkhan	Food, Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Fisheries, Small Savings and Tourism
D Z. Palaspagar	Prohibition
Smt Nirmala Raje Bhosale	Social Welfare
M D Choudhari	Education and Forests
K S Sonavane	Co-operation
N M Tidke	Labour
Rafiq Zakaria	Urban Development and Waqfs
Deputy Ministers	
Gundu Dashrath Patil	Planning, Industries and Electricity
N N Kailas	Education
Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite	Agriculture
Madhusudan Atmeram Vairale	Irrigation and Power and Buildings and Communications
Rajaram Anant Patil	Revenue and Forests
Hari Govindrao Vartak	Public Health Khar Lands and Fisheries
Bhikaji Jijaba Khatal	Co-operation, Food and Civil Supplies
Kalyanrao Pandharinath Patil	Home and Labour
Dhondiram Shidoji Jagtap	Rural and Urban Development and Legislative Affairs
Digambar Narshi Padvi	Social Welfare and Housing

Chief Secretary
N T Mone

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	H K Chainani
Puisne Judges	Y S Tambe, S P Kotwal, N A Mody, V M Tarkunde, D V Patel, V. S Desai, K K Desai, V A Naik N L Abhyankar, M G. Chitale, Y V Chandrachud, D G Palekar, R M Kantawala, V G Wagle, H R Gokhale, L. M Paranjpe, V D Tulzapurkar, H D. Bal
Advocate-General	J M Seervai

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	S P P Thorat
Members	S N Mane, L M Patil, D. Y Gohokar

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker T. S Bharde | *Deputy Speaker* K T Girme

Ambegaon :	V A Awate (Con)	*Khamgaon*	K. T. Ganpat (Ind.)
Bhagur	Amrit Rao Tulsiram Kale (Con)	*Saoli*	G W Vistari (Con)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman V S Page | *Deputy Chairman* · N N Desai

Parekh Nathalal Manek-chand	Legislative Assembly	Shirole Bhansaheb Laxanrao	Legislative Assembly
Thorat Sambhajirao Marutirao	,,	Limaje Madhav Purushotham	
Ramachandrarao Chinta-manrao	,,	Baramukh Hari Chandra Sadashiv	Local Authorities
Kumbhare Ramachandra Balaji	,,	Abad Laxmichand Ramchand	,,
Jethmal Kisanlal	,,	Shinde Sadashiv Anna-saheb	,,
Pawar Viswanth Chimaji	,,		
Dhende Bhanrao Vithobaji	,,	Ramrao Danyangoba	,,
Ashtai Marcoti Appa ..	,,	Jadhav Baburao	,,
Gavai Ramakrisna Surya-bhan	,,	Aba Saheb ..	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	14,21 75	15,66 30	14,67 24
Estate Duty	35 ·00	36 ·00	36 00
Land Revenue (net)	6,98 02	7,82 38	7,34 ·00
State Excise Duties	1,41 00	1,49 ·71	1,53 ·34
Stamps	6,57 00	7,17 82	7,51 26
Forest	6,14 54	6,66 ·75	6,60 22
Registration	50 00	55 94	56 02
Taxes on Vehicles	6,52 00	6,47 73	6,50 16
Sales Tax	40,23 37	53,01 ·46	55,55 52
Other Taxes and Duties	17,83 11	19,95 30	21,27 87
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,86 25	2,37 98	2,23 92
Debt Services	10,12 00	9,34 60	10,36 66
Civil Administration	10,31 26	10,85 20	11,30 68
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	92 15	97 15	88 85
Miscellaneous (net)	2,56 67	2,53 85	4,10 53
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	30 69,34	26,66 08	34,93 94
Electricity Schemes	2,46 20	2,26 00	2,69 05
Extraordinary	0 97	0 57	—
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,59,70 63	1 74,20 82	1,88,45 26
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	16,22 08	17,77 94	18,11 10
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,58 36	4,96 78	6,69 27
Debt Services (net)	19,72 82	20,22 51	22,23 ·21
General Administration	8,12 31	8,83 85	9,53 33
Administration of Justice	2,41 05	2,32 20	2,46 25
Jails	1,18 11	1,29 67	1,27 22
Police	12,58 41	14,40 45	13,87 ·35
Ports and Pilotage	36 73	45 90	60 69
Scientific Departments	24 32	21 16	45 93
Education	23,99 00	28,77 32	31,92 72
Medical	9 05 11	9,07 31	9,52 45
Public Health	3,59 87	3,21 81	4,60 78
Agriculture and Rural Development	6,78 87	6,04 58	7,10 82
Animal Husbandry	1,25 85	93 08	1,00 82
Co-operation	2,84 74	2,60 27	3,23 97
Industries and Supplies	1,94 51	1,81 16	1,85 45
Miscellaneous Departments	6,18 90	7,30 64	8,15 04
Electricity Scehemes, Public Works and Miscellaneous	20 28	29 39	20 62
Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,69 44	6,89 53	8,57 87
Miscellaneous	24,48 95	23,94 44	27,75 23
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	7,96 81	7,37 83	8,74 13
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,60,46 53	1,68,77 82	1,87,94 ·25
SURPLUS (+)DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 75 90	(+) 5,43 00	(+)51 01

MYSORE

Area 74,220 sq miles	*Population* 2,35,86,772	*Capital* Bangalore
Principal language Kannada		

Governor S M. Srinagesh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
S Nijalingappa	Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning Power and Irrigation
S R Kanthi	Education
B D Jatti	Finance
M V Krishnappa	Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary and Milk Supply
M V. Rama Rao	Law, Courts, Excise and Prohibition, Organisation and Methods
R M Patil	Home and Tourism
Smt Yasodharamma Dasappa	Social Welfare
K Mallappa	Commerce and Industries
K Nagappa Alva	Public Health and Medical
Veerendra Patil	Public Works and Electricity
B Rachiah	Forests, Fisheries and Sericulture
Ramakrishna Hegde	Co-operation, Development and Rural Local Administration
D Devaraj Urs	Labour, Housing and Road Transport Corporation
K Puttaswamy	Municipal Administration
G Narayana Gowda	Agriculture and Food Production

Deputy Ministers

Addul Gaffar	Finance
Maqsood Ali Khan	Mines and Geology
Smt Grace Tucker	Education
Y Ramachandra	Municipal Administration
K Prabhakar	Social Welfare
[illegible]	Planning
Kondajji Basappa	Co-operation
Alur Hanumanthappa	Minor Irrigation
R Dayanand Sagar	Sericulture

Parliamentary Secretaries

G B Shankar Rao	Public Works
H C Boraiah	Agriculture

Chief Secretary

K Balachandran

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	H Hombe Gowda
Puisne Judges	A R Somnath Iyer, M Sadasivayya, K S Hegde, A Narayan Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, B M Kalagate, G K Govind Bhatt, T K Tukol, K R Gopivallabh Iyengar, D M Chandrasekhar
Advocate -General	S Krishna Rao

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	R Chennigaramiah
Members	Nanjaraja Urs, K R Marudevegowda, S. A. L. Razvi S D Kothavale

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker B Vaikunta Baliga *Deputy Speaker* A. R Panchagavi

Bijapur	Sharanayya Vastrad (Con)
Dharwar	S V Agnihotri (Con)
Turuvekere	B Byrappaji (PSP)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman G V Hallikeri *Deputy Chairman* Smt M R Lakshamma

S C Kubasad	Legislative Assembly	M T Sreekanthiah	Legislative Assembly
M Madaiah	"	D Raja Gopal	"
K. Kanthappa Setty	"	Jivraj Hirachand	"
		S S Narayana Murthy	"

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,85 98	6,64 41	6,25 53
Estate Duty	22 00	22 88	23 27
Land Revenue (net)	7,21 90	7,87 66	7,82 73
State Excise Duties	2,94 39	3,39 97	3,48 65
Stamps	2,80 00	3,25 ·00	3,32 ·00
Forest	8,84 50	9,00 88	9,18 52
Registration	39 00	47 75	49 98
Taxes on Vehicles	6,50 00	6,75 00	5,70 00
Sales Tax	12,25 97	13,75 00	14,71 00
Other Taxes and Duties	3,36 00	3,54 57	5,43 76
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	51 16	62 66	61 ·25
Debt Services	6,82 04	7,73 93	7,30 71
Civil Administration	14 80 41	14.44 01	16 89 80
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	65 73	1,07 39	95 8
Miscellaneous (net)	1,68 38	1,43 64	1,55 ·57
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	24 24 03	23,61 34	27,07 43
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	99,11 52	1,03,86 09	1,11,06 03
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,26 66	7,64 05	8,60 36
Revenue Account of Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4,36 96	5,77 74	5,14 42
Debt Services (net)	11 01 20	11,54 93	12,53 57
General Administration	2 82 10	2,97 00	2,99 00
Administration of Justice	1 05 79	1 07 42	1,10 69
Jails	43 66	45 98	44 85
Police	4,49 62	4,50 30	4,95 47
Ports and Pilotage	3 90	4 26	6 02
Scientific Department	16 17	13 89	16 97
Education	18 75 75	18,70 44	21,91 50
Medical	3,53 27	3,49 56	3,81 91
Public Health	3,34 04	3,00 00	3,49 35
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,72 74	3,37 89	3,80 51
Animal Husbandry	1,43 37	1,57 70	2 14 91
Co-operation	75 91	77 87	71 56
Industries and Supplies	9,16 72	9,90 93	10,91 03
Miscellaneous Departments	3,25 39	3,16 65	3,27 55
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	12,08 13	11,39 15	12,54 19
Miscellaneous	8,20 45	8,94 10	8,79 62
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,09 82	3,15 49	3,55 54
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	98,01 65	1,01,65 35	1,10,99 02
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,09 87	(—)2,20 74	(—)7 01

NAGALAND

Area 6,366 sq miles	*Population* 3,69,200	*Capital* · Kohima

Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, promulgated by the President on February 8, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area came to be known as Nagaland, and to have the status of a separate State of the Indian Union Parliament passed the State of Nagaland Act and the Constitution (Thirteenth Amendment) Act, 1962, in this connection

On December 1, 1963 the President formally declared Nagaland a State on par with the other States of the country, enjoying full representative government General elections were thereafter held in the new State and the Ministry was sworn in on January 25 1964

Governor Vishnu Sahay

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
P Shilu Ao	Chief Minister, Home, Appointments, Confidential Department, Secretariat Administration, Political and Election, Planning and Coordination, Councils and Revenue
Hokishe Sema	Finance, P W D of Roads and Buildings including army constructions
Jasokie	Supply and Transport, Forests and Relief and Rehabilitation
R C Chiten Jamir	Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Registration and Co-operation, Fisheries, Industries and Commerce, Law and Parliamentary Affairs
Akum Imlong	Tuensang Affairs, Publicity and Information
Hondamo Kithan	Education, Town Planning and Town Committees
Luthipru Vasa	Medical and Public Health, Community Development, Excise and Jails
Deputy Minister	
N L. Odyug	Tribal Area and Range Councils, Co-ordination, Electricity, and any other works allotted to him by the Chief Minister
Parliamentary Secretary	
Kezhe Sema	

Chief Secretary

U Sharma

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker T N Angami | *Deputy Speaker* K Shikhu

1 *Aghunato*	Shezhe Sema (NNO)*
2 *Akuluto*	Hokishesemi (NNO)
3 *Alongtaki*	Zulutenha Ao (NNO)
4 *Angami Northern* (1)	Neitue Angami (DPN)**
5 *Angami Northern* (2)	Lhousohie (DPN)
6 *Angami Southern* (1)	Ngurohie Zeo (DPN)
7 *Angami Southern* (2)	Vizol (DPN)
8 *Angami Western*	*T. N Angami (Speaker)*
9 *Arkakong*	R C Chiten Jamir (NNO)

*NNO : Nagaland Nationalist Organisation.
**DPN : Democratic Party of Nagaland.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (*concld*)

10. *Atoizu*	Kuyekhu Shikhu (NNO)
11 *Aunglenden*	Imsumeren (DPN)
12 *Bhandari*	Tsenlamo Kikon (NNO)
13 *Chazouba* (1)	Pudemu (NNO)
14 *Chazouba* (2)	Netsutso (NNO)
15 *Chizami*	Lhusetso (NNO)
16 *Dimapur*	Deba Lal Mech (NNO)
17. *Dinapur Town*	Govinda Chandra Paira (NNO)
18 *Ghaspani*	Langkam Kaki (NNO)
19 *Impur*	P O Shilu Ao (NNO)
20 *Jangpetkong*	R Lisen (DPN)
21 *Kohima Town*	Jasokie (NNO)
22. *Koridang*	Tajen Ao (DPN)
23 *Meluri*	Amon (NNO)
24 *Mailanwozhuro*	Ovung Nsemo (DPN)
25 *Mokokchung Town*	Khelhoshe Sema (NNO)
26 *Mongoya*	Bendangangshi (DPN)
27. *Paren*	Longbe (DPN)
28 *Pfghoboto*	Wezhutie (NNO)
29. *Phek*	Luthipru (NNO)
30 *Pughoboto*	Kiyelho (NNO)
31. *Sanis*	Kithan Mhondamo (NNO)
32 *Satakha*	Yeshito (NNO)
33 *Surohoto*	Nihovi Avemi (NNO)
34 *Tening*	Lalholam (Ind)
35 *Tseminyu*	Rigathong Viyekha (DPN)
36 *Tuensang Regional Council*	Akum Imlong (NNO)
	Kilongba (NNO)
	Lipiki (NNO)
	Litingse (NNO)
	Sangnya (NNO)
	Tochi Hanso (NNO)
37. *Tuli*	Kajenkaba (DPN)
38 *Tyui-Longchum Wokha*	Ngullie Trauthungo (Ind)
39 *Wokha*	N L Odvuo (NNO)
40 *Yisemyong*	Suzumar Imsong (NNO)
41 *Zhunheboto*	Kihoto (NNO)

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget* Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0 70	0 70	0 64
State Excise Duties	0 90	0 71	1 25
Stamps	0 85	0 35	1 15
Forest	4 50	4 26	10 00
Registration	—	—	0 25
Taxes on Vehicles	1 20	1 46	1 65
Sales Tax	0 12	0 22	0 35
Other Taxes and Duties	0 20	0 65	0 30
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)			
Debt Services	—	0 01	0 02
Public Administration	2 48	5 78	2 95
Electricity Schemes	0 95	1 51	4 00
Miscellaneous (net)	3 50	3 15	2 44
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	—	3,00 00	8,76 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	15 40	3,18 80	9,01 00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	25 90	24 48	20 23
General Administration	92 50	97 10	1,20 00
Administration of Justice	0 33	0 38	0 25
Jails	4 46	4 49	2 90
Police	2,50 00	2,67 53	3,97 00
Scientific Departments			
Education	70 00	80 08	75 00
Medical	32 50	30 99	36 ·00
Public Health	10 00	8 10	9 44
Agriculture	21 71	28 27	23 00
Animal Husbandry	7 69	10 69	9 00
Co-operation	1 70	1 52	1 40
Industries	3 60	3 50	3 45
Miscellaneous Departments	8 99	16 01	16 15
Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	10 00	11 04	8 00
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	—	82 09	1,16 61
Miscellaneous	37 85	40 22	36 57
Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	28 10	32 93	26 00
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	6,05 33	7,39 42	9,01 00

*Based on the Revised Estimate for the first 8 months as given in Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and remaining 4 months as given in the Budget Estimates of the Government of Nagaland

ORISSA

Area : 60,171 sq miles	*Population* 1,75,48,846	*Capital* Bhubaneswar
Principal language Oriya		

Governor A N Khosla

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Biren Mitra	Chief Minister, Finance, Industries, Mining and Geology, Irrigation and Power, Cultural Affairs, Health (Local Self-Government), Planning and Coordination and Commerce
Sadasiba Tripathy	Revenue, Excise and Co-operation and Forestry
Nilamani Routray	Home, Political and Services, Labour and Supply
P V Jagannatha Rao	Health (excluding Local Self-Government)
Harihar Singh Mardaraj	Works and Transport
Brindaban Nayak	Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Satya Priya Mohanty	Education, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Co-operation
T Sanganna	Tribal and Rural Welfare
Banamali Babu	Law
Deputy Ministers	
Prahallad Mallick	Irrigation and Power
Bir Bikramaditya Singh Bariha	Transport and Animal Husbandry
Smt Saraswati Pradhan	Education
Chandra Mohan Singh	Labour and Home (Jails)
Santoshkumar Sahu	Co-operation, Cultural Affairs and Local Self-Government

Chief Secretary
B Sivaraman

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	B I Narasimham
Puisne Judges	S B Barman, R. K Das, G K Misra
Advocate-General	D Sahu

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	G B Misra
Members	M L Pandit, B O Das

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Lingaraj Panigrahi *Deputy Speaker* Lokanath Misra

No change

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,39 85	4,14 55	3,76 87
Estate Duty	15 03	15 ·04	15 05
Land Revenue (net)	3,03 28	3,06 87	3,12 21
State Excise Duties	1,98 37	1,98 22	2,01 ·02
Stamps	1,17 10	1,08 23	1,11 06
Forest	4,17 83	4,01 21	4,10 ·56
Registration	29 50	31 25	32 25
Taxes on Vehicles	1,41 90	1,46 60	1,62 ·35
Sales Tax	5,66 62	6,71 11	7,22 60
Other Taxes and Duties	1,01 01	1,05 71	1,07 25
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	81 96	69 12	89 47
Debt Services	6,43 15	6,42 08	7,27 06
Civil Administration	232 68	2,83 23	2,72 06
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	33 72	38 68	40 41
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,26 00	2,35 00	2,52 00
Electricity Schemes	69 01	85 51	72 51
Miscellaneous (net)	2,51 59	2,75 56	2,67 70
Contribution and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	29,91 00	30,13 22	32,80 83
GRAND TOTAL - REVENUE RECEIPTS	67,59 60	70,41 19	74,53 26
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,20 62	3,96 27	4,46 51
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,05 09	1,09 92	1 34 39
Debt Services (net)	11,30 15	12 13 61	13,32 56
General Administration	2,63 34	3,11 19	2,77 24
Administration of Justice	43 60	43 66	45 77
Jails	33 69	36 15	38 31
Police	3,09 53	3,00 79	3,10 36
Ports and Pilotage	1 56	2 17	3 40
Scientific Departments	22 43	28 72	35 64
Education	7,70 42	8,36 09	9,23 36
Medical	2,36 19	2,44 05	2,78 00
Public Health	1,70 29	1,88 51	2,75 13
Agriculture and Rural Development	5 19 09	4,53 41	5,85 63
Animal Husbandry	1 06 33	1,14 19	1,31 43
Co-operation	50 99	51 67	63 45
Industries	1,81 20	1,47 96	2,37 01
Miscellaneous Departments	2,83 57	2,80 44	3,30 44
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,73 89	11,99 79	12,20 41
Miscellaneous	4,91 18	5,78 83	5,39 53
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	5,01 72	5,63 81	6,36 20
GRAND TOTAL --EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	67,14 88	71,01 23	78,44 77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)44 72	(—)60 04	(—)3,91 51

PUNJAB

Area 47,108 sq miles *Population* 2,03,06,812 *Capital* Chandigarh
Principal languages Punjabi and Hindi

Governor Mohammad Ibrahim

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Ram Kishan	Chief Minister, General Administration Public Relations, Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Political Sufferers, Vigilance Jails and Justice, Industries, Transport, Capital Project, Architecture, Town and Country Planning, Food and Civil Supplies
Darbara Singh	Home (including Integration), Elections Community Development, Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Co-operation
Prabodh Chandra	Education Health, Medical Education, Excise, Sports
Kapur Singh	Finance, Taxation, Planning, Statistics, Small Savings
Harinder Singh	Revenue Consolidation of Holdings, Relief and Rehabilitation
Rizk Ram	Irrigation and Power, PWD, Buildings and Roads, and Public Health Engineering, Housing and Slum Clearance, Forests, Game Preservation, Welfare, Labour Stationery and Printing
Deputy Minister	
Sunder Singh	Welfare, Labour, Printing and Stationery
Chief Parliamentary Secretary	
Gulab Singh	Chief Minister and Irrigation and Power Minister

Chief Secretary

Gyan Singh Kahlon

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	D Falshaw
Puisne Judges	S S Dulat, Mehar Singh S B Capoor, R. P Khosla, A N Grover, I D Dua, Harbans Singh, D K Mahajan, J S Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C Pandit, Gurdev Singh, P D Sharma, H R. Khanna, Jindra Lal
Advocate-General	Vacant

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	J S Basur
Members	D D Kapila, Darbari Lal Gupta, Dalbir Singh, Mohan Singh

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Harbans Lal *Deputy Speaker* Smt Shanno Devi

Party Umrao Singh (Con)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman . vacant *Deputy Chairman* Smt Lekhwati Jain

1	Des Raj	Legislative Assembly	2	Shri Chand Goyal	Graduates
2	Nasib Singh	,,	1	Gopal Krishan	Teachers
3	Puran Singh	,,	1	Hans Raj	Local Authorities
4	Shyam Lal	,,	2	Prem Singh	,,
5	Sultan Singh	,,	3	Chanan Singh	,,
6	Teja Singh	,,	4	Kundan Lal	,,
1	Krishan Lal	Graduates	5	Sat Paul	,,

*Following the resignation of the Punjab Ministry headed by Partap Singh Kairon, on June 15 1964 a new Ministry with Ram Kishan as Chief Minister was sworn in on July 6, 1964 The personnel of the Punjab Council of Ministers given here is as on July 10, 1964

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,39 80	5,31 61	4,86 22
Estate Duty	18 00	18 00	18 00
Land Revenue (net)	4,36 03	5,09 06	4,50 34
State Excise Duties	5,67 24	5,62 19	5,72 27
Stamps	5,06,50	5,59 81	5,61 83
Forest	1,10 61	1,35 44	1,31·26
Registration	40 50	40 20	41·90
Taxes on Vehicles	1,20 12	1,40 04	1,51 88
Sales Tax	10,88 97	14,09 49	14,66 91
Other Taxes and Duties	5,89 45	9,73 13	9,36 55
Irrigation, Navigation, Embarkment and Drainage Works (net)	4,82 59	4 98 23	4,96 22
Debt Services	13 92 77	16,53 53	15 81 18
Civil Administration	5 68 81	6,32 85	5,86 45
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	92 24	1,00 38	1,01 58
Multi-purpose Schemes	3,17 11	3,31 82	3,37 87
Miscellaneous (net)	9,16 36	11,18 13	11,99 40
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	18,22 13	18,72 93	21 47 33
Community Development Projects NES and Local Development Extraordinary	1 53	15 34	0 20
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	95,10 76	1,11,02 81	1,12,67 30
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,06 58	4,82 55	5,49 45
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,00 29	5,86 37	6,20 79
Debt Services (net)	13,51 56	17,50 04	19,39 66
General Administration	3,68 82	3,32 64	3,98 79
Administration of Justice	73 87	73 19	76·00
Jails	72 01	79 18	81 20
Police	9,31 33	8,47 49	9,53 28
Scientific Departments	2 60	2 38	2 74
Education	15,03 29	15,46 80	16,83 59
Medical	3,80 46	3,80 28	4,48 38
Public Health	1,91 82	1,67 53	2,02 02
Agriculture	2,81 70	3,31 42	4,50 92
Animal Husbandry	1,36 33	1,25 79	1,57 74
Co-operation	98 83	91 05	1,26 93
Industries and Supplies	2,30 73	2,22 54	2,58 78
Miscellaneous Departments	3,69 24	3,01 94	3,13 05
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	11,77 51	9,84 51	11,17 82
Miscellaneous	19,61 04	21,42 01	15,45 85
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	2,96 90	2,83 04	3,63 78
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,05,34·91	1,07,30 75	1,12,90 77
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—) 10,24 15	(+)3,71·43	(—)23·38

RAJASTHAN

Area 1,31,943 sq. miles *Population* · 2,01,55,602 *Capital* Jaipur
Principal languages · Rajasthani and Hindi

Governor Sampurnanand

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mohanlal Sukhadia	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political Appointments, Home, Revenue including Famine Relief and Colonisation, Mines and Mineral based Industries
Haribhau Upadhyaya	Education, Transport, Devasthan, Khadi and Village Industries and Social Welfare
Mathura Das Mathur	Planning, Statistics, State Enterprises (Industrial and Mineral) Law, Judicial, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Publicity
Nathu Ram Mirdha	Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Irrigation (Major, Medium, Minor and Flood Control) and Food
Harish Chandra	Public Works, Power, Industries and Civil Supplies and Printing Presses
B K Kaul	Finance Excise and Taxation
Bheeka Bhai	Panchayati Raj Community Development, Co-operation Forests, Labour, Ayurveda, Relief and Rehabilitation
Barkatullah Khan	Medical, Public Health, Local Self-Government, Town Planning and Housing
Deputy Ministers	
Daulat Ram	Major Irrigation Local Self-Government and Ayurveda
Smt Kamla Beniwal	Planning and Development, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Famine Relief and State Enterprises
Smt Prabha Misra	Medical, Public Health, Social Welfare, Law and L R
Paras Ram Maderna	Power, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation and Judicial
Bhawani Shankar Nandwana	P W.D , Labour Panchayats and Community Development
Ram Prasad Ladha	Revenue, Devasthan and Mines
Chandan Mal Baid	Industries and Finance
Dinesh Rai Dangi	Medium and Minor Irrigation, Khadi and Village Industries and Small Savings
Niranjan Nath Acharya	Education, Forests, Excise and Taxation
Bhim Singh	Home, Transport and Co-operation

Chief Secretary
B Mehta

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice D S Dave
Puisne Judges I N Modi, D M Bhandari, J. Narani, L N Chhangani, C B Bhargava, B P Beri, P N Singhal, V P Tyagi

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman V V Narlikar
Members S L Ahuja, Shyam Lal, B L Rawat

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Ram Niwas Mirdha *Deputy Speaker* Narain Singh

Mahuva Mandhatta Singh (SWA)
Bansur Vacant

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,93 00	4,79·95	4,33 91
Estate Duty	17 50	18 00	19·00
Land Revenue (net)	9,05 00	8,30 00	8,85 30
State Excise Duties	5,20 00	5,40·00	5,80 00
Stamps	1,74 00	1,43 00	1,45 00
Forest	90 00	80 28	86·23
Registration	16 00	16 00	17 00
Taxes on Vehicles	1,40 00	1,44 00	1,50 00
Sales Tax	8,62 00	9,60 00	10,25 00
Other Taxes and Duties	2,06 72	2,17 00	2,27 30
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	91 80	90 00	87 50
Debt Services	3,66 60	4,57 91	5,04 35
Civil Administration	3,69·05	3,90 55	4,53 75
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	67 33	62 64	84 30
Miscellaneous (net)	2,01 94	1,71 93	2,52 35
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	19,67 96	21,47 29	20,73 81
Extraordinary	2,17 00	1,86 60	1,93 70
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	66,05 90	69,35 65	72,18 50
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,94 88	4,12 27	4,14 46
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,10 97	1,31 15	1,32 03
Debt Services (net)	9,18 42	10,80 05	10,32 92
General Administration	2,58 85	2,59 50	2,77 94
Administration of Justice	62 67	62 84	66 89
Jails	35 68	36 19	37 93
Police	5,90 00	5,59 78	6,12 21
Scientific Departments	63 12	57 29	49 73
Education	13,93 99	13,78 43	14,83 84
Medical	4,06 27	4,05 01	4,53 66
Public Health	2,35 76	3,98 09	2,96 75
Agriculture	1,94 09	1,99 07	2,42·98
Animal Husbandry	1,19 33	1,29·82	1,80·72
Co-operation	71 89	72 56	77 36
Industries	41 12	38 11	54·90
Miscellaneous Departments	2,47 26	2,34 85	2,78 80
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,58 50	5,94 81	5,95 41
Miscellaneous	5,21 82	5,48 32	6,61 33
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	3,89 07	3,77 96	3,31·03
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	66,13 69	69,76 1	72,80 89
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)7 79	(—)40·45	(—)62 39

UTTAR PRADESH

Area 1,13,654 sq. miles — *Population*. 7,37,46,401 — *Capital* Lucknow
Principal language Hindi

Governor : Biswanath Das

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Smt Sucheta Kripalani	Chief Minister, General Administration (excluding Cultural Affairs and Scientific Research), Industries (including Village and Small-Scale Industries, Marketing of Cane and Gur Development), Planning (excluding Community Development, Panchayati Raj and P R D), Information and Economics and Statistics
Hukam Singh Visen	Revenue, Security and Government Estate Office
Girdhari Lal	Irrigation and Power
Charan Singh	Agriculture Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests
Ali Zaheer	Justice, Legislative and Muslim Waqfs
Kamlapati Tripathi	Finance Sales Tax, Registration Stamps and Court Fees, Charitable Endowments and Sri Badrinath Temple
Hargovind Singh	Home (excluding Jails), Civil Defence and Home Guards
Muzaffar Hasan	Transport (including Tourism), and Political Pensions
Ram Murthi	Community Development, Panchayati Raj (including Village Panchayats Zila Parishads and Kshettra Samitis) and Prantiya Raksha Dal
Chaturbhuj Sharma	Local Self-Government, Municipal Housing (Scheme of Municipal and Improvement Trusts and Correspondence regarding Central Assistance) and Jails
Jagmohan Singh Negi	Food and Civil Supplies'
Sita Ram	Social Welfare (including Juvenile Delinquency) Harijan Welfare, Cane Development Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (including Museums and Arts Colleges,) Relief and Rehabilitation
Dau Dayal Khanna .	Medical, Public Health and Excise
Banarsi Das .	Co-operation, Labour and Parliamentary Affairs
Kailas Prakash	Education
Jagan Prasad Rawat	Public Works
Deputy Ministers	
Shanti Prapanna Sharma	Marketing of Cane and Gur Development
Baldeo Singh Arya	Information and Power, Agriculture and Forests
Jairam Varma .	Judicial, Legislative and Finance
Ram Narain Pandey	Medical and Education
Shiva Prasad Gupta ..	Industries and Home
Parliamentary Secretaries	
Smt Tara Agarwal .	Local Self-Government, Social Welfare and Harijan Welfare
Hari Datt Kandpal .	Civil Supplies and Transport
Ajai Kumar Basu . . .	Irrigation, Public Works, Industries and Information

Banshidhar Pandey	Planning, Community Development and Panchayati Raj
Devendra Pratap Singh	Community Development, Co-operation, Labour and Transport
Ram Kumar Shastri	Revenue

Chief Secretary

K. K Dass

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	M C Desai
Puisne Judges	V Bhargava, N Beg, V G Oak, J Sahai, B Dayal, J N. Takru, B N Nigam, S. S Dhavan, S K Verma, W Broome, D. S Mathur, D P. Uniya, S N Dwivedi, R A Misra, S C. Manchandal, T Ramabhadran, B D Gupta, K. B Asthana, S N Katju, G Kumar, R S Pathak, D D Seth, M Chandra, M H Beg, R. N Sharma, G D Sehgal, S D Khare, G C Mathur, G Prasad, C. B Capoor, S Chandra, H C. P Tripathi
Advocate-General	K. L Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	Radha Krishna
Members	R. D Misra, R P. Verma, J N Ugra, H. A Siddiqi

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Madan Mohan Varma *Deputy Speaker* Hoti Lal Agarwal

Mohan Lal Ganj	Khayali Ram (PSP)
Shyam Deurva	Shibban Lal Saxena (Ind)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman R V Dhulekar *Deputy Chairman* Nizamuddin

Hayatullah Ansari	Legislative Assembly
Alguiai	,,
Kalyan Chand	,,
Ram Prakash Gupta	,,
Gopi Nath Singh	,,
Smt Rani Tandon	,,
Shahid Fakiri	,,
Beni Prasad Madhav	,,
Vasu Deo Misra	,,
Ram Sagar	,,
Chedilal Sathi	,,
Smt Savitri Shyam	,,
Sita Ram	,,
Balbhadra Prasad Bajpai	Teachers
Hari Raj Singh	,,
Lallu Singh	,,
Madan Mohan	Graduates
Ishwari Prasad	,,
Jagar Nath	Local Authorities
Taj Bahadur	,,
Raghuraj Singh	,,
Nawab Singh	,,
Mangala Prasad	,,
Chiranji Lal Paliwal	,,
Birendra Bahadur Singh Chandel	,,
Bihari Lal Vashist	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	14,48 44	17,45 86	16,10 54
Estate Duty	63 00	63 00	73 00
Land Revenue (net)	27,56 92	24,89 23	22,29 04
State Excise Duties	9,77 66	10 59 95	10,72 98
Stamps	5,30 10	4,90 00	5,10 00
Forest	8,20 62	9,04 57	9,93 93
Registration	79 77	81 76	85 67
Taxes on Vehicles	3,68 30	3,68 80	3,84 35
Sales Tax	16,07 50	16,98 35	18,19 02
Other Taxes and Duties	12,56 59	12,03 38	14,77 89
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	14,03 11	14,75 73	15,28 96
Debt Services	13 62 52	15,71 12	18,23 07
Civil Administration	15 61 10	14,37 76	17,34 52
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	82 05	84 70	80 40
Miscellaneous (net)	16,17 89	16,11 93	17,08 78
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	42,46 61	42,15 70	52,62 24
Extraordinary	0 01	1 22 08	0 07
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,01,82 19	2,06,23 92	2,23,84 46
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	14 42 72	14 60 86	16 90 15
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	19,16 92	21 09 77	20,48 58
Debt Services (net)	27 79 72	27,83 62	33,11 70
General Administration	11,33 37	10 59 71	10 84 87
Administration of Justice	2 02 06	2 06 45	2,13 21
Jails	1,54 30	1,61 19	1,73 11
Police	12,91 45	13,39 85	13,82 48
Scientific Departments	15 84	22 63	22 20
Education	27,85 75	28,65 97	33,77 61
Medical	6,33 15	6,23 37	7,33 93
Public Health	4,63 52	4,63 06	7,27 90
Agriculture	6,14 91	6,42 88	8,03 50
Animal Husbandry	2,64 04	2,66 40	3,98 21
Co-operation	2,41 68	2,27 15	2,45 80
Industries and Supplies	10,06 29	9 43 77	10,62 66
Miscellaneous Departments	8,42 19	8,13 18	11,66 77
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	7,88 80	8,96 52	8,82 07
Miscellaneous	24,70 82	24,72 22	26,90 87
Extraordinary, including Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works	16,31 78	12,65 32	15,27 78
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,06 79 31	2,06,23 92	2,35,43 40
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (−) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)4,97 12	—	(—)11,58 94

WEST BENGAL

Area 3_,329 sq miles *Population* 3,49,26,279 *Capital* Calcutta
Principal language Bengali

Governor Km Padmaja Naidu

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Prafulla Chandra Sen	Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Police Defence, Special, Passport, Press, Home (Anti-corruption and Enforcement), Development, Food and Supplies, Agriculture and Health
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Public Works and Housing
Iswar Das Jalan	Excise and Judicial and Legislative Departments
Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	Education
Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, Co-operation, Commerce and Industries
Smt Purabi Mukhopadhyay	Health
Shyamadas Bhattacharyya	Land and Land Revenue
Jagannath Kolay	Jails, Press and Passport Branches of the Home Department and Parliamentary Affairs
Saila Kumar Mukherjee	Transport Branch of the Home Deptt and Finance
Smt Abha Maiti	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Social Welfare, and Constitution and Elections Branches of the Home Department
S M Fazlur Rahman	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Local Self-Government
Bijoy Singh Nahar	Labour and Publicity Branch of the Home Department

Ministers of State

Sourindra Mohan Misra	Education
Tenzing Wangdi	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services and Tribal Welfare
Samarajit Bandopadhyay	Agriculture and Community Development
Ardhendu Sekhar Naskar	Excise

Chief Secretary

R Gupta

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice	H K Bose
Puisne Judges	P B Mukherjee, R S Bachawat, D N Sinha, P N Mukherjee, S K Sen, D Mukherjee, G K Mitter, P C Mullick, S K Datta, U C Law, B N Banerjee, A N Ray, S P Mitra, S K Niyogi, D N Das Gupta, K N Sen, P Chatterjee, A C Roy, C N Laik, B Mukherjee, R N Dutt, D D Basu, B C Mitra, A C Sen
Advocate General	S M Bose

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman	A B Chatterjee
Members	K. P Sen, P C. Rakshit

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Keshab Chandra Basu *Deputy Speaker* Asutosh Mullick

20	Arun Kumar Moitra	(Con)	Siliguri
69	Charu Shila Dhar	(Con)	Bongaon
208	Raj Rejeswari Prasad Singha Deo	(Con)	Hura
217	Manik Chandra Mukhopadhyay ..	(Con)	Barjora
233	Benoy Krishna Chaudhury	(Con)	Burdwan

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman Suniti Kumar Chatterjee *Deputy Chairman* Pratap Chandra Guha Roy

52 Kishori Lal Dhandhania (Con)	Elected by M L As
Abdul Halim	Legislative Assembly
Snehangsu Kantacharya	,,
Upendra Nath Burman	,,
Sukumar Datta	,,
Ismail Ibrahim	,,
Nar Bahadur Gurung	,,
Dhajadhari Mandal	,,
Vishwanath Mukherji	,,
Nirmal Bose	,,

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,50 80	14,97 00	13,84 33
Estate Duty	29 66	29 80	29 80
Land Revenue (net)	8,61 33	8,61 62	8,63 30
State Excise Duties	7,27 47	7,97 02	8,03 02
Stamps	5,48·49	5,87 47	6,18 93
Forest	1,60 24	1,91 13	2,07 53
Registration	85 98	1,06 73	1,08 78
Taxes on Vehicles	4,50 10	4,47 00	4,44 85
Sales Tax	24,42 26	31,30 21	32,70 21
Other Taxes and Duties	11,04 10	11,71 91	12,12·04
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	68 94	60 08	64 43
Debt Services	3,59 21	4,62 93	5,20 55
Civil Administration	8,92 07	8,59 49	9 32 04
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,24 14	1,40 08	1,40 62
Miscellaneous (net)	3,06 33	2,72 14	3,04 82
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	22,94 35	22,36 97	26,46 86
Extraordinary	--	12 16	—
GRAND TOTAL - REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,17,05 47	1 28,63 74	1,35,52 11
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,62 26	7,64 20	8,21 55
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,22 68	3,03 75	3,53·40
Debt Services (net)	13,81 34	14,04 09	14,98 75
General Administration	3,56 00	3,76 40	3,78 35
Administration of Justice	1,34 30	1,49 22	1,50 29
Jails	1,07 91	1,14 64	1,13 48
Police	9,92 51	10,39 14	10,52 34
Ports and Pilotage	14 96	14 51	14 92
Scientific Departments	0 77	0 79	0 77
Education	19,40 92	22,76 24	22,26 89
Medical	8,00 46	8,77 41	9,22 28
Public Health	3,29 96	3,67 80	4,00 64
Agricultural and Fisheries	7,55 77	8,36 08	11,19 06
Animal Husbandry	96 17	98 52	1,56 50
Co-operation	84 09	70 72	86 52
Industries and Supplies	4,03 84	3,65 62	5,22 85
Miscellaneous Departments	4,69 08	5,23 44	6,17 29
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6,47 08	6,18 44	6,47 37
Miscellaneous	10,39 79	15,19 23	13,67 68
Extraordinary, including Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works	3,38 90	3,63 07	5,50 02
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	1,09,78 79	1,20,83 31	1,29,90 95
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (−) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)7,26 68	(+)7,80 43	(+)5,61 16

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area 3,215 sq miles *Population* 63,548 *Headquarters* . Port Blair

Chief Commissioner B N Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(*in lakhs of rupees*)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	4 84	5 05	5 19
State Excise Duties	0 01	0 02	0 02
Stamps	0 43	0 44	0 45
Forest	1,14 60	1,18 29	1,32 68
Registration	0 01	0 02	0 02
Taxes on Vehicles	0 12	0 12	0 22
Other Taxes and Duties	0 21	0 21	0 21
Debt Services	0 47	0 33	0 43
Civil Administration	1 57	1 81	1 77
Miscellaneous (net)	53 79	55 84	56 13
Electricity Schemes	5 00	6 00	6 00
GRAND TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,81 05	1,88 13	2,03 12
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,10 24	1,26 73	1,17 79
Debt Services (net)			
General Administration	11 85	11 74	12 17
Administration of Justice	0 03	0 03	0 03
Jails	0 78	0 78	0 82
Police	25 04	27 64	27 11
Ports and Pilotage	56 40	77 97	64 67
Education	15 95	17 05	18 54
Medical	10 96	10 69	13 22
Public Health	3 16	3 45	5 24
Agriculture	16 24	13 15	13 45
Animal Husbandry	1 91	2 03	2 78
Co-operation	0 84	0 93	1 06
Industries	1 93	1 98	1 92
Miscellaneous Departments	19 39	18 07	22 24
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	6 86	7 41	8 64
Miscellaneous	9 50	9 20	8 84
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES and Local Development Works	4 26	3 76	7 85
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,95 34	3,32 61	3,26 37

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

Area 189 sq. miles	*Population* 57,963	*Headquarters* Silvassa

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	0.98	0.98	0.98
State Excise Duties	4.00	4.92	4.92
Stamps	0.13	0.13	0.13
Forest	10.25	5.25	7.14
Registration	—	0.04	0.01
Debt Services	0.03	0.07	0.09
Civil Administration	1.44	0.87	0.32
Public Works	0.10	0.10	0.10
Miscellaneous (net)	0.33	0.28	0.13
Electricity Schemes	0.15	0.15	0.15
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	17.41	12.79	13.97
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3.52	3.52	3.86
General Administration	1.42	1.33	1.42
Administration of Justice	0.24	0.22	0.30
Jails	0.09	0.15	0.12
Police	1.95	1.37	1.42
Education	2.33	2.74	2.91
Medical	0.37	0.43	0.39
Public Health	0.28	0.12	0.23
Agriculture	0.25	0.13	0.25
Animal Husbandry	0.10	0.08	0.10
Co-operation	0.08	0.01	0.16
Industries		0.01	0.03
Miscellaneous	0.69	1.56	1.78
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development	2.50	2.20	5.56
Works Multi-purpose Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	0.25	0.20	0.25
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	14.07	14.07	18.78

DELHI

Area. 573 sq. miles *Population* 26,58,612 *Headquarters* Delhi
Principal languages. Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner Dharma Vir

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	7 34	10 40	9 60
State Excise Duties	1,24 91	1,63 35	1,68 74
Stamps	1,15 50	1,21 35	1,26 40
Forest	0 40	0 78	0 20
Registration	13 49	13 49	13 49
Taxes on Vehicles	1,00 00	1,20 16	1,30 01
Sales Tax	7,07 50	8,78 22	9,78 51
Other Taxes and Duties	2,82 69	3,04 13	3,16 98
Irrigation Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)		-	0 04
Debt Services	1 02 87	95 12	94 52
Civil Administration	73 06	82 66	90 35
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)		—	
Miscellaneous (net)	8 90	11 01	18 82
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	15,36 66	18,00 67	19,47 46
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	48 65	48 29	54 91
Revenue Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	4 08	3 85	4 51
General Administration	60 63	63 48	68 21
Administration of Justice	25 14	24 59	25 03
Jails	10 83	11 31	11 39
Police	2,95 94	2,83 40	2,99 35
Education	5,06 83	5,26 83	6,53 08
Medical	97 18	1,00 71	1,17 26
Public Health	2 04	0 49	0 57
Agriculture	9 53	9 16	12 44
Animal Husbandry	6 73	7 34	14 37
Co-operation	7 87	7 66	8·42
Industries	9 23	8 49	9 58
Miscellaneous Departments	1,48 14	1,37 63	1,02 42
Miscellaneous	6,03 85	6,12 96	7,40 38
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	41 97	15 72	22 92
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	18,78 64	18,61 91	21,44 84

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Area 1,426 sq miles | *Population* . 6,26,978 | *Capital* . Panjim

Lt Governor M R Sachdev

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Dayanand B Bandodkar	Chief Minister, General Administration, Special Department, Home, Planning and Development (excluding Agriculture) and Finance
Vithal S Karmali	Information and Tourism, Education, Public Health and Public Works
Tony Fernandes	Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture

Chief Secretary

P J Fernandes

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Pandurang P Shirodkar *Deputy Speaker* · Atchut K Usgaonkar

1 *Aldona*	O S Lobo (UG)*
2 *Benaulim*	M Furtado (UG)
3 *Bicholim*	K V S Kadkade (MG)**
4 *Calangute*	J M D'Souza (UG)
5 *Canacona*	G B Desai (MG)
6 *Cortalim*	L P Barfosa (UG)
7 *Cuncolim*	S Mazarelo (UG)
8 *Curchorem*	V S Karmali (MG)
9 *Curtorim*	L A Pimenta (UG)
10 *Daman*	K P Patel (Con)
11 *Diu*	M R Jivani (Ind)
12 *Mandrem*	V M Kamulkar (MG)
13 *Mapuca*	R A Tople (MG)
14 *Marcaim*	V C Velingkar (MG)
15 *Margao*	V N Sarmalkar (UG)
16 *Marmagao*	Smt U Mascarenhas (UG)
17 *Navelim*	A L Furtado (UG)
18 *Pale*	A S K Usgaonkar (MG)
19 *Panjim*	J Sequeira (UG)
20 *Pernem*	C A X Gawnear (MG)
21 *Ponda*	G G Raicar (Ind)
22 *Quepem*	O P Desai (MG)
23 *Saint Estevam*	D K Chopdekar (MG)
24 *Sanguem*	T Fernandes (MG)
25 *Santa-Cruz*	J L G Aranjo (UG)
26 *Santo-Andre*	T F Pereira (UG)
27 *Satari*	J V Rane (Ind)
28 *Siolim*	P X. Sirodcar (MG)
29 *Siroda*	P S Naik (MG)
30 *Tivim*	X N. Palienker (MG)

*UG United Goans

**MG Maharashtrawadi Gomantak

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64 (from 20-12-63 to 31-3-64)	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Estate Duty			0 10
Land Revenue (net)	—	10 50	18 00
State Excise Duties		—	52 50
Stamps	—	8 00	10 00
Forest		0 45	10 00
Registration		0 12	0 40
Taxes on Vehicles	—	0 45	29 00
Sales Tax			30 00
Other Taxes and Duties	—	12 50	18 50
Debt Services		0 03	0 07
Civil Administration	—	0 44	3 66
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Scheme			25 00
Miscellaneous (net)		21 96	86 77
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	—	1,71 28	3,20 00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS		2,25 73	5,95 00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	36 42	36 03	25 77
Debt Services (net)		0 01	7 77
General Administration	30 21	34 24	35 05
Administration of Justice	11 79	13 16	14 70
Jails	1 26	1 38	1 30
Police	48 34	55 30	46 00
Scientific Departments	3 63	3 27	2 07
Education	39 21	61 24	82 64
Medical	17 44	16 78	16 65
Public Health	14 67	25 15	27 84
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	9 15	37 92	49 62
Co-operation	—	7 47	5 00
Miscellaneous Departments	20 17	40 59	44 99
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,30 11	1,14 56	96 90
Miscellaneous	92 76	1,06 49	1,04 24
Projects, NES, and Local Development Works		13 84	27 00
Multi-purpose River, Irrigation and Electricity Schemes	—	—	7 46
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	4,55 16	5,67 43*	5,95 00

*Includes revised estimate in the demand for grants of the Ministry of External Affairs and budget estimates from 20-12-63 to 31-3-64 of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area 10,885 sq miles	*Population* 13,51,144	*Capital* Simla
Principal languages Hindi and Pahari		

Lt Governor Bhagawan Sahai

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Yeshwant Singh Parmar	Chief Minister
Karam Singh	Revenue
Hari Das	Development

Chief Secretary

T S Negi

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Desh Raj Mahajan *Deputy Speaker* Tapindara Singh

1 *Ajmerpur*	Khazan Singh (Con)
2 *Arki*	Hari Das (Con)
3 *Banikhet*	Desh Raj (Con)
4 *Bharmour*	Ram Chand (SWA)
5 *Bhattiyat*	Daya Chand (Con)
6 *Bhilaspur*	Dina Nath (SWA)
7 *Chachiot (SC)*	Gopi Ram (Con)
8 *Chamba*	Smt Devindra Kumar (Con)
9 *Chauntra*	Anoop Singh (Con)
10 *Chopal*	Mohan Lal (Con)
11 *Churah (SC)*	Chuni Lal (SWA)
12 *Dharampur*	Santa Ram (Con)
13 *Dehar*	Sarju Singh (Con)
14 *Geharwin (SC)*	Nikoo (Con)
15 *Ghumarwin (SC)*	Gurdittoo (Con)
16 *Jogindernagar*	Tara Chand (CPI)
17 *Karsog*	Keshav Ram (Ind)
18 *Kasumpti*	Hira Singh Pal (Con)
19 *Kinnaur*	Gyan Singh (Con)
20 *Kot-Kahloor*	Hargobind Singh (SWA)
21 *Kotkhai*	Ram Lal (Con)
22 *Kumarsain*	Hardyal Singh (Con)
23 Mandi Sadar	Sukh Ram (Ind)
24. *Nahan*	Tapindra Singh (Con)
25 *Pachhad (SC)*	Mata Ram (Con)
26 *Pangi*	Dhian Singh (Con)
27 *Paonta*	Kalyan Singh (Con)
28 *Rainka (SC)*	Zalam Singh (Con)
29 *Rajgarh*	Nehar Singh (Con)
30 *Rajnagar (SC)*	Vidya Dhar (Con)
31 *Rampur (SC)*	Basant Ram (Con)
32 *Rawalsar*	Piru Ram (Con)
33 *Rohru*	Padam Dev (Con)
34 *Sangrah*	Yeshwant Singh (Con)
35 *Sarkaghat*	Kashmir Singh (Con)
36 *Shillai*	Guman Singh (Con)
37 *Siraj*	Karam Singh (Con)
38 *Solon (SC)*	Keshav Ram (Con)
39 *Sundernagar (SC)*	Nekbinnoo (Con)
40 *Suni*	Rajindra Singh (Con)
41 *Theog (SC)*	Nek Ram (Con)
42 *Nominated*	Smt Subhadra Ami Chand

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	Budget Estimates 1963-64	Revised Estimates 1963-64	Budget Estimates 1964-65
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	18 21	18 21	19 43
State Excise Duties	15 87	15 87	26 63
Stamps	4 61	4 61	5 15
Forest	2,37 98	2,70 46	3,18 90
Registration	0 33	0 33	0·42
Taxes on Vehicles	2 07	2 07	2 80
Sales Tax	2 29	2 29	2 61
Other Taxes and Duties	4 94	5 31	8 07
Debt Services	18 13	17 65	20 20
Civil Administration	27 33	28 24	31 98
Public Works	10 61	12 49	14 24
Works Electricity Schemes	14 49	14 62	22 10
Miscellaneous (net)	1,14 66	1,39 81	1,77 66
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	4 46 79	4,93 70	7,35 31
GRAND TOTAL - REVENUE RECEIPTS	9 18 31	10,25 71	13,85 59
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,48 40	1 62 37	2,34 91
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works	4 68	4 09	5 13
Debt Services (net)	3 94	3 52	4 22
General Administration	39 66	41 52	63 39
Administration of Justice	4 28	4 23	6 70
Jails	2 00	2 00	2 58
Police	71 29	72 81	99 43
Scientific Departments	0 17	0 15	0 26
Education	1 23 42	1 21 41	1,88 69
Medical	55 33	49 60	72 01
Public Health	30 10	29 14	32 31
Agriculture	53 49	59 49	92 09
Animal Husbandry	24 62	28 84	48 00
Co-operation	9 17	9 76	13 68
Industries	29·90	27 21	35 55
Miscellaneous Departments	22 39	23 97	30 20
Public Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1 05 45	1,08 12	1,31 02
Electricity Schemes	20 24	19 32	36 03
Miscellaneous	1 28 41	1,74 05	2,00 39
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	41 27	84 16	89 00
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	9,18 31	10,25 71	13,85 59

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area 11 sq miles	*Population* . 24,108	*Headquarters* · Kavarathy

Administrator M Ramunny

MANIPUR

Area 8 628 sq miles	*Population* 7,80,037	*Capital* Imphal

Chief Commissioner Baleswar Prasad

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Mairembam Koireng Singh	Chief Minister
Athiko Daiho	Finance
Seram Angou Singh	Development and Planning

Chief Secretary

R B Saksena

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Khongbantabam Ibetombi Singh *Deputy Speaker* L Solomon

1	*Aimol*	D Athnibo (Con)
2	*Bishenpur Moirang*	R K Irabot Singh (Con)
3	*Chairangpat Kongjom*	Md. Chaoba (Ind)
4	*Churachandpur*	Psoneikhai (Con)
5	*Hiyanalam Sugnu*	H Kanhai Singh (Con)
6	*Irinbung Yairipok Top Chingtha*	Ashraf Ali (Ind)
7	*Jiri*	S Bijoy Singh (Con)
8	*Kakching Wangjing*	M Ibotombi Singh (Ind)
9	*Keisamthong*	I Thambon Singh (Con)
10	*Khurai*	K Borthakur Sharma (Soc)
11	*Kumbi Thanga*	M Koiren Singh (Con)
12	*Lamlai Keirao*	S Angouba Singh (Con)
13	*Lilong*	Md Alimuddin (Con.)
14	*Mao East*	Ng Thaiso (Ind)
15	*Mao West*	A Daiho (Con)
16	*Nambol Keinon*	Y Yaima Singh (Con)
17	*Phaisat*	K Envey (Con)
18	*Sagolband*	N Ibomacha Singh (Ind)
19	*Sagolmong*	L Birachandha Singh (Con)
20	*Salam Khumbong Konthoujam*	A K Kulachandha Singh (Ind)
21	*Sekmai Lamsang*	Chaoba Singh (Con)
22	*Singjamei*	Th Chandrasekhor Singh (Soc)
23	*Tamenglong*	Kakhangai (Ind)
24	*Tengnoupal*	Khersung Anal (Con)
25	*Thamlon*	Gonkhenpas (Con)
26	*Thonbal Chandrakhong*	W Mani Singh (Con)
27	*Ukhrul*	L Solomon (Con)
28	*Uripok Lalambung Thangmeiband*	Ibetombi Singh (Con)
29	*Wangkhei Kongba*	L Achaw Singh (Soc)
30	*Wangai Mayang Imphal*	Th Toyaima Singh (Con)
31	*Nominated*	Smt Lhingjanang Gangte
32	*Nominated*	Smt R K. Mukhara Devi

PONDICHERRY

Area 185 sq miles — *Capital* Pondicherry — *Population* 3,69,079
Principal languages · Tamil and French

Lt Governor S L Silam

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
E Goubert	Chief Minister, Confidential and Cabinet Department, Home, Appointments, General Administration Education Legislative & Judicial Department, Industries and Finance
V Vengadasubbareddiar	Planning, Public Works, Electricity, Port, Fisheries and Government Press
K M Guruswamy Pillay	Revenue, Animal Husbandry, Information & Publicity
Mohamed Ismail Maricar	Health, Co-operation and Town Planning
M K Zeevaratnam	Local Administration, Labour and Social Welfare
V M C Varada Pillay	Agriculture, Community Development and Local Development Works

Chief Secretary

K J Somasundram

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker A S Kangeyan

Deputy Speaker Kamichetty Perasuram

1 *Anagalapettai* Smt Kamu Chetty Savitri (Con)
2 *Andirapettai* Kamichetty Parasuram (Con)
3 *Archivak-Thavalakuppam* · P C Purushottama Reddiar (Con).
4 *Ariankuppam* Chandrasekara Reddiar (alias) C Ramanujam (Con)
5 *Bahour* R Subramania Padayachi (Con)
6 *Bussy Street* M M Houssaine (PF)
7 *Embalam-Kalmandapam* Annamalai Naicker (Con)
8 *Kalapet* Zeevarathna Odayar (Con)
9 *Karikal North* Mohammed Ismail Maricar (Con)
10 *Karikal South* M Selvaraju
11 *Karikal Central* K E M Mohamed Ibrahim Maricar (Ind)
12 *Karaikovilpathu* K S Govindraj (Con)
13 *Kasikaadai* Smt Saraswathi Subbiah (PF)
14 *Kurichikuppam* T Dubois (Con)
15 *Kuruvinattam-Cariambuttur* R L Purushothama Reddiar (Con)
16 *Madhakovil* V Ramassamy Pillai (Con)
17 *Mahe* . C E Bharathan (Con)
18 *Mannadipet* Edouard Goubert (Con)
19 *Murugapakkam-Vamar Mandapam* V Subbiah (PF)
20 *Muthialpet* N Sethuraman (Con)
21 *Nendungadu* P Shanmugam (Con)
22 *Nellitope* N Govindaraju (PF)
23 *Neravy* D Rattinasabapathy Pillai (Con).
24 *Nettapakkam* V Venkatasubba Reddiar (Con)
25 *Olugarai* N Guruswamy (PF)
26 *Oopalam* R Vaithilingam (PF)
27 *Oossettery* R Paku Mohammed (Con)
28 *Palloor* C I Raman (PSP).
29 *Panthakkal* T N Purushottam (Con)
30 *Pondicherry Rajbhavan* A S Kangeyan (Speaker)
31 *Reddiarpalayam* V Narayanaswami (PF)
32 *Saram-Lawspet* P Narayanaswami (PF)
33 *Sellipet-Suthukeny* S Natarajan (PF)
34 *Thirumeni Alagai* K M Guruswamy Pillai (Con)
35 *Tirumalrayanpattinam North* V. M C Varada Pilai (Con)
36 *Tirumalrayanpattinam South* Nagamuthu Pillai (Con)
37 *Tirunalar-Badrakaliamman Kovil* Subbarayalu Naicker (Con)
38 *Tirunalar-Darbaraneyeswarar* . Soundarassamy (Ind.)
39 *Villianur* M Chidambaram (PF)

*As on April 1, 1964

TRIPURA

Area 4,036 sq miles	*Population* 11,42,005	*Capital* Agartala

Chief Commissioner : S P Mukherjee

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Ministers	*Portfolios*
Sachindra Lal Singh	Chief Minister
S M Sen Gupta	Development Minister

Deputy Ministers

R P Choudhury

Binode Behari Das

Manindra Lal Bhowmik

Chief Secretary

D K Guha

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker Upendra Kumar Roy — *Deputy Speaker* Ershad Ali Choudhury

1 Agartala Old (ST)	Hemanta Deb (CPI).
2 Agartala Sadar (i)	Sachindra Lal Singh (Con)
3 Agartala Sadar (ii)(SC)	Benode Behari Das (Con)
4 Agartala Sadar (iii)(ST)	Sudhanwa Deb Barma (CPI)
5 Agartala Town (i)	Kishna Das Bhattacharjee (Con)
6 Agartala Town (ii)	Sukhamoy Sengupta (Con)
7 Belonis	Upendra Kumar Roy (Con)
8 Birganj (ST)	Dasami Diang (Con)
9 Bishalgarh	Umesh Lal Singh (Con)
10 Charilam (ST)	Aghore Deb Barma (CPI).
11 Dharmanagar North	Karunamoy Nath Choudhury (Con)
12 Dharmanagar South	Monoranjan Nath (CPI)
13 Dambarnagar (ST)	Bulu Kaki (CPI)
14 Fatikroy	Gopesh Ranjan Deb (Con)
15 Kailashar	Namindra Lal Bhowmik (Con)
16 Kalyanpur (ST)	Ram Charan Deb Barma (CPI)
17 Kamalpur	Sunil Chandra Datta (Con)
18 Kanchan Pur (ST)	Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con)
19 Khawai	Nripendra Chakravorty (CPI)
20 Kulaihonr	Dinesh Deb Barma (CPI)
21 Kurti	Abdul Wazid (Con)
22 Mohanpur	Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (CPI)
23 Muharipur (ST)	Hlura Aung Mug (CPI)
24 Radhakishorepur	Nishi Kanta Sarkar (Con)
25 Sabroom	Sunil Kumar Choudhury (Con)
26 Salgarh	Ershad Ali Choudhury (Con)
27 Sonamure North	Atique Islam (CPI)
28 Sonamure South	Munchor Ali (Con)
29 Takarajala (ST)	Birchandra Deb Barma (CPI)
30 Teliamnra (SC)	Prafulla Kumar Das (Con)

CHAPTER XXVII

INDIA AND THE WORLD

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India requires the State to endeavour to promote international peace and security, maintain just and honourable relations between nations, and to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations In the light of these directives, the conduct of India's external relations since independence has been governed by : (i) pursuance of an independent foreign policy avoiding alignment with power blocs, (ii) support to the principle of freedom for dependent peoples and opposition to racial discrimination, and (iii) co-operation with all peace-loving nations and the United Nations to promote international peace and prosperity without exploitation of one nation by another

RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

India's relations with individual countries and international organisations during 1963 are briefly reviewed in the following pages

INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS

Afghanistan Sardar Shah Wali Khan, accompanied by the daughter of the King and her husband, paid a goodwill visit to India during March-April 1963 A parliamentary delegation, headed by the President of the National Assembly, and a trade delegation visited India in December 1963 and had useful discussions with their counterparts in India

The President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, paid a state visit to Afghanistan in May 1963 and had cordial exchange of views with the King of Afghanistan on matters of mutual interest. The Government of India, in July 1963, sent a gift, worth Rs. 10,000, of glass containers for vaccine lymph to assist the Afghan Government in its small-pox eradication programme Humayun Kabir, a Union Minister visited Afghanistan during September-October 1963 and signed a cultural agreement An Indian contingent of musicians, artistes and a hockey team, headed by Satyendra Narayan Sinha, Education Minister of Bihar, participated in Afghan independence celebrations held at Kabul in August 1963

Burma India was one of the first countries to rush assistance to the Government of Burma in May 1963, when cholera broke out in an epidemic form in certain parts of Burma The Indian Red Cross airlifted one lakh doses of anti-cholera vaccine to Burma, half of which was given as a gift Dinesh Singh, Union Deputy Minister for External Affairs, visited Burma in May 1963 which was followed by a visit by Manubhai Shah, Minister for International Trade

Ceylon A number of Indian experts were made available to Ceylon Visits of scholars, writers, cultural troupes, sports teams, etc., to and from Ceylon were encouraged A large number of Ceylonese personnel were given facilities for training in India The Indian naval ships visited Ceylon on a goodwill mission in August and October 1963

Nepal. The King and Queen of Nepal accompanied by Tulsi Giri, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a state visit to Delhi in August 1963 The King had useful mutual exchange of views with the President and Prime Minister of India A co-operative delegation and a team of entrepreneurs sponsored by the Government of Nepal visited co-operative organisations and industrial centres in India in December 1963.

The visit of the Chief of Army Staff, General J. N Chaudhuri, to Nepal in June 1963 and of the President, Dr Radhakrishnan, in November 1963

strengthened the ties of goodwill and friendship between the two countries O V Alagesan, the then Minister for Irrigation and Power, visited the Trisuli Hydel Project in June 1963.

The ties of friendship between the two countries were strengthened further when King Mahendra laid the foundation stone of the Gandak barrage at Bhainsalotan on May 4, 1964 in the presence of (late) Prime Minister Nehru "When completed the barrage would be a symbol of the growing bonds of friendship between India and Nepal"

A record number of Nepalese students sought admission to various institutions in India for higher studies Important consultations took place between the two Governments in the matter of trade and commerce, with particular reference to the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and Transit of 1960. Indian aid to Nepal was increased by Rs 3 crores bringing the total Indian aid during the Third Plan period to Rs 21 crores Under the Colombo Plan, India provided training to 162 nominees of Nepal

Pakistan The fourth annual instalment of the Indian contribution towards the cost of replacement works in Pakistan equal to £62,06,000 was paid to the World Bank for the Indus Basin Development Fund on November 1, 1963 Efforts continued to be made to proceed with the demarcation of India's eastern borders with Pakistan and to resolve the existing border disputes The Directors of Land Records and Surveys of both the countries continued to meet and chalk out programmes for the demarcation of the borders between East Pakistan and Assam, Tripura and West Bengal

In September 1963, some officials of the Pakistan High Commission at New Delhi were apprehended by the police while indulging in undesirable activities and their recall was demanded Pakistan retaliated by asking for the recall of Indian officials of equivalent rank working in the Indian mission at Karachi In November a Second Secretary of the Pakistan mission and two others were also apprehended and asked to leave India, which in turn brought retaliation from the Pakistan Government on Indian High Commission at Karachi In October, Pakistan demanded the closure of India's Assistant High Commission at Rajshahi whose chief function was to issue visas to Pakistani nationals visiting India

The year 1963 brought no improvement in the general hostility of Pakistan towards India The year also saw the Pakistan-China alliance take shape and form To bolster up its 'Hate India' campaign, the Pakistan Government engineered incidents along the cease-fire line, notably at Chaknot to the east of Keran, and in the Betar Nallah in Poonch. Upon a complaint lodged by India, the UN Chief Military Observer, after investigations, gave an award of violation by Pakistan and an award of no violation by India in regard to Chaknot There was further deterioration in the conditions of the minority communities in Pakistan causing their regular flow towards Indian border States From January to May 1964 over 3 11,000 refugees had migrated to India from East Pakistan

EAST ASIA

China The India-China relations have been outlined separately in the Appendices

Japan. During the year Indo-Japanese friendship was strengthened through cultural, educational and social ties Government of India granted three scholarships to Japanese students for study and research in Indian universities

A Medical Mission consisting of eight members from the University of Osaka visited India in August. Among the other delegations that visited India during the year was a Youth Goodwill Mission and a Parliamentary delegation.

India too sent a number of delegations to Japan including a shooting team and a boxing team.

Among those who visited Japan during the year were former Minister for Food and Agriculture S K. Patil, the then Foreign Secretary M J. Desai and the Secretary, Revenue and Expenditure in the Union Ministry of Finance

Korea A senior officer of the Ministry of International Trade visited South Korea in September-October to explore the possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries In the cultural and educational field both the Governments agreed to exchange one professor and five post-graduate students for higher studies in Indian and Korean universities

Mongolian People's Republic Indian Ambassador to the Soviet Union was appointed concurrently as Ambassador of India to Mongolia with residence at Moscow, in February 1963 T N Kaul, the Ambassador, presented his letter of credence at Ulan Bator on February 15, 1963 The Ambassador participated in the celebrations of the 42nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic The new Mongolian Ambassador Sumadyn Tsedendamba presented his credentials to the President on September 19, 1963

A radio-telephone service from India to Ulan Bator *via* Moscow was established in September, 1963

SOUTH EAST ASIA

Australia There were visits to India of a trade goodwill and development mission from Western Australia in March, of Allen Fairhall Minister of Supply of Australia in May, and of R J Heffron, Premier of New South Wales, in August The Australian Foreign Minister, Garfield Barwick, also visited India In April, T. T Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister and S S Khera, Cabinet Secretary visited Australia and had useful discussions The Governor of Mysore visited Australia on a lecture tour and Tenzing Norgay participated in a mountaineering training camp in Tasmania Australia participated in the joint air exercises in India

Cambodia The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Cambodia of which India is the chairman continues to exercise its responsibilities to maintain peace in the area

Laos India continued to exercise her responsibilities as Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Laos In April 1963, when hostilities broke out in Laos, the Commission, asked by the Prime Minister of Laos to station teams at various points in the areas of conflict, despatched a team to the Plain of Jars headquarters of the neutral forces This team continues to be there

Indonesia The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Dr Subandrio, and Air Minister, Air Vice Marshal Omar Dani, visited India President Soekarno participated in the birth anniversary celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi held at the Indian embassy in Djakarta Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister, External Affairs, Km Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister, Dr V K R V Rao, Member of the Planning Commission and four women delegates of the All-India Women's Conference paid visits to Indonesia India participated in the Asian-African Journalists' Conference held in Djakarta in April Some scientific instruments manufactured in India were presented to Padjadjaran University of Bandung and sugar, textiles and medicines were sent from India to the victims of the volcanic eruption in Bali

Malaysia Smt Lakshmi N Menon, Minister of State, represented the Government of India in the Malaysia celebrations held in Kuala Lumpur in September Sardar Hukum Singh, Speaker, S. V Krishnamurthy Rao, Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha, and two other M.P s visited Malaysia in connection with the ninth Parliamentary Conference held in Kuala Lumpur.

The Kalakshetra troupe led by Smt Rukmini Devi participated in the South-East Asia Cultural Festival held in Singapore and thereafter toured Malaysia Two Indian Qaris participated in the annual Koran reading contest held in Kuala Lumpur during the Ramzan month India donated one million ML of anti-cholera vaccine to Kuala Lumpur when cholera broke out in that area A number of Malaysian personnel were trained in India and several Malaysian students were admitted to medical and other colleges in India

Sultan and Sultana of Kedah and party and Dato Abdul Jamir, Secretary to the Malaysian Treasury, and four teams consisting of State Assembly members, local councillors, trade unionists and educationists and a cultural delegation visited India

New Zealand The Government of India appointed a full-time High Commissioner resident in Wellington The Governor of Mysore and T T Krishnamachari a Union Minister, paid visits to New Zealand The Government of New Zealand made a free gift of butter fat and woollen blankets to India

Philippines The then Chief Justice of India, B P Sinha, attended the Conference of the Chief Justices of the South-East Asian countries held in the Philippines Other notable visitors from India were Smt Lakshmi N Menon, Union Minister of State, who visited Manila in connection with the ECAFE conference held in March, and Humayun Kabir, a Union Minister India also participated in the first Asian Writers' Conference held in Manila A cultural delegation from the fields of painting, music, literature, sculpture and philosophy—the first of its kind from the Philippines—visited India towards the end of last year

Thailand . The Thai Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, visited India and presented to the Government of India a token amount of rice for the relief of refugees Smt Lakshmi N. Menon, Minister of State, Dinesh Singh, Deputy Minister and Y D. Gundevia, the then Commonwealth Secretary, paid visits to Bangkok and had useful discussions with the Thai leaders.

The Indian naval ships, *Mysore, Rajput* and *Rana,* paid a goodwill visit to Thailand Various Thai officials were provided facilities for training in the fields of malaria eradication, public administration, community development, salt research and family planning.

Vietnam Smt Lakshmi N Menon, Minister of State, visited Saigon, Vientiane and Hanoi in March 1963 The Commonwealth Secretary visited Phnom Penh, Hanoi, Vientiane and Saigon in July-August The Government of the Republic of Vietnam was presented with a consignment of Indian textiles worth Rs 25,000 for the relief of the sufferers of an accidental fire in Saigon

WEST ASIA

Aden M A Abdo, Minister for Local Government in Aden was invited to India This was the first visit of an elected Minister of the Adeni Government.

Iran President Radhakrishnan's state visit to Iran from May 16 to 21, 1963 brought the two countries nearer Iran condemned the Chinese aggression and expressed her sympathy and support to the Government and people of India.

Iraq . During the year India expanded the field of mutual co-operation and technical assistance with Iraq

President Aref's visit to India during March-April 1964 further brought the two countries nearer

Jordan During the Chinese aggression Jordan supported India wholeheartedly. The state visit of His Majesty King Hussain (December 3 to 16, 1963) helped in further cementing the bonds of friendship between the two countries

Kuwait . India extended diplomatic recognition to the State of Kuwait and raised the diplomatic representation to the level of an Embassy

Lebanon Prime Minister Rashid Karame's state visit to India brought the two countries nearer.

Saudi Arabia The spontaneous support extended by Saudi Arabia during Chinese aggression earned appreciation of the people of India Saudi Arabia continued to attract large numbers of Indian pilgrims During the year about 16,000 Hajees went to Mecca and Medina from India

Syria The Government of India recognised the new Syrian regime after the revolution in March 1963

Yemen · India has undertaken to render technical and economic assistance to Yemen

AFRICA

UAR During the Chinese aggression the close and cordial ties between India and the UAR were strengthened further. President Nasser took the lead in initiating practical steps for easing the deadlock between India and China. Prime Minister Ali Sabri represented the UAR at the Colombo Conferences There was closer contact between the two countries on major world problems like non-alignment, disarmament, banning of nuclear tests, etc India continued to loan technical personnel to the UAR Exchange of scholars, deputation of instructors, exchange of books on cultural, scientific and technical subjects, etc , also took place

Libya During the year the relations between India and Libya continued to be friendly

Tunisia · President Bourguiba extended whole-hearted support and sympathy to India during the Chinese aggression The Tunisian President was openly critical of China's attack on India even during Premier Chou En-lai's visit to Tunisia

Morocco No significant development took place regarding Indo-Moroccan relations during the year

Algeria Relations between India and Algeria were quite cordial India was represented at the Algerian Independence Day celebrations in July 1963

Ghana Dr K N Raj, Director, Delhi School of Economics, participated in the discussions of Ghana's Seven-Year Plan on invitation from the Ghana Government

Nigeria Indian assistance in the technical field was considerably extended by loan of the service of trained personnel from India

The Congo India continued to contribute to the United Nations her share of expenditure on the Congo operations. India's share from July to December 1963 was assessed at $ 3,34,415.

East and Central Africa . India continued to accord full facilities and assistance to the Governments of East African territories in the matter of recruitment of trained and technical personnel from India. The Commission of India at Nairobi was raised to the status of High Commission from December 12, 1963, the date Kenya attained independence

Ethiopia · Co-operation in the technical and educational fields continued

Somalia The Prime Minister of Somalia visited India in August 1963 India promised to meet, to the extent possible, the requirements of the Somali Republic in respect of doctors, teachers and technicians.

Sudan . Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain paid a visit to Sudan in March-April 1963.

South Africa · The South African Government continued to follow its policy of racial discrimination.

The Government of India, however, offered scholarships to students from the Republic of South Africa under the General Scholarships Scheme as in previous years.

EUROPE

Austria The Austrian Foreign Minister's visit to India in November 1963 strengthened economic ties between India and Austria.

Belgium : In May 1963 Manubhai Shah, Minister of International Trade, visited Brussels

Bulgaria . In September 1963 the Bulgarian Minister of Education and Culture paid a visit to India when the first Cultural Agreement between the two countries was signed

Cyprus The Vice-President of Cyprus paid an official visit to India in March, 1963. Indian delegates participated in the sixth session of the Executive Committee of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation The Chinese delegates were isolated in this conference over the issues of peace and war

Denmark . An agreement between India and Denmark was signed for collaboration in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

The Scouts and Girl Guides of Denmark worked on holidays in order to donate wages thus earned for charitable work in India The Danish heir apparent Crown Princess came on a private visit to India in November 1963

European Parliamentary Delegation A European Parliamentary delegation consisting of important personalities from Italy, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands and Belgium visited India in December 1963

Finland Relations with Finland remained cordial during the period.

France Former French Premiers Mendes-France and Edgar Faure came to India at the invitation of the Prime Minister Manubhai Shah, Minister for International Trade, visited Paris in May 1963

The Federal Republic of Germany The relations between India and the Federal German Republic remained friendly and cordial

India's Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, C Subramaniam, the Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Humayun Kabir, and the Minister for International Trade Manubhai Shah visited Germany during 1963

Dr Walter Scheel, West German Minister for Economic Co-operation and Development came to India in November 1963

Greece The King and Queen came to India on a state visit in February 1963

Hungary A Hungarian Parliamentary delegation visited India during the year

Ireland Permission was accorded to the Republic of Ireland for the opening of an embassy in New Delhi

Italy The Vaiont Dam disaster evoked much sympathy in India and the Government sent supplies to Italy by a special plane

Netherlands Smt Lakshmi N. Menon paid a visit to the Netherlands in June 1963 India's Ambassador in the Netherlands R K Tandon left The Hague to take over as India's representative in Nairobi R R Sinha took over as the new Ambassador of India in The Hague

Norway An agreement was signed between the U N , the Government of Norway and the Government of India providing for a project for public health development in India

The USSR · Indo-Soviet ties of friendship were further strengthened during the year. In September 1963, the Soviet Government made an official statement criticising the Chinese Government for resorting to war-like operations against India for settling the border dispute

Indian delegates participated in the World Congress of Women held in Moscow in June 1963. An Indian Exhibition was held in Moscow during July-August Humayun Kabir, Manubhai Shah, Smt Indira Gandhi and Km Sushila Nayar were among those who visited the Soviet Union during the year.

Warm reception was accorded to the first woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and the other two cosmonauts A G Nikolaev and Valery Bykovsky who visited India in November 1963

Spain The Spanish Press has shown growing concern over the mounting military might of China and the possible threat that it poses to world peace

Sweden An agreement was signed between India and Sweden to set up a scheme of Paper Technology in Saharanpur Sweden has agreed to abolish duty on Indian tea

Switzerland In July, 1963, an agreement of co-operation between India and Switzerland was signed for improving the animal-breed and agriculture in Kerala State

The United Kingdom President Radhakrishnan visited the UK at the invitation of the Queen of England A delegation of British Labour Party Members visited India during May 1963 Earl Mountbatten of Burma visited India during April-May 1963 British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Duncan Sandys visited India also in May 1963

Lord Denning, Master of Rolls of the United Kingdom, visited India in December 1963 at the invitation of the Government of India

Vatican The Archbishop of Bombay went to Rome to participate in the second session of the Vatican Council The President of India has invited His Holiness the Pope Paul VI to visit India in 1964

Yugoslavia India rushed medical supplies, tea and coffee to Yugoslavia by a special plane immediately after the earthquake disaster in Skoplje The Yugoslav Government supported the idea of holding a conference of non-aligned countries

THE AMERICAS

NORTH AMERICA

The United States of America The US military assistance to meet the Chinese threat was most timely Besides this military aid, the US is also one of the foremost contributors of economic aid to India

President Radhakrishnan made a state visit to the States in June, 1963 Together with other countries, India mourned the sad and premature death of President Kennedy in November, 1963

India welcomed the declaration made by President Johnson after his installation that he would continue the policies of his predecessor in the great and difficult task of reducing tensions and actively working for the maintenance of world peace as well as contributing to the economic development of the less developed countries of the world

Canada Canada's relations with India have been consistently friendly and Canada made notable contribution towards India's economic development An agreement between the Governments of Canada and India was signed in November 1963 for participation and co-operation in the construction of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina Argentina expressed great concern over Chinese aggression on India

Bolivia There was general appreciation in Bolivia of India's foreign policy of non-alignment.

Brazil. V. H Coelho, Ambassador of India, presented his Letter of Credence in February 1963 to the President of Brazil.

The Ramakrishna Mission of Brazil arranged a public lecture commemorating the birth centenary of Swami Vivekananda in August 1963. The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Brazil Dr. Pedro Calmon presided

Chile. A 'Friends of India Society' was formed in February 1963.

Colombia. The Colombia Government assured India of its sympathy and support on the issue of the Chinese aggression

Cuba India sent relief supplies after the hurricane disaster in Cuba

Mexico. The President of Indian Chamber of Commerce participated in the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce held in Mexico during April 1963

Panama During the Chinese aggression, the President of Panama assured India of his country's whole-hearted support to India

Relations with Peru, Venezuela and West Indies continued to be cordial

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Appointments and Elections to UN Bodies

India was the fifth most largely-represented country in professional posts in the UN Secretariat in the 12-month period ending August 31, 1963 Indian nationals in key posts include the Chief of the Secretary-General's Cabinet, C V Narasimhan; the Secretary-General's Military Adviser, Maj-Gen Rikhye, the deputy head of the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, M A Vellodi, the deputy head of the Department of Public Information, Gohl Obhrai; and 33 other officials in the upper grades

B N Chakravarty, India's Permanent Representative at the UN, was elected Chairman of UN Committee on contributions in September 1963 The Committee advises the General Assembly on assessments of member-countries for the UN budget

R Venkataraman was elected Vice-President of the UN Administrative Tribunal in October 1963 The Tribunal functions as a quasi-judicial body and deals with disputes between the organisation and its employees about contracts and other conditions of employment

S Y Krishnaswami assumed charge as Adviser on Food and Agriculture to the UN Secretary-General in January 1964

S K Singh, First Secretary in the permanent mission of India to the UN, was selected to the Staff Pension Committee of the UN in November 1963

Lt-Gen P S Gyani, Commander of the UN Emergency Force in Gaza, was appointed to the post of Commander of the UN Observation Mission in the Yemen in September 1963.

Col S C Sabharwal was appointed Chief of Staff of the Yemen Observation Mission in January 1964

Economic and Social Organisations

India is a member of the UN Economic and Social Council for the three-year term, 1962-64 Its 35th session was held at New York in April 1964 when India was represented by its Permanent Representative to the UN India was elected to the following functional commissions of the Council in the elections held during this session (1) Statistical Commission (re-elected for a further term of four years from January 1, 1964), (2) Commission on Narcotic Drugs (re-elected for a further term of three years from January 1, 1964), and (3) Commission on International Commodity Trade (elected for a term of three years from January 1, 1963) The 36th session of the Council was held at Geneva in July 1963, in which India was represented by R K Nehru and B N Chakravarty

India was elected to the Governing Council of the UN Special Fund for one year at the resumed 36th session of the Council in December 1963

India participated in the 19th session of the Commission on Human Rights held at Geneva in March-April 1963

M S. Thacker, member of the Planning Commission, was appointed a member of the advisory committee of the UN Economic and Social Council on application of science and technology to developing countries.

UN Conference on Trade and Development

Following the Cairo conference in July 1962, India in co-operation with other less developed countries sponsored the resolutions adopted by the UN in 1962 for convening a UN Conference on Trade and Development in 1964 and for appointing a preparatory committee to draw up its agenda and make other necessary arrangements The preparatory consisted of 32 countries including India The first two sessions of the preparatory committee were held in New York and Geneva and India assisted in the drafting of a provisional agenda which adequately provides for a consideration of the measures for reducing the obstacles to increased trade by less developed countries After the agenda was agreed upon, the UN Conference on Trade and Development, attended by Trade Ministers and other leading delegates from more than 120 countries, began in Geneva on March 23 On a motion by India's Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, the United Arab Republic's Finance and Planning Minister was elected president of the conference. The conference elected the chairmen for its five main committees To the second committee on trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures T. Swaminathan (India) was elected

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The 19th session of the ECAFE was held in Manila Philippines, in March 1963 The Indian delegation was led by Smt Lakshmi N Menon, Minister of State for External Affairs At this meeting a resolution on accelerated measures for regional economic co-operation for development of trade and industry was adopted India also participated in a preparatory meeting of the special conference on Asian economic co-operation at Bangkok in October 1963 The conclusions drawn by this meeting were considered by a high-level special conference in Manila in December 1963 One of the conclusions of this conference was that the ECAFE countries should actively explore methods of increasing intra-regional trade

Sponsored by the ECAFE, an international conference on the development of fertiliser industry in Asia and the Far East was held in Bombay from November 18 to December 2, 1963

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

During 1963, India actively participated in almost all the important meetings and conferences sponsored by FAO Important of these were the 12th session of the FAO Conference, 40th, 41st and 42nd sessions of the FAO Council, 36th session of the committee on commodity problems, World Food Congress, 1st session of the freedom-from-hunger campaign, 8th session of the FAO group on grains, and 7th session of the FAO consultative sub-committee on the economic aspects of rice Two regional meetings were organised in India in collaboration with the FAO during the year. These were the meetings of experts on agricultural projects and FAO Far East farm broadcasting seminar.

At the 12th session of the FAO conference held in Rome in November 1963, India's nominee B R Sen was re-elected as Director-General of FAO for a further term of four years until the end of 1967 India was also re-elected to a number of important organs of FAO *viz*. the Council, the committee on commodity problems and the committee on constitutional and legal matters. G R Kamat, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, was elected as an alternate member to the finance committee of the FAO. Dr

J. Makhijani of India was appointed as an animal production officer with a UN Special Fund Project in Columbia.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Conference, at its 47 sessions held so far, has adopted 119 conventions and 119 recommendations Of these, India has ratified 28 conventions Apart from formal ratification the main provisions of a number of other conventions and recommendations are also being implemented to the extent possible.

Besides attending the four meetings of the Governing Body and the 47th session of the International Labour Conference in June 1963, Indian representatives participated in the seventh session of the Textiles Committee (Geneva, May 1963), seventh session of the Iron and Steel Committee (Gardiff, UK—August-September 1963), and the tripartite technical meeting for the food products and drinks industries (Geneva, December 1963).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

The regional centre for the training of educational planners, administrators and supervisors in Asia, set up by the Government of India in collaboration with UNESCO, conducted three training courses, each of three months duration Participants from nine Asian countries attended the courses During the last quarter of 1963 negotiations with UNESCO were finalised for the visit of a planning mission consisting of eight Soviet scientists and two American scientists for assistance in the promotion of a science teaching programme for secondary schools in India The visit of another planning mission consisting of nine Soviet scientists in connection with the University Grants Commission's project of advanced centres of studies was also arranged. Most of the scientists covered by these two programmes arrived in India in January and February 1964

Scholars from a number of countries visited India on UNESCO awards for study, training and observation in their respective fields of research. The Government of India participated in the UNESCO Emergency for Assistance to Member-States in Africa for Educational Development, and Government paid a contribution of Rs. 4 lakhs towards the programme and instituted 33 fellowships at a cost of Rs 5 lakhs for the training of African university personnel in India A planning mission of four Indian educationists was sent to Liberia to assist the Liberian Government in the formation of their educational development plans

India played host to a training course in scientific and technological teaching at Banaras Hindu University The Government of India paid a contribution of Rs. 1,66,670 to the UNESCO research centre on social and economic development in southern Asia, which is located at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University, for its operation during 1964.

India played host to the first meeting of the regional co-ordination committee for the reading materials project in South Asia. Besides India, representatives of Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand attended the meeting. The Government of India participated in the international campaign to save the monuments of Nubia from inundation by the rising waters of the Aswan dam and offered UNESCO a contribution of Rs 28 lakhs in the form of services, supplies and equipment of Indian origin spread over a period of seven years from 1963.

The 65th session of the executive board of UNESCO was attended by Smt. Indira Gandhi and the 66th session by the Secretary of the Union Education Ministry. An Indian economist, Dr Malcolm S. Adiseshiah was appointed UNESCO's Deputy Director-General in June 1963. Dr. C. D. Deshmukh was appointed as one of the members of the Governing Board of

International Institute for Educational Planning, a new organisation launched by the UNESCO in Paris in July 1963.

India paid its share of nearly Rs 16.4 lakhs to the regular budget of UNESCO for the year 1963.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1963, several Indian medical and public health workers were appointed as members of WHO expert committees and advisory panels on social aspects in teaching obstetrics, virus diseases, radiation, enteric diseases, professional and technical education of medical and auxiliary personnel, maternity and child health, insecticides and plague. The WHO provided a sum of $3,47,970 under its regular budget and $5,34,095 under its technical assistance budget for the implementation of programmes in India during 1963 A sum of $2,80,450 was also sanctioned for the implementation of the malaria eradication programme in India during 1963. During 1964, the WHO has provided $3,27,204 under its regular budget and $2,34,111 has also been provided under the malaria eradication special account. The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1963 amounted to Rs 25,31,429

The Indian delegation to the 16th World Health Assembly held at Geneva in May 1963 was led by the Union Health Minister The 16th WHO regional committee held at Bangkok in September 1963 was attended by the Union Deputy Health Minister India also attended the following meetings WHO expert committee on malaria held at Rio-de-Jenerio in September, WHO travelling seminar on organisation of epidemiological services held in USSR in October 1963; WHO regional seminar on health aspects of industrialisation held in Dacca in November, WHO expert committee on smallpox held in London in January 1964, and WHO committee on international quarantine meeting held at Geneva in February 1964

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

The UNICEF executive board at its meeting held in June 1963 approved allocations to India totalling $8,68,600 and at its meeting held at Bangkok in January 1964, sanctioned allocations to the various projects in India of $23,21,000 The total allocations from the UNICEF up to January 1964, amount to $4,21,32,657 During 1962-63, the UNICEF allocated 38 5 million pounds of skimmed milk for the maternity and child health and school feeding programmes

The Government of India, Ministry of Health, contributed to UNICEF a sum of Rs 16,00,000 during 1963-64, besides the first instalment of the grant of Rs 5,00,000 to the UNICEF local office A budget provision of Rs 16,00,000 has been made by the Union Ministry of Health during 1964-65 for the purpose of their contribution to UNICEF for 1964 In addition, a budget provision of Rs 7 29,000 has been made for contribution to the UNICEF local office.

India's membership of the UNICEF executive board will continue till the end of 1964 The Deputy Director-General of Health Services represented India at the UNICEF executive board meeting held in Bangkok in January 1964

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

India was represented by the Minister of International Trade, Manubhai Shah, at a meeting of the GATT held in May 1963. The meeting considered the progress made regarding the implementation of the programme of action for removal of obstacles to the trade of less-developed countries as well as the proposal of the USA for holding a conference to negotiate a general reduction in tariff barriers Trade Ministers of all the contracting parties were present at the meeting In pursuance of the conclusions

arrived at by this meeting, four committees have been set up. India's Ambassador to Belgium, K. B. Lall, has been elected as the Chairman of the Action Committee which would assist the contracting parties in the implementation of the programme of action, and initiate progress and co-ordinate further positive measures India has also been elected as a member of the Trade Negotiations Committee which elaborates the procedures for negotiations in the Trade Conference to be held in 1964, popularly known as the Kennedy Round of negotiations.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme (UNTAP)

Up to December 1963, the Programme provided India with 1,352 experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 1,291 Indian nationals for study abroad During 1963 India contributed Rs. 40,47,619 to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 10,00,131 towards the living expenses of experts

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF and holds the fifth largest quota in the Fund From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1963, India purchased foreign currencies of the value of Rs 274 crores from the Fund, out of which a sum of Rs 155 crores was repaid

The Indian delegation to the eighteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington in September-October 1963 was attended by Governor, Reserve Bank of India A mission from the Fund came to India in December 1963 to hold annual consultations with the Government of India on exchange restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1963, amounted to Rs 249 crores for the public sector and Rs 154 crores for the private sector, making a total of Rs 403 crores Of this amount, Rs 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, Rs 14 crores during the First Plan and Rs 223 crores during the Second Plan Of the balance of Rs. 146 crores, a sum of Rs 79 crores was utilised up to December 31, 1963. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include (i) purchase of locomotives and other equipment for Indian Railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weed-infested and jungle lands, (iii) irrigation and power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air India Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra, (vii) expansion programmes of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power station at Trombay near Bombay, (ix) development of coal industry in the private sector, and (x) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies IBRD has also assisted India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Washington in September-October 1963 Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, attended the meeting

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, which is an affiliate of the IBRD, has granted thirteen credits amounting to Rs. 143 crores to India for the following projects . (i) construction of national highways; (ii) installation of 800 tubewells in Uttar Pradesh; (iii) completion of Shetrunji

Irrigation Project in Gujarat; (iv) completion of Salandu Irrigation Project in Orissa; (v) Punjab Flood and Drainage Project; (vi) additions to the power plans of Damodar Valley Corporation; (vii) Purua Irrigation Project in Maharashtra, (viii) second stage of Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Maharashtra; (ix) development of Bombay Port; (x) development of telecommunication; (xi) Railway development programme, and (xii) installation of a thermal power station at Kothagudem in Andhra Pradesh A sum of Rs 42 crores had been utilised up to December 31, 1963

UN Special Fund

India's contribution to the Fund during 1963 was $21,50,000 (Rs 1,02,38,098) in non-convertible rupees.

During 1963, the United Nations Special Fund allocated to India assistance to the extent of $28,57,600 (Rs. 1 84 crores) for purchase of equipment, and for expert services and fellowships for the following projects; (i) assistance to regional engineering colleges, (ii) establishment of logging training centres, and (iii) Survey of India training programme

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Universal Postal Union (UPU), the World Mateorological Organisation (WMO) and the International Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO). At the Third Assembly meeting of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation Convention held in London in October 1963, India was elected as a member of the IMCO Council The leader of the Indian delegation, Dr Nagendra Singh, was elected as the President of the IMCO Assembly

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met in London in May and September 1963 India also took part at the meetings The Council exchanged views on questions affecting the trade of Commonwealth countries in the light of current and prospective conditions of economic development in Europe and elsewhere The Council agreed on the need for a general expansion of world trade and on the importance of this for all Commonwealth countries The Council discussed current problems in the field of aid for development

The fifth Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference was held in Montreal (Canada) in May-June 1963 The Director-General of All India Radio represented India at the Conference It was agreed that radio farm forums, such as those in India, can make a valuable contribution in developing countries by encouraging the use of improved farm production methods, widening of the range of community interests and fostering a spirit of national unity It decided to establish a conference secretariat for an experimental period in London

A conference of Commonwealth Auditors-General was held in London in September 1963 India was represented by her Auditor-General at the conference Subjects discussed were the Auditor-General's report to Parliament, the audit of government income, the role of the auditor in the measurement of efficiency, and the problem of public accounting in developing countries

A conference of the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board to review existing technical arrangements among the Commonwealth countries for working telecommunication services was held in New Delhi in January-February 1964 The Union Minister of Posts and Telegraphs inaugurated the conference which was attended by about 50 delegates representing ten Commonwealth countries

Colombo Plan

Since the inception of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities for 2,572 nominees of various countries Of these 227 trainees were provided training facilities during July-December 1963 These trainees came from Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Indonesia, Malaysia, North Borneo, the Philippines, Sarawak, South Korea, Thailand and Vietnam Services of Indian experts were also provided in the fields of life insurance nationalisation, entomology, taxation, leather technology, cashew-nut growing, statistical quality control, irrigation, transport, small-scale industries, training in steel production, agriculture, plan publicity and for the Toule Sap sector of Mekong river valley project

Up to the end of June 1963, India received the services of 289 foreign experts and training facilities for 3,216 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, banking, printing, etc

The total contributions to India since the beginning of the Colombo Plan up to December 1963 amounted to £15 million (Rs 20 crores), from Australia, $294.99 million (Rs 140 50 crores) from Canada, £2 6 million (Rs 3.4 crores) from New Zealand, and £64 thousand (Rs 86 lakhs) from UK The fifteenth session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan was held at Bangkok, Thailand, in October-November 1963.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1963

No	Bill	When introduced	When passed by the initiating Chamber	When passed by the other Chamber	Date of assent by the President	Initiating* Chamber
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	The Hindi Sahitya Sammelan (Amendment) Bill, 1963	22-11-62	27-11-62 25-1-63†	21-1-63	25-1-63	R S
2	The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1963.	5-12-62	21-1-63	25-1-63	25-1-63	L S.
3	The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1963	3-12-62	21-1-63	25-1-63	25-1-63	L S
4	The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1963	21-1-63	22-1-63 28-2-63†	19-2-63	8-3-63	R S
5	The Appropriation (Railways) Bill 1963	2-3-63	4-3-63	12-3-63	18-3-63	L S
6	The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill, 1963	12-3-63	13-3-63	18-3-63	23-3-63	L S
7	The Appropriation Bill, 1963	13-3-63	13-3-63	19-3-63	23-3-63	L S
8	The Central Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1963	19-2-63	16-3-63	20-3-63	23-3-63	L S
9	The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill 1963	16-3-63	16-3-63	20-3-63	23-3-63	L S
10	The Agricultural Refinance Corporation Bill 1963	5-12-62	28-2-63	14-3-63	24-3-63	L S
11	The Marine Insurance Bill 1963	20-2-59	8-3-63	5-4-63	18-4-63	R S
12	The Appropriation (No 2) Bill, 1963	18-4-63	19-4-63	24-4-63	27-4-63	L S
13	The Finance Bill 1963	28-2-63	20-4-63	26-4-63	28-4-63	L S
14	The Super Profits Tax Bill 1963	28-2-63	22-4-63	1-5-63	4-5-63	L S
15	The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1963	8-4-63	29-4-63	1-5-63	4-5-63	L S
16	The Appropriation (Railways) No 3 Bill 1963	29-4-63	29-4-63	7-5-63	10-5-63	L S
17	The Appropriation (Railways) No 4 Bill 1963	29-4-63	29-4-63	7-5-63	10-5-63	L S
18	The Appropriation (No 3) Bill 1963	30-4-63	30-4-63	7-5-63	10-5-63	L S
19	The Official Languages Bill 1963	13-4-63	27-4-63	7-5-63	10-5-63	L S
20	The Government of Union Territories Bill, 1963	21-2-63	4-5-63	10-5-63	10-5-63	L S
21	The Compulsory Deposit Scheme Bill, 1963	28-2-63	30-4-63	11-5-63	22-5-63	L S
22	The Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963	23-11-62	1-5-63	9-5-63	5-10-63	L S
23	The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill, 1963	21-1-63	2-5-63	9-5-63	5-10-63	L S

*L S – Lok Sabha R S Rajya Sabha

†Having passed the Bill once as the initiating Chamber, the Rajya Sabha considered the amendments made by the Lok Sabha and finally passed it on this date

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
24	The Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Bill, 1963	4-4-63	3-5-63	14-8-63	24-8-63	L S
25	The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Bill, 1963	25-1-63	12-3-63	16-8-63	24-8-63	R S
26	The Iron Ore Mines Labour Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1963	5-3-63	22-4-63	17-8-63	24-8-63	R S
27	The Appropriation (No 4) Bill 1963	19-8-63	20-8-63	27-8-63	31-8-63	L S
28	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1963	13-8-63	22-8-63	29-8-63	4-9-63	R S
29	The All-India Services (Amendment) Bill, 1963	19-11-62	13-8-63	27-8-63	6-9-63	L S
30	The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1963	4-5-63	21-8-63	29-8-63	7-9-63	R S
31	The Institutes of Technology (Amendment) Bill 1963	24-4-63	13-8-63	4-9-63	12-9-63	L S
32	The Customs and Central Excises (Amendment) Bill 1963	16-8-63	26-8-63	9-9-63	12-9-63	L S
33	The Appropriation (Railways) No 5 Bill, 1963	26-8-63	27-8-63	9-9-63	12-9-63	L S
34	The Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 1963	7-8-62	21-1-63 10-9-63†	28-8-63	22-9-63	R S
35	The Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Bill, 1963	21-8-62	14-11-62 10-9-63†	29-8-63	22-9-63	R S
36	The Warehousing Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1963	13-8-63	23-8-63	10-9-63	22-9-63	L S
37	The Dramatic Performances (Delhi Repeal) Bill, 1963	24-8-62	11-8-63	16-9-63	26-9-63	L S
38	The Limitation Bill 1963	19-6-62	21-1-63 10-9-63†	16-8-63	5-10-63	R S
39	The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Bill 1963	23-8-63	28-8-63	19-9-63	8-10-63	L S
40	The Major Port Trusts Bill 1963	23-11-62	26-8-63	21-9-63	16-10-63	L S
41	The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Amendment Bill, 1963	18-3-63	21-8-63	22-11-63	2-12-63	R S
42	The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill 1963	16-8-63	2-9-63	18-11-63	2-12-63	L S
43	The Textiles Committee Bill 1963	23-11-62	14-8-63	20-11-63	3-12-63	L S
44	The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill, 1963	10-5-63	10-9-63	29-11-63	7-12-63	R S
45	The Income-tax (Amendment) Bill 1963	2-9-63	21-11-63	3-12-63	9-12-63	L S
46	The Appropriation (No 5) Bill, 1963	27-11-63	28-11-63	5-12-63	11-12-63	L S
47	The Administrators-General Bill 1963	22-6-62	13-8-63	20-11-63	11-12-63	L S
48	The Appropriation (Railways) No 6 Bill, 1963	28-11-63	29-11-63	5-12-63	12-12-63	L S
49	The Specific Relief Bill 1963	15-6-62	13-8-63	20-11-63	13-12-63	L S

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
50	The Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1963	19-11-63	27-11-63	5-12-63	14-12-63	L S
51	The East Punjab Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners, (Delhi Amendment) Bill 1963	12-11-62	4-12-62 5-12-63†	22-11-63	14-12-63	R S
52	The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Bill, 1963	2-12-63	13-12-63	16-12-63	20-12-63	L S
53	The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill 1963	21-11-63	19-12-63	23-12-63	30-12-63	L S
54	The Unit Trust of India Bill, 1963	26-11-63	5-12-63	12-12-63	30-12-63	L S
55	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963	26-11-63	16-12-63	19-12-63	30-12-63	L S
56	The Central Boards of Revenue Bill, 1963	26-11-63	5-12-63	16-12-63	30-12-63	L S
57	The Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963	26-11-63	20-12-63	23-12-63	30-12-63	L S
58	The Delhi Development (Amendment) Bill, 1963	9-12-63	20-12-63	23-12-63	30-12-63	L S

CHAPTER XXIX

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1963

[*NOTE Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations are detailed separately under Appendices*]

JANUARY

1 The sale of new and more attractive Premium Prize Bonds is inaugurated by Morarji Desai, Union Minister for Finance

— The West Bengal Government hand over the Indian Botanical Garden at Shibpur to the Botanical Survey of India

— Government of India announce the appointment of the Electrical Power Committee and the Energy Survey Committee

2 The Reserve Bank of India raises the bank rate and announces a revised system of rates on borrowings by scheduled banks

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the Utkal University campus at Bhubaneswar

— A standing committee of technical experts is set up to review the trend of prices of essential drugs and to ensure their adequate supply.

— K D Malaviya, Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, announces Government's decision to expand the refining capacity of the three public-sector refineries and to set up a fourth refinery in South India

— The appointment of Brig Inderjit Rikhye of the Indian Army as Military Adviser to the UN Secretary-General, is announced

3 The Planning Commission meets in New Delhi to review the annual plan for 1963-64

— UN troops capture Jadotville, Katanga's mining city, in their operations in the Congo

4 The Kohima station of All India Radio goes on the air

— Thirty-five persons are killed in a rail accident at Umeshnagar in Monghyr, Bihar

— President Radhakrishnan releases the ninth and final volume of the Tamil Encyclopaedia in Madras

5 An agreement is signed in New Delhi providing for UN assistance to the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering at Powai, near Bombay

— President Radhakrishnan unveils a statue of Pachaiyappa at Madras

6 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation of Sri Sarada College for Women at Alagapuram

— The first UNESCO Club in the country is inaugurated at Madras.

— The National Coal Development Corporation approves the plan for its ninth new colliery in Madhya Pradesh

7 The Rs 46-crore Rihand Dam, near Mirzapur is inaugurated by the Prime Minister

— The Export Inspection Advisory Council holds its first meeting in New Delhi

— M Somasekhara Sarma, epigraphist and historian, passes away at Visakhapatnam

— The Constitution (Fourteenth) Amendment Bill, 1962, providing for the creation of legislatures and Council of Ministers in the Union Territories becomes an Act.

— A new lighthouse at Dwarika near Jamnagar is switched on.

8 The transport and shipping officials of India and Pakistan conclude their two-day meeting in New Delhi
— The Union Government decide to set up a committee with Asoka Mehta as Chairman, to inquire into the problems of the powerloom industry.
9 The Union Finance Minister announces measures for the control of gold.
— Government of India ban forward trading in silver
10 Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandarnaike of Ceylon arrives in New Delhi
11 The Union Health Minister inaugurates the silver jubilee celebrations of the Ramalingam Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Perundurai
— Lala Shri Ram, prominent industrialist passes away in New Delhi.
— Government of India constitute a committee to draw up a curriculum and syllabus of studies in Pure Ayurveda
12 Ali Sabri, President of the Executive Council of the UAR arrives in New Delhi
— The Co-ordinating Committee of the All-India Council of Technical Education meets in New Delhi
13 A joint communique is issued in New Delhi on the talks between Prime Minister Nehru and the delegates from Ceylon, UAR and Ghana.
15 The Lebanese Prime Minister, Rachid Karame, arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit
— A Pakistani delegation headed by Z. A. Bhutto arrives in New Delhi for the second round of talks on Kashmir and related matters
— An agreement is signed with an Italian concern providing for the construction of a 260-mile long pipe-line linking the Gauhati Refinery with Siliguri in West Bengal
— Forty-eight persons are killed in an explosion near a railway bridge under construction across the Mahanadi at Naraj in Orissa
— French credit to India worth Rs. 33.81 crores for the first two years of the Third Plan is announced in New Delhi
16 The first training course for honorary directors and co-ordinators of the Extension Services Centres opens in New Delhi
17 Celebrations to mark the birth centenary of Swami Vivekanand begin
18 The National Development Council approves the Central and State Plans for 1963-64
— The foundation is laid of the fifth blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant
— The Gold Control Board meets in Bombay
— Forward trading in *Gur* is banned throughout the country
19 The Polish Foreign Minister, Adam Rapacki, arrives in New Delhi on a seven-day visit to India
— Jiban Ratan Dhar, West Bengal Minister for Health, passes away in Calcutta
— The Rs. 50-crore Iddiki hydro-electric project is approved by the Planning Commission.
20 Vice-President Zakir Husain gives away awards to the winners in the National Exhibition of Art in New Delhi
— The Russian cosmonaut, Andreian Nikolayev, arrives in New Delhi
— The President inaugurates the Vivekananda centenary celebrations in Calcutta
21 The "Bharata Jayanti", the first of the eight bulk carriers being built by Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Company for the Jayanti Shipping Company, is formally delivered to the Government of India

21 Government of India's protest note against the arbitrary action of the Portuguese authorities denying facilities to Indian nationals in Mozambique to leave for India, is released.
22 Basic Education Week is inaugurated in New Delhi
— The National Library for the Blind, the first national institution of its kind, is set up at Dehra Dun
23 The second 50-MW unit of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station is commissioned.
24 Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia arrives in Calcutta on a fifteen-day State visit to India
25 Both Houses of Parliament adjourn *sine die*
26 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Village Volunteer Force
27 The Central Board of Secondary Education meets in New Delhi
28 A seminar on Space Physics begins at Ahmedabad
29 The Central Zonal Council meets in Bhopal
— P. S Lokanathan of India is elected Chairman of the governing body of the Asian Productivity Organisation
— Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio arrives in New Delhi
— Phillips Talbot, US Assistant Secretary of State for Near and South Asian Affairs arrives in New Delhi
30 Trade talks between India and Indonesia end in New Delhi
— A joint Commonwealth and United States Air Defence Mission arrives in New Delhi
— An agreement for the construction of a super-tanker for India's only public sector shipping line is signed in Bombay between the State-owned Shipping Corporation of India and the Hitachi's Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Japan
— The high-powered Steering Committee for Co-ordination of Scientific Research and Defence sets up a special committee to formulate a programme of production of items urgently required.
— The All-India Writers' Conference begins in Allahabad
31 A Delimitation Commission is constituted to demarcate territorial constituencies for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies

FEBRUARY

1 The All-India Conference of Pediatricians is inaugurated in Hyderabad
— A 12-member American defence production team headed by Carrol H Staley arrives in New Delhi
— The Union Government decide to set up an advisory committee of film producers to co-ordinate the efforts of private producers and the Films Division in producing films on the National Emergency.
2 The All-India Council of Sports meets in New Delhi
— The Union Government draw up a scheme of training for providing suitable personnel to man inland water transport.
— King Paul of Greece arrives in New Delhi on a twelve-day State visit
— The Union Home Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, begins a three-day visit to the Andaman and Nicobar islands
3 The Union Government decide to set up an Advisory Committee on Cardamom Industry
— Major-General S. F. Irwin, Inspector-General of Civil Defence, United Kingdom, submits his report on civil defence to the Union Government

4 The State Housing Ministers meet in Bombay
— President Radhakrishnan addresses the first convocation of the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi.
— The 35th annual meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power begins in New Delhi.
— The Czechoslovak purchasing mission led by C Novacek meets the Union Minister for International Trade in New Delhi
— The Director-General of the Federation of British Industries, Norman Kipping, meets the Prime Minister in New Delhi
6 The Amir of Kuwait arrives in Bombay
7 The Indian delegation to the third round of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir and other related matters arrives in Karachi
— A pilot plant for mineral beneficiation set up by the National Metallurgical Laboratory is inaugurated at Jamshedpur
— The Central Social Welfare Board is reconstituted
8 The time-limit for declaring non-ornament gold holdings, is extended till February 28
— Wilson Jones wins the National Billiards Championship in Bangalore
9 The Eastern Zonal Council meets in Shillong
— N. Kumar and R Krishnan win the doubles title in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships in Calcutta
— An Afghan trade delegation arrives in New Delhi
— The Union Government decide to earmark Rs 1 crore for financing co-operatives in Gramdan villages and Bhoodan areas out of Rs 8 crores allotted in the Third Plan for the settlement of landless labourers
10 R Krishnan wins the men's singles title in the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship in Calcutta
— The Iranian Minister of Interior, Lt Gen Seyed Sadegh Amir Azizi, arrives in New Delhi on a nine-day visit
— The Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court of Nigeria arrives in New Delhi on a 17-day visit to India
— The Union Ministry of Education institute a new scheme of national loans scholarships to benefit 70,000 students
11 The State Ministers of Co-operation meet in Lucknow
— The King and the Prime Minister of Laos make a brief halt in New Delhi on their way to the Soviet Union
The Russian MIG jet fighters arrive in Bombay harbour
12 The Union Government approve Orissa Government's proposal to develop the Paradip port as a State Government project
13 The Minister in the Union Ministry of Home Affairs, B N Datar, passes away in New Delhi
— India recognises the new Iraqi Government
— The foundation is laid of a thermal station at Patratu in Bihar
14 A high-level 2,097 feet road bridge across the river Mahananda at Dingraghat opened by the Union Minister for Transport and Communications, links Bihar and West Bengal by an all-weather road
15 A training programme in economic development organised by the National Council of Applied Economic Research is inaugurated in New Delhi
— The production of crude oil from the Ankleshwar oilfield is stepped up to 1 800 tons a day
— The annual budget of UP for 1963-64 is presented to the State Vidhan Sabha
16 Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, lays the foundation of a two-mile long bridge over the Sone river in Bihar.

16 The Diploma of membership of the Czechoslovak Akademy of Sciences is awarded to C V Raman.
— An agreement for the supply of steel by the Soviet Union for the expansion of the Neyveli Thermal Power Plant is signed in New Delhi
— A National School Health Council is set up by the Union Government to assist in the formulation and execution of school health service and meal programmes.
— The Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, Gen Hull, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit
17 Prime Minister Nehru addresses the closing session of a seminar on the prospects for the Indian press in the next ten years in New Delhi
— Mostafa Khalil, UAR Minister for Communications, arrives in New Delhi on a twelve-day visit to India
18 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the budget session of the Union Parliament in New Delhi
— The Bulgarian Minister of Education and Culture, Gancho Ganev, arrives in New Delhi
19 The appointment of R M Hajarnavis, Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Mines and Fuel, as Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs is announced
— The Railway Budget for 1963-64 is presented to Parliament
— The Public Relations Committee of the National Development Council meets in New Delhi
— The recommendations of the Wage Board for the Coal Mining Industry and the Government decision thereon are placed before the Lok Sabha
20 A cultural agreement between India and Bulgaria is signed in New Delhi
— The Prime Minister opens the Seventh International Congress on Chest Diseases in New Delhi
The Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and West Bengal budgets for 1963-64 are presented to the respective State Assemblies
21 C K Daphtary is appointed Attorney-General of India
— The Prime Minister rules out stationing of foreign air forces or the setting up of foreign air bases in the country
22 The Fifth All-India Conference of Guide Commissioners begins in New Delhi
24 The Sahitya Akademi awards for 1962 are announced
The Prime Minister declares open the Ladakh Vihara in New Delhi
27 A contract is signed with the Soviet Union in New Delhi for the preparation of a detailed project report for the extension of the thermal power plant at Neyveli
28 Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, passes away at Patna
— The Union Budget for 1963-64 is presented to Parliament
— Union Home Minister Shastri leaves New Delhi for Patna on his way to Nepal
— The Finance Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha

MARCH

1 The Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab budgets for 1963-64 are presented to the respective State Assemblies
2 The first group of the advance party of the Indian Army contingent in the Congo arrives in New Delhi
— Pakistan releases in Karachi, the text of the Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking

2 The Rajasthan budget for 1963-64 is presented to the State Assembly.
4 The re-constituted All-India Handloom Board meets for the first time in New Delhi.
— The Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh budgets for 1963-64 are presented to the respective State Assemblies
— Shrimati Lakshmi Menon, Union Minister of State for External Affairs, arrives in Manila for the ministerial meeting of the ECAFE
5 The Union Government approve plans for the expansion of the Mazagaon Docks.
7 Vice-President Kutchuk of Cyprus arrives in New Delhi on a ten-day State visit to India.
— The Government of Goa, Daman and Diu announce the appointment of a Land Reforms Commission
8 An Indo-US agreement providing for an American loan of six million dollars for expanding power generation is signed
9 The Tagore Memorial National Theatre is declared open in Bangalore
10 The Union Government sanction a scheme for partial guarantee on loans to private sector coal industry by credit institutions in the country
— The Production target of one million tons of steel for 1962-63 is reached by the Bhilai Steel Plant, three weeks ahead of schedule.
11 The first passenger locomotive built at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works is commissioned.
— Loans totalling $ 12,150,000 are announced to an Indian affiliate of the Union Carbide Company of New York by the US Agency for International Development and the Export Import Bank
— A symposium on the criteria for guidance in the selection of sites for the construction of reactors and nuclear research centres organised by the International Atomic Energy Agency begins in Bombay
12 Marshal Shah Wali of Afghanistan arrives in New Delhi on a nineteen-day visit to India
— The fourth round of Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir opens in Calcutta
— The Lok Sabha approves supplementary demands for grants of Rs. 271 55 crores for 1962-63
13 The Arjuna Awards for 1962 are announced
— Bombay wins the Ranji Trophy for cricket
14 India recognises the new Syrian Government
— Jainarain Vyas, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi
15 The Union Government approve proposals for the reservation of posts at the stages of promotion for Class Three and Class Four employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
— Members of the Iranian Parliamentary Group meet the Speaker of the Lok Sabha in New Delhi
— The Lok Sabha is informed of the acceptance by Government in principle of the project report for a high pressure boiler plant at Tiruchi, prepared by Messrs Technoexport, Prague
16 The 36th annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry begins in New Delhi
— A Soviet trade delegation arrives in New Delhi
— M Patanjali Shastri, former Chief Justice of India, passes away in New Delhi
— Earthquake rocks Tezpur and Shillong

17 Balakrishnan of the Services and Dinshaw Irani of Maharashtra better an Asian and a National record in marathon race and discus throw events respectively at the all-India open athletic meet in New Delhi.
18 Text of Union Government's protest lodged with the UN Security Council against recent Sino-Pakistan border agreement, is released.
19 Three members of the Socialist Party in Lok Sabha are reprimanded by the Speaker for their conduct adjudged as derogatory to the dignity of the occasion of President's address to Parliament on February 18, 1963
20 The Rajya Sabha adjourns *sine die*
— The Crown Prince of Sikkim, Tyalsay Rimpoche Palden Thondup Namgyal weds Miss Hope Cooke in Gangtok
— Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the Central Training Institute near Chembur, Bombay
21 The Prime Minister lays the foundation of the "Landship", a shore's establishment to house the National Headquarters of the Sea Cadet Corps near Colaba, Bombay
— The 18th National Cycling Championship opens in New Delhi
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the CIBA Research Centre at Goregaon, Bombay
22 Vice-President Zakir Husain presents State awards for 1962 for excellence in printing and designing of books and publications in New Delhi
— The International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, makes available a credit of $ 67 5 million to the Indian Railways
23 A 'plan of operation' is signed between the Government of India and the FAO in New Delhi for setting up a cattle feed mixing plant
— The Vice-President leaves New Delhi on a good-will visit to Ethiopia, Sudan and the UAR
— J Mitrega, Polish Minister for Coal, Mining and Power, arrives in New Delhi on a two-day visit to India
— The report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission is presented to the Lok Sabha
The Indian Mountaineering Foundation announces the award of its first gold medal for achievements in mountaineering to Sonam Gyatso
— A life-size statue of Bhagat Singh, the famous revolutionary, is installed in Khatkar Kalan village in Punjab
24 The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky, makes a brief halt in New Delhi on his way to Indonesia.
— The Union Government revive the scheme for granting advances to the Central Government employees for constructing houses
— The US Agency for International Development announces authorisation of a loan of $ 16 million to India for the Chandrapura power plant of the DVC
25 The Russian airliner TU-114 makes its inaugural Moscow-Delhi flight
27 King Savang Vatthana of Laos arrives in New Delhi on a three-day State visit
— The Delimitation Commission issues orders allocating seats in the Lok Sabha to several States and determining the number of seats to be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State
28 A new ten-ton caustic soda plant is commissioned in the State-owned Travancore-Cochin Chemicals at Eloor, Kerala.

28 The Lok Sabha is informed of the setting up of a committee for guiding negotiations with foreign parties concerning the establishment of major projects costing more than Rs 5 crores

— Recognition to the newly formed United Socialist Party in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha is announced.

— A formal exchange of letters of intent for co-operation between the Heavy Engineering Corporation and the CEKOP of Poland is signed in Ranchi

29 The Nangal Fertilizer Factory exceeds the production target for 1962-63 substantially

— MV "Jalakala", the first of a series of three ships, built at the Hindustan Shipyard for the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, is launched at Visakhapatnam.

30 The Vice-President arrives in Khartoum on a five-day official visit to Sudan

— The Union Government sanction over Rs 10 crores to eleven States for financing their approved flood control schemes

— The crude conditioning plant at Nahorkatiya, Assam, built at a cost of over Rs 1 65 crores, goes into partial operation

— The President promulgates a regulation under Art 240 of the Constitution providing for the extension of certain laws relating to direct taxes to the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry

31 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates a seminar on spiritual values in education at the Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore

— The permanent Indus Commission ends its seven-day session in Karachi

— Government of India accept the view of the joint Indo-American team on agricultural education that at least one Home Science college be set up in each State

— Prime Minister Nehru gives away the Sahitya Akademi awards for the year in New Delhi

— The Prime Minister inaugurates a seminar on the problems of the denotified communities of India in New Delhi

— The three-day annual convention of the Institute of Indian Foundrymen begins at Madras

APRIL

1 India and Poland sign an agreement in New Delhi for technical collaboration for developing a deep-shaft mine at Sudamdih in Bihar

2 Walt Whitman Rostow, Chairman of the American State Departments' Policy Planning Council meets T T Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination in New Delhi

— The National Coal Development Corporation signs an agreement with a Soviet supplying organisation, Tazhpromexport, for the development of an open cast mine at Manikpur in Madhya Pradesh

— Panchayati Raj is inaugurated in Gujarat

4 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the first seminar of the Congress Forum for Socialist Action in New Delhi

7 Government of India set up a five-member team with Amar Nath Vidyalankar as Chairman, to study and report on Five Year Plan Publicity

8 The Union Defence Minister announces in the Lok Sabha measures to strengthen the country's armed forces

— The Central Family Planning Board sets up an expert committee to evaluate the work done so far and draw up programmes for the Fourth Plan

8 The Union Government approve the setting up of two units to survey and collect potent medicinal plants on the Shivalik range of the Himalayas and the Kumaon Hills
— The Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Company, a Government undertaking, opens at Ootacamund
9 The Nagendra Singh Committee report on the coal transport problem is placed before the Lok Sabha
— The State Health Ministers meet in New Delhi.
— An agreement for a British Government loan of £ 3,500,000 to India is signed in New Delhi
— The Press Consultative Committee meets in New Delhi
10 The Central Council of Health endorses the recommendations of the Health Survey and Planning Committee
11 The Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Malinovsky arrives in Bombay
12 The 13th annual conference of the Society for the Study of Industrial Medicine opens in Calcutta
13 The Official Language Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha
14 The Foreign Minister of Thailand, Thanat Khonam, arrives in New Delhi on a three-day official visit
— Rahul Sankrityayan, eminent linguist, scholar and historian, passes away at Darjeeling
— A seminar on Workers' participation in management organised by the Asian Trade Union College of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions opens in New Delhi
— A team of officials led by S Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Economic Co-ordination, leaves for London *en route* to Washington to discuss US military aid
15 A five-member Soviet cultural delegation arrives in New Delhi
16 The 150th birth anniversary celebrations of Swati Thirunal are inaugurated in New Delhi
17 President Radhakrishnan presents Republic Day awards at an investiture ceremony in New Delhi Zakir Hussain and P V Kane are awarded Bharat Ratna
— The appointment of a reviewing committee under A R Mudaliar, to appraise the research work conducted at the national laboratories and suggest lines of future development, is announced in New Delhi.
— Thomas Srinivasan, Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away at Tiruchirappalli
18 Government of India constitute a National Advisory Board for labour contract and construction co-operatives
— Purshottam Bhil (Swatantra) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Dohad Constituency in Gujarat
19 The fifth meeting of the National Council for Women's Education is held in New Delhi
20 The Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, T. T Krishnamachari, leaves for Australia and New Zealand for talks on defence aid for India
— President Radhakrishnan presents the State Awards for Films for 1962 in New Delhi
— An agreement providing for the technical and industrial training of 84 Indian engineers in the Soviet Union is signed between the Soviet officials and the Heavy Electricals (India) Limited in New Delhi
21 The Gujarat Chief Minister lays the foundation of a Rs 2.28-crore project for the manufacture of ball bearings and roller bearings in Baroda

21 General Hiroshi Kan Ohmari, Chief of Staff, Ground Self-Defence Force of Japan, arrives in New Delhi on a two-day visit.

22 The fifth round of Indo-Pakistan ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters open in Karachi.

— The Import Policy for 1963-64 is announced.

— The instruments of ratification of a cultural agreement between India and Greece are exchanged in New Delhi

24 The regional office of the World Health Organisation is inaugurated in New Delhi

25 An agreement for a West German loan of 400 million DM for the expansion of Rourkela Steel Works is signed at Bonn

— Kanyakumari branch of the Rs. 4 86 crore Neyyar project is opened 20 miles east of Trivandrum.

26 The Union Government set up a Drinking Water Supply Board with Balwantray Mehta as Chairman

— An agreement providing for the export of eight lakh tons of iron ore to Czechoslovakia during 1963-64 is signed in New Delhi

27 The President of the Executive Council of the UAR, Ali Sabri, meets Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi

— The Official Language Bill, seeking to extend the use of English for official purposes beyond January 1965, is passed by the Lok Sabha

— An agreement between the Government of India and Phillips Petroleum Company of the USA for setting up a refinery in India is signed in New Delhi

28 The foundation is laid at Kursela Ghat in North Bihar of the 3 335 feet-long bridge across the Kosi

29 A summary of the recommendations made by the Sri Prakasa Committee on the use of simpler form of Hindi in AIR news bulletins is placed before the Lok Sabha

— The Attorney-General, C. K Daphtary, explains the constitutional validity of the Compulsory Deposit Bill in the Lok Sabha

30 H V Kowjalagi (Congress) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Belgaum constituency

— The International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the World Bank, agrees to join American, Indian and European interests in establishing a new industrial company in India

— The fourth meeting of the Transport Development Council concludes in New Delhi

MAY

1 The Lok Sabha adopts the Constitution (Fifteenth Amendment) Bill

— The British Commonwealth Secretary, Duncan Sandys, arrives in New Delhi

— The American Mount Everest expedition is reported to have succeeded in reaching the 29,002 feet peak

2 The US Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, arrives in New Delhi

— The Lok Sabha adopts the Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Bill

— The Oil and Natural Gas Commission reorganises its administrative machinery to accelerate oil exploration activities

4 India take a 2-1 lead in the Doubles event of the Davis Cup Eastern Zone final against Japan in Tokyo.

— The Lok Sabha passes the Government of Union Territories Bill

— Yugoslavia and India conclude a five-year trade agreement in New Delhi

— V K R V Rao takes over as a Member of the Planning Commission

5 The Standing Committee on Secondary Education of the Central Advisory Board of Education approves the recommendations of the Sampurnanand Committee on evolving an effective national policy on education
— The Prime Minister unveils the bust of Thakkar Bapa, founder of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, in New Delhi
6 The President formally presents a statue of Motilal Nehru to the Union Parliament
7 The Prime Minister informs the Lok Sabha that the Chief Justice of India has been requested to name a Judge of the Supreme Court to inquire into the allegations concerning the Union Minister for Mines and Fuel, K D Malaviya in the context of the entries made in the records of Messrs Serajuddin and Company
— Rani Shamkumari Devi (Congress) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Raipur constituency
— India defeat Japan to win the Eastern Zone Davis Cup Championship in Tokyo
8 The centenary of the Indian Red Cross is celebrated
— An AVRO-748 (Series II) aircraft gives demonstration flight at Palam airport
— President Kennedy of the USA supports American assistance to India in setting up the steel plant at Bokaro.
9 A seven-man committee under Balwantray Mehta is set up to study the question of co-ordination between the urban local bodies and the Panchayati Raj institutions
10 Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, T T Krishnamachari, leaves New Delhi on a visit to Canada, USA and UK for talks on India's defence and development requirements
— Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation of the third refinery in the public sector at Koyali, near Baroda
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the Gandhi Centre of Culture at the Sabarmati Ashram
11 President Radhakrishnan leaves on a goodwill visit to Afghanistan and Iran
12 The Prime Minister inaugurates the Rs 13-lakh State Museum in the Zoological Gardens of Lucknow
13 The Second meeting of the Board of Communications begins at Nasik
— Sukumar Sen, Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority, passes away at Calcutta
— Rules for the Central Health Service are published
14 The Central Board of Secondary Education approves a scheme of studies and syllabi for the all-India Higher Secondary Examination to be held from 1966
— J K Bhonsle, Director-General of the National Discipline Scheme, passes away in Sariska, Alwar
— Raghuvira, President of the Jan Sangh, passes away in Kanpur
15 The sixth round of the Indo-Pakistan ministerial-level talks on Kashmir and other related matters begin in New Delhi
— Dinesh Singh, Union Deputy Minister of External Affairs, arrives in Singapore in the course of his South-East Asian tour
— The Madras Chief Minister lays the foundation of the Rs 3-crore Omega Insulated Cable Company at Ambattur near Madras
16 President Radhakrishnan arrives in Teheran on a six-day State visit to Iran
— The 17th annual session of the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League opens in Bharatpur.

17 An agreement for the supply of ammunition worth about Rs. 3 crores by Yugoslavia to India is signed in New Delhi.

19 The Union Food and Agriculture Minister, S. K. Patil, leaves Bombay on a four-week tour of the UK, USA and Japan

— The 43rd annual convention of the Institute of Engineers, India, begins in Bangalore

— India and Denmark agree to collaborate in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes

— The Union Government revise the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958

20 The Swedish Government offer a further gift of 8,000 tons of paper for school textbooks in India

— The Rajamannar arbitration award on the dispute between the DVC and the States of Bihar and West Bengal is announced.

— The Vice-President inaugurates the third Children's Literary Conference in Madras

21 J B Kripalani (Independent) and Ram Manohar Lohia (Socialist) are declared elected to the Lok Sabha in the by-elections from the Amroha and Farrukhabad constituencies in Uttar Pradesh respectively Also, Raj Deo Singh (Congress) is elected to the Lok Sabha from Jaunpur in a by-election

— India and the USA conclude an agreement for an American loan of $ 8 4 million (Rs 4 crores) for financing the foreign exchange cost of expansion in the capacity of the Ramagundam thermal power station in Andhra Pradesh

— President Radhakrishnan returns to New Delhi after his State visit to Afghanistan and Iran

22 Prime Minister Nehru arrives in Panjim, on his first visit to Goa since its liberation

— Rohini a glider made at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot of the IAF is successfully flown in Kanpur

23 An agreement for an additional Rs 7 14-crore Japanese credit to India for the first two years of the Third Plan is signed in Tokyo

The foundation of the Kalkote thermal power plant is laid at Sari 75 miles from Jammu

24 The twelfth conference of State representatives of the National Cadet Corps begins in New Delhi

— The IDA extends a credit equivalent to 20 million dollars to India for electric power development in Andhra Pradesh

25 Agreement for Soviet economic and technical assistance for the expansion of oil refineries at Barauni and Koyali in the public sector and for the establishment of a second precision instruments factory near Palaghat are signed in New Delhi

A UNICEF-aided dairy with an hourly capacity to receive and wash 1 500 cans of milk and pasteurise 40,000 litres is opened in Bombay

26 Details of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme relating to income-tax payers and salaried employees are announced

27 Indian envoys in 17 South-East Asian countries meet in New Delhi

28 The Southern Zonal Council meets in Hyderabad

— M R Masani (Swatantra) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha in a by-election from the Rajkot constituency

29 T T Krishnamachari, Union Minister for Economic and Defence Co-ordination, arrives in London

— The Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Jagjivan Ram, inaugurates the India-US cargo service with a new vessel in Calcutta

30 Allen Fairhall, Australian Minister for Supply, meets Y B. Chavan, Union Defence Minister, in New Delhi
— Contracts for the supply of plants and equipment worth Rs. 9 crores by Czechoslovakia for three major public sector industrial projects in India are signed in New Delhi.
— An all-India seminar on the Education of the Backward Child opens in Bangalore
31 Kshitish Prasad Chattopadhyay, noted anthropologist, passes away in Calcutta.

JUNE

1 The seventh annual convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen opens in New Delhi
2 President Radhakrishnan leaves Bombay for Washington on a State visit to the United States
— The Port Blair station of All India Radio goes on the air.
— The two-day All-India Socialist Unity Conference concludes in Lucknow
3 T T Krishnamachari, Union Minister of Economic and Defence Co-ordination, returns to New Delhi from a tour abroad
— The Chief Justices of State High Courts confer in Srinagar
4 The National Savings Central Advisory Board meets in New Delhi
— Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister, returns to New Delhi after attending the World Health Assembly in Geneva
— The Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Technoexport, USSR, sign a contract providing for the training of 37 Indian specialists in the Soviet Union
— Gen J N Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, is presented with a Khukri Nepal's national weapon, by the Nepalese Commander-in-Chief in Kathmandu
5 The National Defence Council meets in New Delhi
— The Governing Council of the UN Special Fund approves an Indian project costing the Fund $885,100 and the Government of India about $2 million for a survey of coniferous and hardwood forests
— The World Confederation of the Organisations of the Teaching Profession concludes in New Delhi
— The World Bank announces a loan of $30 million to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
6 The Aid India Consortium pledge about $915 million for the third year of the Third Plan
7 The Prime Minister declares open the North-East Frontier Railway's Rs 10 6-crore rail-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu
— A joint communique signed in Washington by S K Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, and O L Freeman, US Secretary for Agriculture, provides that 1 50,000 tons of rice would be made available by the US to India
8 The foundation of the Steel Smelting Shop of the Alloy Steel Project is laid in Durgapur
9 The Prime Minister visits the Nahorkatiya oil installations
— Gen J N Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, returns to New Delhi after a six-day visit to Nepal
— The Union Government appoint a study group to examine the working of the co-operatives in the non-agricultural credit sector and suggest measures for their sound growth
10 A project agreement between India and France for the exploitation of thick seams of the Karampura coal fields in Bihar is signed in New Delhi.

12 President Radhakrishnan arrives in London on a twelve-day State visit to the United Kingdom.
— A trade delegation from Jordan arrives in New Delhi
— The Prime Minister lays the foundation of the Rubber Research Centre at Tiruvottiyur near Madras
13 Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for International Trade, returns to New Delhi from his month-long tour abroad
14 Prime Minister Nehru unveils a statue of the late S Satyamurti in Madras
16 Three members of the Gujarat Himalayan Expedition climb the 22,742-foot Mount Kailash
17 The Union Government announce increases of Rs. 28 and Rs 10 respectively over the 1962 retention prices of steel and pig iron per tonne
18 Government notification making the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 operative from July 1, 1963, is issued
— The Union Government appoint a committee under the Chairmanship of P N. Sapru to examine the provisions of the Constitution regarding higher education
— The Union Government set up a working group on irrigation, flood control and soil preservation in the river valley projects to formulate proposals for the Fourth Plan
19 The Union Government appoint a special committee under the chairmanship of V K R V. Rao to go into the question of delay in utilisation of foreign aid in relation to certain projects
— An agreement to continue the Fulbright programme of education and cultural exchange between India and the USA is signed in New Delhi
20 The Union Government approve schemes for the development of border areas at a cost of Rs 2 62 crores for the current year
22 The Union Government appoint a committee to investigate the problem of un-economic units in the sugar industry
— The Union Finance Minister, Morarji Desai lays the foundation of the College of Naturopathy in Calcutta
23 A seven-member Indian parliamentary delegation arrives in Washington from London
— S K Patil, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, returns to New Delhi after his tour abroad
24 President Radhakrishnan returns to New Delhi after his State visit to the UK and the USA
— The Union Minister for Transport and Communications, Jagjivan Ram, inaugurates the National Telex Service in New Delhi linking subscribers in the four metropolitan centres of Bombay, Calcutta Delhi and Madras
26 The resignations of Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim and K D Malaviya from the Union Cabinet are accepted
— Government of India announce rules governing acquisition of land for private companies engaged in industry or work intended for a public purpose
— The Union Government announce their decision to expand the installed capacity of sugar industry by five lakh tons
27 The Conference of State Education Secretaries begins in New Delhi.
— India and the US conclude a barter agreement to exchange American farm products for Indian minerals in Washington

29 An agreement between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and its Soviet counterpart, Tiajpromexport, providing for the delivery of about 15,350 tons of Soviet equipment and material for the two-million-ton Gujarat refinery is concluded in New Delhi.

— R Krishnan of India loses to R. Emerson of Australia in the Singles match at the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships in London.

30 President Kennedy of USA and Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, in a joint statement, agree on their policy of continuing to help India by providing further military aid to strengthen her defences against the threat of a renewed Chinese attack.

— The Indian film, "Two Daughters", is awarded David O Selznick's Golden Laurel for the non-American film best serving international understanding, at Berlin

JULY

1 The Government of Nagaland offer general amnesty to the underground Nagas for a period of two months from today.

— Union Finance Minister Desai inaugurates the Agricultural Refinance Corporation in Bombay.

— Popular Ministries are sworn in in the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur.

— Revised rates of postage for foreign mail come into force

— The Union Government float two new six and ten year loans aggregating Rs 225 crores

3 The foundation of the Malaprabha Project is laid in North Karnatak

— The IMF enters into a new stand-by arrangement with India authorising drawings from the Fund up to the equivalent of $100 million over the next 12 months

4 The four-day All India Seminar on National Physical Efficiency Drive concludes in Simla.

5 The foundation is laid of the Central Machine Tool Institute at Bangalore

6 The Union Government set up a Marketing Development Fund for the promotion of Indian exports

7 The fifth All-India Foodgrain Dealers' Convention begins in New Delhi

— The Prime Minister opens a Medical Institute at Chandigarh

8 The Prime Minister inaugurates an Agricultural University at Ludhiana.

— Prime Minister Nehru addresses the first convocation of the Kasturba Rural institute at Rajpura.

9 The annual summer training exercises of the Indian Navy begin

10 An agreement is signed between India and the USA in New Delhi under which the US would give to India a $2 million radio station with a million Watt transmitter in return for five years of free broadcast of Voice of America programmes

— India and Nepal sign agreements under which India would undertake construction of the 50-mile long mountain road from Kathmandu to Trisuli, a modern and well-equipped aircraft hanger for the Kathmandu airport and a model school in the Kathmandu valley

11 Four prominent Communists of Uttar Pradesh detained under the Defence of India Rules by the State Government are set at liberty by a Division Bench of the Allahabad High Court.

— Heads of the State-owned enterprises meet in New Delhi.

— Gen. J. N. Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, leaves New Delhi on a 14-day visit to the US.

12 The Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Hukum Singh, calls on President Kennedy at the White House, Washington.
— The Oil India Limited launches a Rs. 2-crore oil exploration programme in a 1,291 square mile area in Upper Assam
13 The 21st session of the Indian Labour Conference begins in New Delhi
— India announces that no ship or aircraft from South Africa would be allowed to touch ports in India.
— Air Marshal A. M. Engineer, Chief of the Air Staff, returns to New Delhi from Moscow
14 A seminar on the impact of tourism on national integration concludes in Madras
— The report of the team of experts on mass communication sponsored by the Ford Foundation is published
— Swami Sivananda Saraswati, founder-President of the Divine Life Society, passes away at Rishikesh
15 A United States Weather Bureau plane carries out demonstration flight over Delhi
— A conference on the manufacture and popularisation of improved agricultural implements begins in New Delhi.
16 A defence team, led by S Boothalingam, leaves New Delhi for Moscow to negotiate the purchase of military hardware and equipment
17 The Assam Government lodge strong protest with the East Pakistan Government against their warlike preparations on the Assam-East Pakistan border
— The Union Government announce some changes in the compulsory deposit scheme designed to further simplify its implementation
18 The Communist Party of India demands immediate repudiation of the joint air defence exercise plan
— The President accepts the resignation for reasons of health of K C Reddi from the Union Cabinet
— K. L Rao is appointed Minister of State incharge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and O V Alagesan, Minister of State incharge of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel.
19 The new US Ambassador to India, Chester Bowles presents his credentials to the President in New Delhi
— The first meeting of the reconstituted National Shipping Board takes place in Bombay
20 The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India fully endorses the position taken by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in its open letter on the main issues of differences between the International Communist Movement on the one side and the leadership of the Communist Party of China on the other
— The Electric Power and Energy Survey Committees of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power conclude their six-day meeting in New Delhi.
— The National Development Council meets in New Delhi
— The Indian National Exhibition opens in Moscow
21 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the silver jubilee celebrations of the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha at Hyderabad
— The Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, and the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, are raised to the status of University
— Under a Presidential Order, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is abolished and two new ministries, the Ministry of International Trade and the Ministry of Industry, are created.
— The Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment releases the main report on the occupational wage survey con-

ducted in 44 major manufacturing, mining and plantation industries in the country

22 It is officially announced that the Union Government had reached agreement with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States for joint training exercises with the Indian Air Force under the overall aegis of the IAF.

— The West Bengal Assembly rejects by an overwhelming majority three motions of no-confidence in the Sen Ministry

— The Prime Minister addresses the staff and trainees of the Central Institute of English at Hyderabad

23 The General Council of the Defence Technical Training Association meets in New Delhi

— Prime Minister Nehru lays the corner stone for the new Rs. 1-crore building to house the Salar Jung Museum at Baradari, Hyderabad

24 Prime Minister Nehru formally inaugurates work on the Srisailam hydro-electric project in Andhra Pradesh

— The ninth session of the Central Committee for Food Standards begins in New Delhi

25 The resignation of Algurai Shastri, Forest Minister of Uttar Pradesh, is announced in Lucknow

— A new team of three army officers led by Brig Sheodan Singh leaves for Hadar, Ethiopia, to assist the Ethiopian Government in running the Haile Selassie Military Academy

— The President promulgates a regulation to extend over 150 enactments, to the Union Territory of Pondicherry from October 1, 1963

26 Prime Minister Nehru lays the corner-stone of the Rs 40-crore reservoir project on the Godavari at Pochampad

The Mysore Government announce reservation for Backward Classes in admission to technical and professional colleges in the State

28 Gen J N Chaudhury, Chief of the Army Staff, returns to Delhi cutting short his tour abroad

— A UAR Comet airliner with 60 persons aboard plunges into the Arabian Sea six miles from Bombay.

— A three-day annual All-India Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj opens in New Delhi

— The 16th All-India Plastic Manufacturers' Conference begins in Bombay

29 President Radhakrishnan opens the new building of the Nizamabad Zila Parishad in Hyderabad

— The Prime Minister inaugurates a conference on Rural Industries Projects convened by the Planning Commission in New Delhi.

30 The Geological Survey of India locates flourspar deposits in the Amba Dongar area of Baroda district in Gujarat

31 The US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee rejects by a close vote an amendment aimed at blocking US aid for India's proposed State-owned steel plant at Bokaro

— The Union Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, arrives in Rangoon on a five-day goodwill visit to Burma

— The five-man study team set up by the Union Government to go into Panchayati Raj finances submits its report to Government.

AUGUST

1 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates a conference of State Ministers of Community Development and Panchayati Raj in New Delhi

1 The findings of the court inquiry which investigated into the crash of an Alitalia jet aircraft in Junnuar near Bombay in July last are published.
— Six Ministers of the UP Ministry hand over their resignations to the Chief Minister in Lucknow.
— The report of the international team on small industries organised by the Ford Foundation is released.
— The Standing Committee of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation sanctions Rs. 2.4 crores for the construction of hospitals, annexes and dispensaries for the workers in various States.
2 According to reports reaching Tithwal, Pakistan violated the cease-fire line during the past few days with serious shooting incidents resulting in some casualties
— The recommendations of Jute Committee are published
— The Joint Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture and Community Development and Panchayati Raj opens in New Delhi.
— The Union Ministry of Education set up a Committee to examine the problem of education in relation to employment opportunities
— The Presidential awards for gallantry are announced
— Government of India agree to provide the necessary facilities required by Nepal for the flow of her transit trade to Pakistan
5 The Tripartite Standing Committee on the Industrial Truce Resolution resolves that all industrial establishments employing 300 or more workers should set up co-operative stores or fair price shops within four weeks
— The Prime Minister of New South Wales, R J Heffron, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day official visit
— America, Britain and Russia sign a partial nuclear test ban treaty in Moscow
— The two-day session of the conference of leading scientists and educationists ends in New Delhi
— Hearing begins in the Supreme Court on the constitutional validity of the Defence of India Act and Rules
6 A seminar on the problems of the private and public industrial undertakings opens in New Delhi
— The American House of Representatives Appropriations Sub-Committee appoints a five-member team to study the feasibility of Bokaro steel plant project
— An Indian Film Festival begins in Moscow
— The two-day Indo-Pakistan conference on boundary issues between East Pakistan and West Bengal concludes in Calcutta
— Pannalal Sarogi, Member of Parliament, passes away in Calcutta
— The Planning Commission decides to provide additional allocation totalling Rs. 85 5 crores for stepping up agricultural programmes during the remaining period of the Third Plan
— The Aid India Consortium pledges $1,052 million for the third year of the current Plan
8 India endorses the partial nuclear test ban treaty
9 The first report of the standing committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education on social education is published
10 The Congress Working Committee meeting in New Delhi unanimously adopts a resolution endorsing the proposal by the Madras Chief Minister, K Kamaraj, that leading Congressmen in Government should voluntarily relinquish their ministerial posts and offer themselves for full-time organisational work.
— A four-day conference of Heads of the Post and Telegraph Circles concludes in New Delhi

11 Union Home Minister Shastri lays the foundation of "Mysore House" in New Delhi.
12 The Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, C. Subramaniam inaugurates the expansion work of the Rourkela steel plant.
— The Prime Minister of the Somali Republic, Abdirashid Ali Shermarke, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day State visit to India
13 The monsoon session of the Union Parliament begins in New Delhi
14 The scheme of compulsory military training for all able-bodied male students of colleges and universities in the country is inaugurated
16 Madhu Limaye and Dada Nayak sponsors of the Bombay civic workers' strike, are arrested under the Defence of India Rules
— American radar and related equipment begin arriving in preparation for joint air defence training exercises
— The President awards medals for distinguished and meritorious services to 76 police officers and certificates of honour to Sanskrit and Arabic scholars in New Delhi
— Seven public sector undertakings are presented Presidential awards for outstanding all-round performance for 1961-62 in New Delhi
17 The Prime Minister makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on K D Malaviya's resignation from the Union Cabinet
— The Union Government float an entirely State-owned limited company in the public sector called the Aeronautics India Limited for the manufacture of MIG Supersonic and other types of aircraft
— The Lok Sabha votes supplementary demands for grants for the current financial year amounting to Rs. 33 90 crores
18 The report on "Reappraisal of Steel Demand" of the National Council of Applied Economic Research is published
19 Air Vice-Marshal Omar Dani, Minister for Air and Commander-in-Chief of the Indonesian Air Force, arrives in New Delhi on a four-day visit to India
J B Kripalani initiates a three-day debate on a motion of no confidence in the Government in the Lok Sabha
20 The Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, S K Patil, defends his Ministry's policies on the second day of the Lok Sabha debate on a motion of no confidence in the Government
President Kennedy of America makes a special appeal to Congress to approve his foreign aid programme for the next fiscal year
One hundred and ten persons are killed and 68 injured as the first floor of a mosque collapses at Yeotmal
21 The Municipal Mazdoor Union calls off the 10-day old civic workers' strike in Bombay
— The Union Finance Minister Morarji Desai replies to some of the points raised during the debate in the Lok Sabha on a motion of no confidence against the Government
— The American House of Representatives, by accepting an amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill, puts off US aid for the Bokaro steel plant
22 The Lok Sabha rejects by an overwhelming majority the motion of no confidence against the Government
23 Daniel H Walcott, President of the Trans-Atlantic Airlines, is sentenced to six month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 2,000 on charges of possessing and smuggling live cartridges without licence
24 The Prime Minister decides to accept the resignations offered by six Ministers of the Union Cabinet, the Chief Minister of five States and the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir
— President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the Nehru College at Faridabad
— The first meeting of the Fourth Plan Working Group on the Welfare of Backward Classes is held in New Delhi

24 West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh win the *Rashtra Kalash* for the Kharif and Rabi seasons 1960-61, respectively.

26 The Union Minister of Defence Production, K. Raghuramiah, informs the Lok Sabha that AVRO-748 planes of Series I are now being produced at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur

— An agreement providing for a £10 million (Rs 13.33 crores) loan to India from Britain to finance the purchase of a wide range of manufactured goods in that country is signed in New Delhi

— A new Calcutta-London industrial Telex Service is inaugurated in Calcutta.

— The Prime Minister informs the Lok Sabha that the Union Government have asked the Assam Government to give armed protection, whenever necessary, to Indian nationals pursuing their peaceful activities in the Latitilla group of villages on the Assam-East Pakistan border which had been the scene of two incidents recently

— The Union Home Minister, G L Nanda, places before the Lok Sabha figures of per capita expenditure of the people from the lowest to the highest income brackets

27 The first consignment of 250 tons of bananas from Maharashtra and Gujarat is despatched to Kuwait from Bombay

— King Mahendra and Queen Ratna of Nepal arrive in New Delhi on a 13-day visit.

— The no-confidence motion against the Chaliha Ministry is defeated in the Assam Legislative Assembly

28 The Rajasthan Assembly rejects by voice-vote all the five motions of no confidence against the State Government

— The Andhra Chief Minister declares open the 3,086-foot long road bridge across the Krishna at Rangapur, 30 miles north of Kurnool

29 The first session of the regional co-ordinating committee of UNESCO for the Reading Materials Project begins in New Delhi

— The President accepts the resignation of six Ministers in the Union Cabinet The appointment of T T Krishnamachari as the Union Finance Minister, G L Nanda as the Home Minister and Swaran Singh as Minister for Food and Agriculture is also announced

— The Supreme Court declares the rule providing for carrying forward the number of unfilled reserved posts for the Scheduled Castes in Government Services as unconstitutional and invalid

SEPTEMBER

1 The Import Advisory Council and the Export Promotion Advisory Council meet jointly in New Delhi

— The Delimitation Commission refixes the number of seats in each State Legislative Assembly for the next general election

— India and Pakistan sign a trade agreement in Karachi

— The 108-mile long Durgapur-Calcutta gas grid is inaugurated at the Durgapur coke-oven plant site

2 The Supreme Court, by a majority judgment, declares that persons detained under the Defence of India Rules had no right to move any court challenging the validity of their detention on the ground that their Fundamental Rights under Articles 14, 21 and 22 of the Constitution had been infringed

— The Union Defence Minister, Y B Chavan, discloses in the Lok Sabha that 24 C-119 (Fairchild Packet) transport aircraft had been received from the USA for the IAF under US Military Assistance Programme

— A severe earthquake claims a heavy toll of life in the Badgam Tehsil of Kashmir valley.

2 The three-day seminar on work study, sponsored jointly by the Defence Institute of Work Study (Missouri, USA) and the Institute of Work Study (India) concludes in New Delhi.

3 P R Das, renowned jurist, passes away at Patna.

4 The first All-India World Federalists' Conference begins in New Delhi

— The Governments of India and the United States conclude an agreement for the sale to India of maize valued at $7 7 million (Rs 3 7 crores) under US Public Law 480

— The Indian delegation to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly is announced

5 The National Awards for Teachers of 1963 are announced.

— A two-day conference of State Secretaries and Directors of Social Welfare begins in New Delhi

— Senior army officers from 12 Commonwealth countries including India begin a two-day study of military problems at Camberley, England

6 A high-power official committee under S S Khera is appointed to review the working of the Gold Control Order

— Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the joint meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the conference of State Ministers for Town and Country Planning in New Delhi

— The report of the *ad hoc* Committee on Tourism is placed before the Lok Sabha

— Government steps to achieve the production target of sugar for 1963-64 are announced

— Two Ministers resign from the Gujarat Cabinet

— T T Krishnamachari, Union Finance Minister, rules out nationalisation of banks in a statement in the Lok Sabha

— The Lok Sabha discusses the distribution of National Income

7 The erection of the plant and machinery for the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company is inaugurated

8 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation of the Sivananda Satsang Bhavan in New Delhi

— The Bulgarian First Deputy Prime Minister Zhivkov, arrives in New Delhi on a five-day visit

9 Radha Kumud Mukherjee, well-known educationist and historian passes away at Calcutta

— A no confidence motion against the Kairon Ministry in Punjab is admitted for discussion in the State Legislative Assembly

— Natwar Singh of India is unanimously elected repporteur of the UN Special Committee on Colonialism

10 The Union Government sanction a further loan of Rs 1 5 crores for the expansion scheme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited

— Lt Gen P S Gyani of India is named Commander of the UN Observer mission to the Yemen

— The report of the Central Excise Reorganisation Committee is placed before Parliament

11 All the 13 passengers and a crew of five die as an IAC Viscount crashes near Dholpur, 33 miles from Agra

— C Subramaniam, Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, explains in the Lok Sabha the reasons for India's withdrawal of the Bokaro steel plant from the list of projects for which US aid was sought

— The Union Government appoint a committee under the Chairmanship of P A Narielwala to review the working of the National Research Development Corporation

11 The no confidence motion against the Gujarat Ministry is defeated in the State Legislature
— Jivraj Mehta, Chief Minister of Gujarat, resigns
— A new Department of Co-ordination is created under the Ministry of Finance under a Presidential Order
12 The Maharashtra Legislative Assembly rejects a no confidence motion against the State Ministry
— The Union Minister for Defence Production, K Raghuramiah, informs the Rajya Sabha of the Government's decision to locate the heavy earth-moving machine plant at Kolar in Mysore
13 The Union Finance Ministry agrees to allot in the current financial year another Rs. 50 crores of Central assistance to the States
— E. V Srinivasan, famous opthalmologist, passes away in Madras
14 India increases her economic aid to Nepal by Rs 3 crores
— The Delhi College of Engineering and Technology is renamed the Indian Institute of Technology
— Malaya completes an 8-1 victory over India in the Australasian zone semi-final of the Thomas Cup Badminton Championship at Wellington, New Zealand.
15 The East-Pakistan forces open fire on an Indian border security patrol in the Latitilla-Dumabari area on the border of Cachar district of Assam
16 The Union Defence Minister Y B Chavan, informs the Lok Sabha of the US Government's offer to India of a small arms and ammunition plant as part of their military assistance programme
— A Rs 22-crore Indo-Japanese contract for the supply and erection of equipment for the alloy steels project is signed in New Delhi
17 The Rs 86 lakh Cauvery bridge is opened at Tirruchi by the Madras Chief Minister
18 The UN Special Committee on *apartheid* calls for a broad sweep of measures against South Africa by the UN, other international organs and member states to dissuade the South African Government from pursuing her policy of *apartheid*
— President Radhakrishnan unveils a statue of Sardar Patel in New Delhi
— S L Silam is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry
— The Orissa Legislative Assembly rejects a no confidence motion against the Patnaik Ministry
19 A new Ministry in Gujarat, with Balwantray Mehta as the Chief Minister, is sworn in
— The Pakistan Government agree to a meeting between the Pakistani local sector commander and his Indian counterpart on the Karimganj-Sylhet border to discuss the recent firing in the Latitilla area of Cachar district of Assam
— The touring Indian hockey team save the Test Series against Kenya by winning the last of the five matches
20 Pakistani intruders cease-fire in the Latitilla-Dumabari area
— The report of the Central Wage Board for Jute Industry is placed before Parliament
21 The Compulsory Deposit Scheme is dropped except in so far as it applies to income tax payers Major changes in the Gold Control Order are also announced.
— H C Dasappa and B R Bhagat are sworn in as Minister for Railways and Minister of State for Planning respectively
— Smt Sucheta Kripalani is elected new leader of the UP Congress Legislature Party.

21 A Pakistani plane violates Indian air space at Kalamchora in the Sonamura sub-division of Tripura
— Union Minister for International Trade, Manubhai Shah, inaugurates the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation in Bombay.
22 The report of the study team appointed by the committee on Plan projects on social education under B N Jha is published
— Union Health Minister, Sushila Nayar, arrives in Jakarta on a ten-day official visit to Indonesia
— Gopal Vinayak Deshmukh, a former Member of Parliament, passes away in Bombay
23 The Bihar Ministry under Binodanand Jha resigns.
— Biren Mitra is elected new leader of the Congress Legislative Party in Orissa
— The University Grants Commission in collaboration with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research sets up an Agricultural Education Review Committee under the Chairmanship of A C. Joshi
24 K B Sahay is elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Bihar
— The Union Government announce the revised rates of premium under the emergency risks insurance scheme for the next quarter beginning from October 1 next.
25 D P Mishra is elected leader of the Madhya Pradesh Congress Legislature Party
— M Bhaktavatsalam is elected leader of the Madras Congress Legislature Party
26 President Radhakrishnan unveils the bust of P V Rajamannar, first Indian Chief Justice of Madras, at Madras
— President Radhakrishnan declares open the Kalakshetra's assembly hall in its campus at Tiruvanmiyur near Adyar, Madras
27 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation for Rs. 1 2 crore Madurai Milk Conservation Project at Sathamangalam, Madurai
— One Indian national is killed and three injured in Moyel village in the Chhamb area on the cease-fire line in a firing by the Pakistanis
28 President Radhakrishnan unveils the Vivekananda Memorial tablet to commemorate Swami Vivekananda centenary celebrations at Sri Ramanatha Swami Temple, Rameshwaram
— General Kong Lee, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Commander-in-Chief of the neutralist forces in Laos arrives in New Delhi
— Pakistan's attempt to capture a strip of land at the village Nathu-kulian on the Hamirpur international border in the Akhnoor sector of Jammu is foiled by the Indian border police
29 A five-member Japanese parliamentary delegation arrives in Madras from Bombay
— The *National Herald*, Lucknow, celebrates its silver jubilee
— Fatehsingh Gaikwad is elected President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India
— Five senior Indian defence officials arrive in Sydney for a three-week study of Australia's defence production organisations
— President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the 28th annual conference of the Samasta Kerala Sahitya Parishad at Trivandrum
30 President Radhakrishnan lays the foundation of a new campus for the Kerala University and the Gandhi Bhavan at Karyavattom near Trivandrum He also inaugurates the silver jubilee of the Kerala University

30 Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian delegation to the UN, replies to the charges made in Pakistan Foreign Minister's statement in the General Assembly on Kashmir

OCTOBER

1 The new Madhya Pradesh Ministry with D P Mishra as Chief Minister is sworn in in Bhopal

— The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited comes into being

— The Indian textile industry switches over to the metric system

— A Pakistani fighter plane violates Indian airspace at Fulkumari in Sonamura Sub-Division of Tripura

— Pakistani raiders kidnap an Indian national from the South-Haripur area of Belonia Sub-Division

2 New Ministries are sworn in in Bihar, Madras, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh

— President Radhakrishnan inaugurates a seminar on Gosamvardhan at the Aarey Milk Colony in Bombay

— Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the T B Seal Sale Campaign in New Delhi

— India score a 4-0 win over Spain in the Lyons International field hockey festival

— The Government constitute a National Committee for Higher Medical Education and Training in India under the Chairmanship of the Union Health Minister Sushila Nayar

3 R Venkataraman of India is elected Vice-President of the UN Administrative Tribunal

— India and the USA conclude agreements providing for American loans totalling Rs 24 crores to the Bandel, Cambay and Birsinghpur power projects

— The Import Policy for the half year October 1963 - March 1964 in respect of established importers is announced

— The ninth session of All-India Philosophical Congress begins in Lucknow

— India record a 3-0 win over Canada in the pre-Olympic international hockey tournament at Lyons, France

4 The Union Government allot another 10 000 tons of rice to West Bengal.

— The Kashmir Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, submits his resignation to the Sadr-i-Riyasat

— Concentration of Pakistani troops near the Karimganj border is reported

— A delegation of the All-Party Hill Leaders Conference of Assam meets Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi

— A cultural agreement between India and Afghanistan is signed at Kabul

5 The annual session of the All-India Newspaper Editors Conference begins in Patna

— The Union Government issue a new rule under the Defence of India Act assuming specific powers to regulate supplies of sugar cane in areas reserved for the factories

— The Chief Justice of India inaugurates the Andhra Pradesh State Bar Federation Conference in Hyderabad

— India beat Japan 4-0 in the pre-Olympic hockey tournament at Lyons, France

— India retain Governor-General's Cup for the third time in succession winning the Indo-Ceylon Wrestling Championship in Colombo

6 **Baba Kharak Singh, the veteran Sikh leader, passes away in New Delhi.**
— **B. P. Sinha, Chief Justice of India, lays the foundation of the City Courts building in Hyderabad.**
— K. V. Sivaprakasam (Congress) is declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Pondicherry territory
— India beat Britain 2-0 on the last day of the international field hockey festival at Lyons, France and gain top position on the unofficial table.
7 The Prime Minister inaugurates the 50th session of the Indian Science Congress in New Delhi
— The terms of Nassau decision on arms aid to India are made public
— The President gives assent to the Constitution (fifteenth amendment) Bill, 1963, and the constitution (Sixteenth amendment) Bill, 1963
8 The Union Government decide to establish a machinery for joint consultation and compulsory arbitration for Central Government employees
— S. N Mukherjee, Secretary to the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi
— President Radhakrishnan presents gallantry awards in New Delhi
9 The Prime Minister announces a further *ad hoc* increase in the pensions of both civil and defence retired employees effective from October 1 1963
— Saif-ud-din Kitchlu, a close associate of Gandhiji and winner of the Lenin Peace Prize, passes away in New Delhi
— Text of Indian protests to China and Pakistan, following the recent announcement that the boundary demarcation teams of these Governments reached agreement on a number of points about fixing the boundary line of that part of Kashmir which is under illegal occupation of Pakistan, are released in New Delhi
10 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the College of Business Administration in Bangalore
11 India tells UN General Assembly that the collusive alliance that China and Pakistan were seeking to forge had a common hatred of India as its motivation and aggression as its common intent
— The Union Health Minister Sushila Nayar arrives in Moscow on an official visit
— The National seminar on the education of elementary teachers concludes in New Delhi
12 The New Council of Ministers for Jammu and Kashmir, headed by Shamsuddin is sworn in in Srinagar
— The Soviet Union would deliver oil exploration and production equipment and material worth Rs 9 crores under a contract signed between the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Messrs Technoexport, USSR, in New Delhi.
— About one hundred Pakistanis backed by the East Pakistan Rifles raid the last Indian checkpost in Tamabil in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills bordering Sylhet district in East Pakistan
13 The meeting of the Tourist Development Council concludes in Nainital
14 Eleven more Ministers and Five Deputy Ministers of the UP Cabinet are sworn in in Lucknow
— Prime Minister Nehru is presented "The Golden Age Banner" by Bishop Hower A Tomlinson of New York in New Delhi
— Kanamaru Shiratori of Japan wins the light-weight boxing final against Padam Mall of India in the Tokyo international week in Tokyo.

14 India protests to Pakistan against continued Pakistan military activity in the Latitilla area on the Assam-East Pakistan border

15 India pledges $ 3 million in non-convertible rupees to the UN Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance

16 The Mid-Pennar North Canal, a part of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Project, is inaugurated.

— An agreement for a British loan of £4 million (Rs. 5.33 crores) to India is signed between the officials of the two Governments in New Delhi.

— The Union Government set aside Rs 30 lakhs for granting further relief to ex-India Army personnel who had joined the INA and were subsequently discharged from service

— The discontinuance of page cuts imposed on daily newspapers at the commencement of the current licensing year is announced.

— Vice-Admiral B S Soman, Chief of the Naval Staff, returns home after a tour of the UK and the continent of Europe

17 The Union Minister for Defence Production, K. Raghuramiah, informs Parliament of the Government decision to start the Electronics and Guided Missiles factory at Hyderabad

— The Union Government allocate an additional Rs 19 15 crores to the States in a major drive to increase agricultural production

— Members of the British Parliamentary delegation call on the Union President in New Delhi

18 Work on the Rs 15 5 crore all-weather port of Mangalore begins

19 The National Council of the Communist Party of India adopts the Central Executive Committee's recommendation of "public censure" of A K Gopalan for defying a party decision

— The Union Government decide to raise two additional mountain divisions

— The Prime Minister inaugurates a thermal power station, known as "C" station, in New Delhi

20 National Solidarity Day is observed in the country

21 India calls for stern action against South Africa at the UN General Assembly's special Political Committee on *apartheid*

— The appointment of justice P B Gajendragadkar as Chief Justice of India with effect from February 1, 1964 is announced

— A severe cyclonic storm hits Madras State

— The Indo-Nepalese trade talks on matters relating to transit facilities for Nepal's imports passing through India conclude in Kathmandu

— C Kunhan Raja, a well-known Sanskrit scholar, passes away in Bangalore

— G H Deshpande, Member of Parliament, passes away in Bombay

— Three agreements providing for US loan assistance totalling $ 39 6 million (Rs 18 8 crores) for three projects are signed in New Delhi

— Nepal agrees to supply to India 50,000 cubic feet of sized timber annually for use as sleepers by the Indian Railways

22 Prime Minister Nehru formally dedicates the Bhakra Dam to the nation on completion of the 740 feet-high Dam

— Pakistan concentrates troops near the Indian village of Chaknot near the cease-fire line in Kashmir in violation of the cease-fire agreement Pakistanis cross the cease-fire line and breach the channel supplying water to the Ponch power house from the Betar river

— The New ordnance factory at Chandigarh goes into production

23 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the third unit of the HMT at Pinjore

23 The Assam Cabinet discusses Prime Minister Nehru's offer to the hill leaders on the future set up of the hill districts of Assam

24 The Union Ministry of Scientific Research sets up an Advisory Committee of scientists to survey research being carried out in different fields of natural science and advise Government about allocation of funds to different projects and agencies

— Pakistan orders the immediate closure of two India-run library-*cum*-reading rooms in her eastern wing at Dacca and Rajshahi.

— EME Centre, Secunderabad defeat Punjab Police 3-1 to annex the DCM football cup in New Delhi

25 Government of India in a note to the Pakistan Government warn that if the so-called "Azad Kashmir" forces embark upon the irresponsible course of violating the cease-fire, India would be compelled to exercise her right of self-defence

27 The Tripura Administration protests to the East Pakistan Government against Pakistani civil official's collecting taxes from Indian nationals living in the disputed areas near the headwaters of the Feni river

— The fourth and penultimate 50 MW unit in the first stage of the Neyveli thermal power station is commissioned

28 The Prime Minister recommends to the President to order an inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, into the charges made against the Punjab Chief Minister Pratap Singh Kairon

— Representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore meeting in Bangalore approve the formation of a Southern Regional Electricity Board

— A team of five members of Parliament leave on a tour of border roads in the NEFA area

29 U M Thevar, M P and Deputy Chairman of the All-India Forward Bloc, passes away at Tirunagar, Madurai

— The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Z A. Bhutto, declares in Rawalpindi that the cease-fire line in Kashmir "is not a valid line for all times to come".

— A high-level delegation led by I Matsushita, Vice-President of the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding and Engineering Co Ltd, arrives in New Delhi for negotiating an agreement with the Union Government for technical and financial collaboration in the establishment of the second shipyard at Cochin

— The two-day session of the All-India Council for Secondary Education concludes in New Delhi.

— The three-day All-India Seminar on Tribal Welfare concludes in Mysore

30 The Vice-President inaugurates the Children's art carnival—a gift to Indian children from the Asia Society and the International Council of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, in New Delhi

— Work on the construction of a 15 mile-long broad-gauge line to connect Mangalore Station with Panambur begins

— The Union Government announce an increase by 15 naye Paise per maund in the minimum price of sugarcane and ban on inter-State movement of *gur* without permit

— India beat UAR 4-0 in an international hockey match in Cairo

31 President Radhakrishnan opens the conference of State Governors in New Delhi

— The Chief Indian delegate to the UN calls for the creation of an "effective international peace keeping machinery universally acceptable and powerful enough to maintain peace in the world which is

disarmed" side by side with efforts at total and complete disarmament.

31 K. C Mahindra, well-known industrialist, passes away in Bombay

NOVEMBER

1 The Union Government announce that S R. Das, former Chief Justice of India, would go into the allegations against Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab.

— B. R. Bhagat is appointed Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Co-ordination) in addition to his present portfolio of Planning

2 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates the tenth Radio Sangeet Sammelan in New Delhi.

— United States gain a 1-0 lead over India in the Inter-zone Davis Cup final in Bombay

— The appointment of Jivraj Mehta as Indian High Commissioner to Britain is announced

3 United States lead India 2-0 at the end of the first day's play in the Inter-zone Davis Cup final in Bombay as D Ralston and C R McKinley (US) beat R Krishnan and Premjit Lal (India) respectively.

— The two-day session of the All India Congress Committee begins in Jaipur

— The Constitution of the DMK is amended to give up the demand for Dravidanad, in Madras

— The Indian and Pakistani army commanders begin talks on the Betar dam under the auspices of the UN observers in the Poonch area

— The conference on development of Gramdan villages and Bhoodan lands concludes in New Delhi

4 President Radhakrishnan arrives in Kathmandu on a four-day State visit to Nepal

— Pakistani troops open fire on an Indian police party in the Chhamb sector, about 50 miles from Jammu

— US register a 5-0 win over India in the Inter-zonal final of the Davis Cup in Bombay

— A protocol for the extension of Soviet technical assistance to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is signed in New Delhi

5 The 11th meeting of the Central Council of Health begins in Madras

6 Princess Margrethe of Denmark, heir to the Danish Throne, arrives in New Delhi on a private visit

— The report on Waste-lands of India and the Reclamation Measures of the Planning Commission's Committee on Natural Resources is released

7 A long-term trade agreement between India and Czechoslovakia and an offer of \$ 50 million credit for India's Fourth Plan are announced in New Delhi

— Pakistani armed forces are reported to be gradually extending their area of occupation in the Latitilla area on the Assam-East Pakistan border

— The Union Government appoint an agricultural research review team to enquire into the research set-up and suggest changes in its organisation

— An agreement between India and the National Investment Bank of Holland for a 65 million guilder (about Rs 8 45 crore) loan as part of Holland's contribution to the Aid India Consortium under the auspices of the World Bank is signed at the Hague

8 The State Finance Ministers meet in New Delhi

8 The sixth session of the Highways and Highway Transport Sub-Committee of ECAFE begins in New Delhi
— A high-level committee consisting of all the Chief Ministers with the Union Home Minister as Chairman, is set up to implement the programme of progressive use of Hindi for official purposes
— The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
— The Prime Minister inaugurates a five-day conference of heads of Indian diplomatic missions in West Asia and Africa
9 The joint air defence exercise "Shiksha" begins in the eastern sector
— The silver jubilee of the Bombay Vidyapeeth is celebrated in Bombay
— The Indo-Pakistan joint survey of South Berubari begins
— The National Defence Council meets in New Delhi
10 The Prime Minister inaugurates a three-day conference of State Education Ministers and Vice-Chancellors in New Delhi
— The Soviet woman cosmonaut Valentina Tereshkova and her husband and fellow-cosmonaut Major Nikolayev arrive in New Delhi
— President Radhakrishnan presents Sangeet Natak Akademi fellowships, awards and prizes to the winners in New Delhi
— The three-day session of the First International Conference on Tetanus concludes in Bombay
— The Secretaries of the Planning Departments of States meet in New Delhi
— The two-day meeting of the National Executive of the All-India Secondary Teachers Federation ends in New Delhi
11 Gen Paul Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the US Strike Command, arrives in New Delhi
— The President's Bodyguard, the senior-most unit of the Indian Army, receive the President's standard and the regimental standard in New Delhi
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the Eighth Inter-University Youth Festival in New Delhi
12 The Conference of State Education Ministers concludes in New Delhi
— The Union Government send a note to the Pakistan High Commission in New Delhi on the subject of espionage activities of three members of its staff
— The Union Government announce the appointment of a wage board for working journalists under the chairmanship of G K Shinde
— Results of the ninth prize competition of children's literatures for 1963 are announced
14 The two-day meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council concludes in Patna
— The first National Metallurgists Day is inaugurated
— The joint air training exercise "Shiksha" begins in the Western Sector
15 The Prime Minister formally launches the first phase of production of the Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi
16 The Prime Minister commissions the first AC electric locomotive manufactured at the Chittaranjan Locomotive works
18 A four-day meeting of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power begins in New Delhi.
— A two-week session of the ECAFE conference on "Development of the fertilizer industry in Asia and the Far-East" begins at Trombay, near Bombay
— The Union Government announce enhancement in the ex-factory prices of sugar

19 The appointment of M C. Chagla as Cabinet Minister incharge of Education is announced. Bhakt Darshan, MP is appointed as Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education Some more reallocation of portfolios is also announced
20 K. Kamaraj is unanimously elected President of the Indian National Congress.
— The report of the special committee appointed by the Union Government to examine the law relating to contempt of court and to suggest reforms in it in the light of the constitutional changes, is placed before the Lok Sabha
21 The UN General Assembly agrees by acclamation to designate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Charter in 1965 as the International Cooperation Year
— Prof Chintaman Vinayak Joshi, noted Marathi humourist and writer, passes away in Bombay.
— The first two-stage unguided rocket is launched successfully from the Equatorial sounding rocket station at Thumba near Trivandrum
— A two-day all-India Conference of representatives of State Transport Undertakings begins in Trivandrum
22 Five high-ranking officers of the Defence Forces are killed in an air crash somewhere in Jammu and Kashmir
— President Radhakrishnan gives away national awards to 85 teachers in New Delhi.
- President Kennedy of the USA is assassinated in Dallas (Texas)
23 Letters are exchanged in New Delhi between officials of the German Democratic Republic and the Government of India for the establishment of a joint regular shipping line between the ports of these countries
24 A five-year trade and payments agreement is signed between India and Hungary in New Delhi.
— M S Kannamwar, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, passes away in Bombay
25 All the eight occupants of an IAF Dakota reported missing since November 22 are feared killed as the wreckage of plane is located near the Banihal Pass
26 The mid-term appraisal of the Plan is presented to Parliament
28 The Prime Minister addresses the annual session of the Society of International Law in New Delhi
- Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, Swaran Singh, confers with President Nasser of the UAR in Cairo.
29 The Prime Minister describes the Pakistan Government's demand for the closure of the office of the Assistant High Commissioner in Rajshahi in East Pakistan as "an extraordinary step"
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the fourth Indian Cooperative Congress in New Delhi
-- K. Kamaraj inaugurates the national integration seminar organised in connection with the 16th anniversary of Gandhigram at Gandhigram
30 The 13th annual conference of the Indian Association of Pathologists begins in New Delhi
— The Talakalale Dam in Mysore State is inaugurated.

DECEMBER

1 President Radhakrishnan inaugurates Nagaland as the sixteenth State of the Indian Union at Kohima An interim Cabinet under Shilu Ao is also sworn in.

1 The Prime Minister presides over the sixth anniversary celebrations of the Madras Reporters Guild at Madras.

— The Prime Minister delivers the convocation address at the Rural Institute of Higher Education at Gandhigram.

2 The Maharaja of Sikkim passes away at Calcutta

— Asoka Mehta takes over as Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

3 King Hussain of Jordan arrives in New Delhi on a 13-day goodwill visit to India

— Government of India permit the Chinese Government to overfly its aircraft carrying the Chinese Prime Minister across the Indian territory to Africa.

— The West German Minister for Economic Co-ordination and Development, Walter Scheel, arrives in New Delhi

4 Canada makes long-term loans to India of eight million dollars for locomotives, eight million dollars for a hydro-electric station, and one million dollars towards an aluminium smelter being built by a private company in Kerala in terms of agreements signed between the two countries in Ottawa

5 Palden Thondup Namgyal is proclaimed Maharaja of Sikkim at Gangtok

6 Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, Premier of North Nigeria, arrives in Bombay on a 14-day state visit to India

— Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the Indian Film Exhibition held in commemoration of the golden jubilee of the Indian film industry in Bombay.

7 The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India begins in Calcutta

— The Governments of India and USA sign an agreement in New Delhi for a foreign exchange loan of $ 80 million for the setting up of India's first atomic power plant at Tarapur, near Bombay

— The Union Home Minister informs the informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament on Home Affairs of the Government's decision to set up a Vigilance Commission to combat corruption in the Central Services as recommended by the Santhanam Committee

— The Prime Minister inaugurates the Seminar on International Affairs and World Peace in New Delhi

8 The Union Education Minister, M C Chagla, addresses the 6th meeting of the All India Council of Technical Education in New Delhi

9 Goa, Daman and Diu go to the polls to elect 30 members to the State Assembly and two to the Lok Sabha.

— Smt Lakshmi Menon, Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs, informs the Lok Sabha that the Chief Military Observer of the United Nations in Kashmir has given an award of violation by Pakistan and "no violation by India" after investigating allegations made by Pakistan that India had concentrated troops in Chaknot on the Indian side of the cease-fire line in Kashmir

— East Pakistani riflemen tresspass into Lobacherra tea garden in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hill Sector and open fire inside the Indian territory

10 C. N. Annadurai, leader of the DMK and four other leading members of the Party are sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Prevention of Insult of National Honour Act, in Madras

10 The Asian Population Conference of the ECAFE opens in New Delhi.
— K. M Panikkar, renowned scholar and diplomat, passes away in Madras.
12 Austria and India sign an agreement providing India with a credit of 100 million Austrian Schillings to buy investment goods from Austria
— Mohun Bagan beat Andhra Police 2-0 to win the Durand Football Cup in New Delhi
13 Lord Denning, British Master of Rolls, arrives in New Delhi on a 12-day visit.
14 A Three-day conference of the Station Directors of All India Radio begins in New Delhi
— A 14-day International Conference on Cosmic Rays concludes in Jaipur
— A five-member Afghan parliamentary delegation arrives in New Delhi on a three-day visit
— India and Kenya decide to establish diplomatic relations at High Commission level.
16 Two Indo-French agreements for collaboration in the peaceful uses of atomic energy are signed in New Delhi
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the third annual general meeting of the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India in New Delhi
— Gen Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff arrives in New Delhi
— The first of the three French-built Caravelle jet aircraft ordered by the Indian Airlines arrives at Palam
18 Union Home Minister Nanda informs the Lok Sabha of the Government's decision to reduce the maximum marks for the personality test in the All India Services examination
— Family Planning Day is observed
— Smt Vijayalakshmi Pandit is sworn in as Governor of Maharashtra in Bombay
— The Prime Minister inaugurates the Indo-Swiss Training Centre at Chandigarh
19 A three-day Indo-Pakistan conference on border demarcation between the two countries, particularly relating to the eastern sector, begins in New Delhi
20 Vice-President Zakir Husain inaugurates the first popular Ministry for the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, at Panjim
21 The Union Finance Minister, T T Krishnamachari, announces the reclassification of cities in the Lok Sabha
— The All India inter-zone athletic meet begins in Ajmer
— Prime Minister Nehru lays the foundation of the Bharati Sangam Bhavan in New Delhi
22 Vice-President Zakir Husain addresses the silver jubilee session of the Indian Political Science Association at Agra
— The Union Government set up a committee under K R Ramanathan to go into the question of developing a scientific system of flood forecasting
— The Union Government sanction schemes for raising the strength of the NCC in the country.
23 The US Government announce an Export Import Bank credit of 3 1 million dollars in favour of the Chemicals and Plastic Chemplast of India Limited.

24 The Prime Minister presides over the annual convocation of the Vishvabharati University at Santiniketan.

25 India signs a contract to purchase 35,000 tons of Egyptian rice in Cairo

26 The Prime Minister inaugurates the new central building of the Life Insurance Corporation in Bombay.

— Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the 11th annual conference of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists in Bombay

27 The holy relic of Prophet Mohammed is reported missing from the Hazratbal Shrine since the midnight of December 26.

28 India and the Soviet Union sign two contracts in New Delhi for the preparation of detailed project reports for the expansion of Barauni and Koyali oil refineries

29 Foundation is laid for the State-owned film studio for Assam at Kahilipara

— The third triennial convention of the Federation of Indian Photography begins in Hyderabad

— India beat Ceylon 7-0 in the pre-Olympic soccer return match at Bangalore

— India win the first hockey Test against Britain 7-0 at Bombay.

30 The National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party meeting in Bombay asks Asoka Mehta to resign from the Party following his joining the Planning Commission as its Deputy Chairman.

— India defeat Britain 3-0 in the second hockey Test in Gwalior

31 The Prime Minister broadcasts to the nation over the disappearance of the sacred relic of Prophet Mohammed from the Hazratbal Shrine in Srinagar

— The All-India Education Conference, in a resolution passed at Baroda, opposes the transfer of the responsibility of primary education to the Panchayats

CHAPTER XXX

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(September 3, 1963)

1. **President.**
2. **Vice-President.**
3. **Prime Minister.**
4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective charges
5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
7. Chief Justice of India.
   Speaker of the Lok Sabha
8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India.
    High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India.
11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges.
14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their **States.**
15. Chief Ministers of States
16. Ministers of State of the Union
    Members of the Planning Commission
    Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
    Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
19. Judges of the Supreme Court
20. Secretary-General in the Ministry of External Affairs.
    Cabinet Secretary
    Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*
    Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
    Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India *
21. Chargé d'Affaires and acting High Commissioners *a pied* and *ad interim*
22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
23. Chief Justices of High Courts
    Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
    Chief Commissioners of Union Territories having Councils of Ministers, within their respective charges
    Chief Commissioner of Delhi within his charge
24. Cabinet Ministers in States
    Deputy Ministers of the Union.
    Attorney-General
    Comptroller and Auditor-General
    Chief Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
    Chief Election Commissioner
    Ministers of State in States
    Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories within their respective territories
    Ministers of Union Territories within their respective territories
28. Puisne Judges of High Courts

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*Whether a visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person

29 Deputy Ministers in States
Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures.
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges
30 Members of Parliament
31 Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank.
Secretary to the President
Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India.
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India
Chairman of the Railway Board
Financial Commissioner for Railways
Solicitor-General
Members of the Railway Board
Chief Commissioners having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Chief Commissioner of Delhi outside his charge
32 Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary.
Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
Chief Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories
33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India
Chairman, Tariff Commission
Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission
Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)
P S Os of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank.
Visiting Class III Ambassadors of India and visiting Class III High Commissioners of India
Political Officer in Sikkim
Director, Intelligence Bureau
Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in Union Territories outside their respective territories
Ministers of Union Territories outside their respective territories
Chairman Posts and Telegraphs Board
34 Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State
Chief Secretaries to State Governments
Financial Commissioners
Members of the Union Public Service Commission
Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet
Members of a Board of Revenue
35 Director-General, Health Services
Director-General Posts and Telegraphs
General Managers of Railways
Establishment Officer to the Government of India
Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India
Officers of the Rank of Major-General or equivalent rank
Surveyor-General
Members of the Tariff Commission
Inspectors-General of Police in States.
Commissioners of Divisions
Director-General of Civil Aviation
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories
Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval Ports or Areas
Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore
P S Os of Navy and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air Commodore.
Chief Commissioners of Union Territories not having Council of Ministers, outside their respective charges
Director-General, All India Radio
Military Secretary to the President
Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India
Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General
Members, Posts & Telegraphs Board

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order

The decoration is in the form of a *peepal* leaf, 2-5/16 inches long, 1⅞ inches wide and ⅛ of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, 5/8 of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum The inscriptions are in burnished bronze

No award has been made in 1964

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The decoration is circular in design with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle The diameter of the circular portion is 1¾ inches and the thickness ⅛ of an inch On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi It is of toned bronze The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold

Recipients of the Award in 1964

1 Kakasahib (Dattatreya Balkrishna) Kalelkar Member of Parliament and Gujrati writer
2 Gopinath Kaviraj, Sanskrit scholar Varanasi

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field including service rendered by Government servants

It has the same design as the 'Padma Vibhushan', on its obverse the word 'Padma' appears above and the word Bhushan below the lotus flower This inscription 'Padma Bhushan" on the obverse the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold

Recipients of the Award in 1964

1 Anil Bandhu Guha, Adviser, Ministry of Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering, New Delhi.
2 Anukul Chandra Mukerji, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Head of the Department of Philosophy, Allahabad University
3 Bhola Nath Mullik, Director Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi
4 Chintaman Govind Pandit, Director, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi.
5 Dara Nussarwanji Khurody, formerly Dairy Development Commissioner, Government of Maharashtra
6 Jacob Chandy Principal, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Madras
7 Jnanendra Nath Mukherjee, Scientist Calcutta
8 Kunji Lal Dubey, Speaker, Vidhan Sabha Madhya Pradesh
9 Kishwant Lal Wig, Dean of Medical Faculty and Professor of Medicine, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
10 Mohd Abdul Hai, formerly Professor of Medicine, P W College, Patna.
11 Narayanrao Shripad Rajhans *alias* Bal Gandharva, Actor and Musician, Maharashtra
12 Nur-ud-Din Ahmed, Mayor of Delhi
13 Rafiuddin Ahmed, Dental Surgeon and formerly Minister, West Bengal
14 Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayan, Novelist, Mysore
15 Sheikh Abdullah, Educationist Aligarh
16 Tiruvengadu Narayanayajwa Ramachandran, Special Officer for Archaeology, Government of Madras
17 Tribhovandas Kishibhai Patel Chairman, Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers Union Ltd, Gujarat
18 Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Journalist, Calcutta

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered by Government servants

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless steel

Recipients of the Award in 1964

1 Adi Marzban, Writer, Actor and Producer, Maharashtra
2 Ambujammal, Social Worker, Madras
3 Charanjit Singh, Hockey Player, Punjab
4 Gadde Ramakoteswar Rao, Grape Cultivator, Andhra Pradesh
5 Krishna Chandra Shukla, Principal, Scindia School, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh
6 Morapakam Josiam Gopalan, Cricketer, Madras
7 Nawang Gombu Instructor, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling
8 Paramananda Acharya, Archaeologist, Orissa
9 Pratul Chandra Sorcar, Magician, Calcutta
10 Rameshchandra Bhasker Sule, Director of Health Services, NEFA
11 Santosh Kumar Mazumdar, Officer-in-Charge, Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences Delhi
12 Thepfoorva Haralu, Political Officer, Bomdi La, NEFA
13 Vinayak Pandurang Karmarker, Sculptor, Maharashtra

GALLANTRY AWARDS

PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "India's Vajra" embossed round the State Emblem in the centre On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch and a quarter in width

Recipients of the Award up-to-date

1 Major General Somnath Sharma
2 2nd Lt R R Rane
3 Hav-Major Piru Singh
4 L/Nk Karam Singh
5 Capt G S Salaria
6 Nk Jadunath Singh
7 Sub Joginder Singh
8. Major Dhan Singh Thapa
9 Major Shaitan Singh

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star with a doomed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem in the centre The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a doomed centre-piece bearing the gilded State Emblem. On the

reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

VISHISHT SEVA MEDAL (CLASS I)

The Vishisht Seva (Distinguished Service) Medal is awarded to personnel of all the three Services in Classes I, II and III in recognition of distinguished service of the "most exceptional", an "exceptional" and a "high" order respectively

Class I of the medal is made of gold, Class II of standard silver and Class III of bronze, all circular in shape and 35 mm in diameter Each medal has on its obverse a five pointed star and on its reverse the Lion Capital Its ribbon is golden, with one dark-blue stripe down the centre for Class I, two dark-blue stripes dividing it into three equal parts for Class II and three dark-blue stripes dividing it into four equal parts for Class III.

Recipients of the Award in Class I up-to-date :

1 Lt. General B M. Kaul.
2 Rear-Admiral Daya Shankar.
3 Air Vice-Marshal Harjinder Singh.
4 Major-General K P Candeth
5 Major-General M S Pathania
6 Air Vice-Marshal Kanwar Jaswant Singh
7 Brig (now Major-Gen) R S Grewal, M.C
8. Brig K A S Raja
9. Brig Kalyan Singh
10 Major-General Diwan Prem Chand
11 Brig R S Noronha
12 Lt General Daulet Singh
13 Lt General Bikram Singh
14 Air Vice-Marshal E W Pinto
15 Lt. General Henderson Brooks

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape Embossed on the obverse is a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath Along the edge is a pattern of lotus leaves, flowers and buds On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are embossed, in both Hindi and English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line

Recipients of the Award up-to-date

1 Nk Nar Bahadur Thapa
2 L/Nk Sunder Singh
3 Flt Lt Suhas Biswas
4 Lt. Col J R Chitnis
5 Capt D K Jatar
6 2nd Lt P M Raman
7 Hav Joginder Singh
8 Sub-Major K B Limbu
9 Capt E J. Tucker
10 Capt M B Rai

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by two orange vertical lines

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

JEEVAN RAKSHA PADAK

The medal is awarded for meritorious acts or a series of acts of a humane nature displayed in saving life from drowning, fire and rescue operations in mines, etc.

Class I The medal is awarded for conspicuous courage under circumstances, of very great danger to the life of the rescuer

Class II : The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude under circumstances of great danger to the life of the rescuer

Class III : The medal is awarded for courage and promptitude in saving life under circumstances of grave bodily injury to the rescuer

Recipients of the Award in 1963

CLASS I

1 Vadathodi Krishnan (Posthumous)
2 Teja Singh (Posthumous)
3 Ibrahim
4 Indira Panigrahi
5 Subhash Chander (Posthumous)

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic scholars have been constituted since 1958

Recipients of the Awards in 1963 :

Sanskrit

1 K S Krishnamurti
2 Bachardas J Doshi
3 Shashinath Jha
4 P L. Vaidya

Arabic

1 Obaid Ibne Mohd

ARJUNA AWARDS

The Arjuna Awards to the "Sportsmen of the Year" were instituted in 1961. The Awards are made on the basis of outstanding contribution made to enhance the glory of the game during the year

Recipients of the Awards in 1963

1 Kishen Singh (Polo)
2 Chuni Goswami (Football)
3 Charanjit Singh (Hockey)
4 K Eswara Rao (Weight lifting)
5 G Andhalkar (Wrestling)
6 Ashok Singh Malik (Golf)
7 Stephie D'Souza (Athletics)

APPENDICES

THE EMERGENCY

Aggression by China

The India-China boundary question took a grave turn during 1962. Following a series of their intrusions into Indian territory, particularly in the central and western sectors of the boundary, over the past several years, the Chinese armed forces stepped across the established boundary in the eastern sector in the Tsedong area of the Kameng Frontier Division, on September 8.* Thereafter, on October 20, 1962, China suddenly launched an unprovoked, treacherous, massive attack in both NEFA and Ladakh. It was no longer an incursion but an invasion. By its nature and weight the attack could have been made only after long and careful planning.

The Chinese had overwhelming superiority in numbers and fire-power and the initial advantages of an aggressor, and Indian troops, strung out in a large number of posts, had to retreat in the face of heavy, repeated attacks Yet, they showed outstanding courage and heroism and inflicted heavy casualties on the Chinese Several deeds of individual gallantry and heroism were in the best traditions of the Indian armed forces and will be remembered long.

On October 24, 1962, that is four days after the massive attack of October 20, the Chinese Government proposed that the two countries should agree to respect the 'line of actual control' as defined by China, and withdraw troops 20 km from this line, and disengage These amounted to terms of surrender which India did not accept The Chinese Government thereupon launched further massive attacks in both the eastern and western sectors, overrunning large areas of Indian territory. On November 21, 1962, China announced a unilateral cease-fire, which was calculated to retain the gains of aggression India has not done anything to disturb the cease-fire. Chinese troops have withdrawn from several areas which they had occupied, and Indian civil administration has been resumed in those areas

International Reaction

In response to the Prime Minister's communication on the Chinese aggression, addressed to the Governments of most countries of the world, messages of sympathy and support were received from 63 countries. In Malaya a "Save Democracy Fund" was set up to help India face the aggression Indian nationals and residents abroad and individuals and associations in some foreign countries expressed their solidarity and support for India through material supplies and messages

Colombo Conference

To assist the two countries to resume direct negotiations and arrive at a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, six non-aligned countries, namely Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ghana, Indonesia and the UAR, met in Colombo from December 10 to 12, 1962, and made certain proposals These proposals were explained and clarified to the Indian Government by representatives of three of the six Colombo Conference countries—Ceylon, Ghana and the UAR The proposals and clarifications were considered by Parliament, after which they were accepted *in toto* by the Indian Government in the interest of peace consistent with our honour and self-respect So

*Important events relating to Sino-Indian relations between January 1962 and April 1964 are given at the end of this Appendix

far, however, the Chinese Government have not fully accepted the proposals; the Government of India have refused to negotiate with China unless she also accepts the proposals in full

DEFENCE MEASURES

In view of the continued threat to the country's security, steps have been taken to strengthen the army and to fill the deficiencies in weapons and equipment by increased production at home, imports and special assistance from foreign countries.

The recruiting organisation was expanded to be able to enrol the required numbers. The Indian Military Academy was expanded. Emergency Commissions were granted and the Special List Cadre of officers was increased to get the required number of officers. Permanent Regular Commissions were suspended for the duration of the Emergency, except in the case of candidates passing out of the National Defence Academy and selected candidates from the Army Cadet College, Nowgong, and the NCC. The Government offered concessions to civilian employees who would take up military service The training schedule was revised and reoriented, keeping in view the operational requirements on the northern borders. An additional Air Force Command was set up at Shillong in June 1963. The Eastern Command was split into the Eastern and Central Commands to ensure effective control The NCC training was made compulsory from August 14, 1963 The activities of the ordnance factories have increased considerably

National Defence Council

The National Defence Council, with the Prime Minister as Chairman, was formed on November 6, 1962 The Council's functions are to (1) take stock of the situation and arrangements for national defence, and advise Government on defence and other related matters, (2) assist in building up and suitably guiding the national will to fight the aggressor, and (3) suggest to the Central Citizens' Committee the necessary measures for utilising public participation in national defence.

The Council formed a Military Affairs Committee with the Defence Minister as Chairman to take stock of the defence arrangements, and another committee with the Home Minister as Chairman meant generally to assist in building up the national will against aggression Defence Councils were formed in various States also

Assistance from Abroad

Immediately after the outbreak of full-scale hostilities, the Government of India addressed appeals to friendly countries for help to meet the sudden attack The response was encouraging, a number of countries made available arms and other supplies The USA and the UK, in particular, quickly despatched arms and equipment for the Indian defence forces. An Indo-US Supplementary Agreement was signed on November 14, 1962, for procurement of defence equipment and arms from the USA. A long-term agreement was signed between India and the UK on November 27, for the same purpose Other countries which supplied arms, ammunition, aeroplanes and spares, woollen clothing and blankets or similar other things include Australia, Canada, France, Italy, New Zealand, Rhodesia, the USSR, West Germany and Yugoslavia A joint defence training exercise 'Shiksha', with the air forces of UK, USA and Australia was held in November 1963, in the eastern and western sectors.

LEGISLATIVE AND ALLIED MEASURES

The legislative and other measures adopted to meet the situation created by the Chinese aggression are outlined below.

The Central Government issued the Foreigners (Restrictions on Chinese Nationals) Order, 1962 on October 25, providing that no Chinese national in India shall leave the local limits of the city, town or village in which he is resident, or absent himself from his registered address for more than 24 hours, without permission from prescribed authorities

Proclamation of Emergency

On October 26, the President issued a Proclamation of Emergency and promulgated the Defence of India Ordinance, conferring emergency powers on the Government to deal with the situation. The Defence of India (Amendment) Ordinance was proclaimed on November 3, empowering the Government to deal with anti-national and anti-social elements which might interfere with the national effort during the Emergency. Later, both the ordinances were replaced by the Defence of India Act, 1962. The Government have promulgated the following Rules under the Act : (i) the Defence of India Rules, 1962, (ii) the Civil Defence Service Rules, 1962, (iii) the Defence of India (Requisitioning and Acquisitioning of Immovable Property) Rules, 1962, and (iv) the Defence of India (Employment of Technical Personnel in National Service) Rules, 1963.

During the state of Emergency, the Central Government can issue directives to State Governments on matters lying within the executive field of the latter. Parliament can also make laws on subjects of State jurisdiction Parliament and State legislatures can pass laws which may abridge Fundamental Rights under Article 19; this, however, would not be done unless it is essential to meet the Emergency. Under the Defence of India Act, the Central Government can make rules which may impinge on Fundamental Rights; some matters can also be taken out of the purview of the law courts Further, the Central Government Departments and State Governments can also frame rules under the Act.

The Government of Sikkim also declared a state of Emergency on November 13, 1962

Restrictions on Foreigners

The Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, effective from January 14, 1963, imposed restrictions on the entry into and stay of foreigners in Assam and certain districts of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab

The Government issued an order on October 30, 1962 (amended on November 26 to make the provisions stricter) suspending, during the period of Emergency, the right of any person who is a foreigner or a person not of Indian origin to move any court for the enforcement of rights conferred by Articles 21 and 22 of the Constitution. Government have also assumed powers. under the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962, to arrest, detain, confine or intern any foreigner who is assisting the country at war with or committing external aggression against India All persons of Chinese origin, including those who had become Indian citizens, are dealt with like foreigners. Towards the end of November 1962, about 2,000 Chinese nationals residing in Assam and five northern districts of West Bengal were interned in the Central Internment Camp at Deoli in Rajasthan, of whom 1,654 were later repatriated to China Chinese nationals in other parts of the country were also subjected to restrictions

The Reserve Bank cancelled the licence of the Bank of China on November 2, 1962, and the liquidation of the business of the Bank's branches at Calcutta and Bombay is in progress.

ECONOMIC MEASURES

On the economic front, the immediate task was to arrange the quickest possible mobilisation of resources for defence without upsetting the general balance of the economy.

The defence outlay in the 1962-63 budget amounting to Rs. 376 crores was supplemented by Rs. 95 crores in the wake of the Emergency. The revised budget for 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 808.18 crores and the budget for 1964-65 to Rs. 853.90 crores.

National Defence Fund

The National Defence Fund was instituted on October 27, 1962 Administered by a Committee with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Finance Minister as Treasurer, the Fund receives voluntary contributions in cash, gold, etc., for the defence effort. Donations credited to the Central account of the Fund totalled Rs. 58.29 crores (including Rs. 91 lakhs from foreign countries) in cash and about 22 86 lakh grammes in gold and gold ornaments, on March 31, 1964

Gold Bonds Scheme

As a measure of strengthening the foreign payments position, Government sought to draw out gold in the country by placing 15-year Gold Bonds on sale on November 12, 1962, up to the end of February 1963. Subscriptions were received in gold, gold coins and gold ornaments and were valued at the international price of Rs. 53.58 per 10 g of 995 fineness. The Bonds carry interest at 6½ per cent per annum (payable half-yearly), are exempt from wealth and capital gains taxes, and repayable at par in cash 15 years after purchase. Up to February 28, 1964, a total of 163 2 lakh grammes of gold was received as subscription to the Bonds

The Reserve Bank also exhorted, on November 10, 1962 the banks to recall advances against gold, particularly where such advances were not utilised in essential productive effort. From November 14, forward trading in gold was closed to make it difficult for smuggled gold to be disposed of in the country, a day later ban was imposed also on non-transferable specific delivery contracts in gold. Forward trading in silver has also been banned

Gold Control Scheme

On January 10, 1963, a scheme was brought into force under the Defence of India Rules, 1962, to control transactions in gold and gold articles. Intended to reduce the demand for gold, bring down its price and prevent its smuggling into India to save valuable foreign exchange the scheme also marked an important departure in the social and economic history of the country. Under a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of the goldsmiths affected by the control scheme, about Rs. 3.50 crores was spent during 1963-64.

Defence Bonds and Certificates

In November 1962, the Government placed on sale (i) 4½ per cent National Defence Bonds, 1972 (on tap till May 9, 1963) to be repaid at par on November 10, 1972, interest being paid half-yearly, (ii) 10-year, 4½ per cent Defence Deposit Certificates, replacing Treasury Savings Certificates (bearing 4 per cent interest), and (iii) 12-year National Defence Certificates with a 75 per cent premium, replacing 12-year National Plan Savings Certificates. To enable Indians and non-Indians abroad to invest

money for the defence of India, 10-year Defence Certificates, giving a premium of 60 per cent, were placed on sale in the Indian Embassy in Washington and the High Commission in London, from December 20, 1962. The arrangements were later extended to Hong Kong and Canada. The sale was discontinued at the end of 1963 The total subscription amounted to Rs 7.45 lakhs.

DEFENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The prospect of a substantially larger defence effort in the years to come naturally called for a re-examination of the Plan priorities and of the scale of Plan expenditure in order both to complete speedily the programmes in hand and take up those directly related to the immediate needs for defence. In view of the fact that defence potential and development of the basic sectors are vitally linked, the National Development Council decided that every possible endeavour should be made to mobilise domestic resources on a scale and in a manner as would permit both defence and development effort to be carried to the full limit of available physical resources. The determination to achieve these objectives was reflected in the budgets for 1963-64 and 1964-65 providing for an unprecedented effort at resource mobilisation

In several directions, especially in industry, minerals, transport and power, the Plan activities had to be accelerated and enlarged, and efficiency in the implementation of the Plan had to be greatly increased Accordingly, a series of steps were taken to meet the situation and prepare for the contingencies Among the more important measures are the following.

The steel industry was geared up to increase production, especially of the categories of steel required for defence; the rolling programmes of the main producers were modified to meet defence needs Similarly, production of machine tools was stepped up and efforts were made to utilise the capacity of engineering and other industries to the fullest extent possible Concerted efforts were made to strengthen the raw material and mineral base of heavy industries

Railways have greatly improved their performance Improvement is also being effected in a number of arterial and other roads Development of border roads has been receiving increasing attention The existing roads in the north and north-eastern border areas are being improved and new link roads are being constructed to make the areas more accessible. Construction on the Manali-Leh road was started and a bridge across the Brahmaputra near Gauhati was opened in 1963

Dates for commissioning power projects were advanced, wherever possible, and a pool of generating sets was decided to be built up to serve as an emergency reserve.

The success of agriculture is a matter of the highest national importance; the National Development Council has urged the State Governments to improve the rate of progress and remove the weaknesses that still exist

Village Volunteer Force

A nation-wide movement was launched under the Village Volunteer Force scheme of the Community Development agency to intensify the drive for agricultural production through village production plans in every village. The scheme seeks to create a Defence Labour Bank based on donation of labour at the minimum rate of one day's labour per month, or monetary contribution in lieu, from every able-bodied adult; the resources of the Bank are to be used essentially for production programmes and for building up remunerative community assets Besides production, the scheme includes programmes of mass education and village defence At the end of January

1964, the Village Volunteer Force had 146 19 lakh volunteers; the donations amounted to 1,070.10 lakh man-days and Rs. 18.91 lakhs in cash.

Technical Personnel and Training

The Third Plan targets for technical personnel—engineers, supervisory personnel, craftsmen of various types, doctors and other specialists—were revised, in view of the increased requirements, with an integrated approach to the manpower problem of the defence services and the general economy. Steps taken included the introduction of short-term courses, telescoping of existing training programmes and expansion of training facilities. For craftsmen's training, facilities available in engineering colleges, polytechnics and other institutions were utilised. Efforts were made to locate the available technical personnel for employment in defence establishments. National labour corps units were organised to meet immediate requirements of unskilled labour The Defence of India Act provides for regulating the employment of technical manpower according to need. It also provides for the constitution of the National Service Tribunals and Technical Personnel (Reinstatement) Tribunals The former will deal with matters relating to the relinquishment of employment, dismissal and engagement of technical personnel, and the latter with matters such as reinstatement of persons released from employment in the national service.

Scientific research and technical education programmes were likewise accelerated The facilities available in the national laboratories were harnessed to defence needs. Cultural activities were also oriented to strengthen public morale and the sense of solidarity among the people.

Emergency Risks Insurance

To ensure that industrial and commercial activity was not hampered, Government sought to assure trade and industry that they would be compensated in case they incurred any losses as a result of enemy action. For this purpose, Parliament adopted two Acts in December 1962, namely (i) the Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance Act, and (ii) the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act. The Acts provide for compulsory insurance of goods (certain exceptions have been listed), factories and inland vessels in addition to any other insurance available in the normal course. The insurance schemes under the Acts cover property, plant, machinery and equipment of oil companies, standing tea crops, goods intended for sale, etc., in excess of Rs 30,000 in any one district Goods owned by Government are excluded from compulsory insurance under the Acts

Industrial Truce Resolution

At a joint meeting of the employers' and workers' organisations, an Industrial Truce Resolution was adopted on November 3, 1962. It was resolved to create a suitable climate for sustained efforts and for industrial peace so that production of goods and services is not interrupted or slowed down and both employers and workers exercise voluntary restraint and accept the utmost sacrifices, in an equitable manner, in the interests of the country and its defence Disputes were decided to be settled mutually or through voluntary arbitration Among other steps would be to work for price stability and increased savings and voluntary contributions to the National Defence Fund

The industrial truce resolution resulted in a decline in the number of man-days lost There are numerous instances of workers having willingly foregone their rest days or worked extra hours without extra payment. Workers also contributed liberally to the National Defence Fund.

People's Participation

The splendid response of industrial labour was in line with the general upsurge of the Indian people in the face of the challenge of aggression. All the political parties including the Communist Party of India, as well as all the people, purged themselves of narrow loyalties, sank their internal political, regional and other differences and rose up like one man to resist the external threat. The common man and woman as well as the rich came out with generous offers of help. Indeed, the shock of aggression forged national unity so much so that the Committee on National Integration and Communalism noted with deep satisfaction: "The Chinese aggression has proved that we are a nation: let us strive to remain a nation and forget the obsolete claims of communities and castes. It is in this spirit and with such determination that the Committee has adjourned its deliberations". Citizens' committees were formed all over the country to channelise the people's determination into positive, creative effort Several voluntary committees were set up to organise work for providing cheer to the Jawans at the front and relief to their families. A number of industrial and trade associations resolved to increase production and hold the price line

The various media of information run by the Government altered the complexion and content of their programmes in accordance with the requirements of the Emergency, to disseminate authentic information, counter rumours and Chinese propaganda, sustain people's morale and promote national unity, emotional integration and patriotism The Indian press wholeheartedly endorsed the steps taken by Government to meet the Chinese challenge

The Government also introduced the necessary civil defence measures, particularly in border States and areas An Act, entitled the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, was passed to provide for grant of relief in respect of certain personal injuries sustained during the Emergency.

IMPORTANT EVENTS RELATING TO SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

(January 1962 to April 1964)

JANUARY, 1962

8 Chinese claim nearly 4,000 square miles of territory in the Gilgit area of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir

FEBRUARY

22 Government of India protests to the Chinese Government against their advance patrolling in Ladakh

APRIL

15 India lodges protest with the Chinese Government against the establishment of a military post six miles west of Sumdo in Ladakh.

18 India protests to China against their incursion into Roi village in the eastern sector

30 China announces patrolling from the Karakoram Pass to the Kongka Pass and asks India to withdraw two of her posts (situated well within Indian territory) failing which China would resume patrolling along the entire boundary.

MAY

3 China and Pakistan agree to enter into negotiations to locate and align the portion of the India-China boundary west of Karakoram Pass presently under Pakistan's unlawful occupation.
10 India tells China that Sino-Pak agreement regarding any sector of the boundary of Kashmir has no legal validity.
13 Chinese announce imposition of new restrictions on Tibet's trade with neighbouring countries. The Indian Rupee is banned.
14 India protests against patrolling by the Chinese troops in the Chip Chap area of Ladakh and renews suggestion of withdrawal by both sides in the western sector. She also expresses her willingness, in the interests of peace, to permit use of the Aksai Chin Road for Chinese civilian traffic.
21 India protests against the setting up of a new Chinese post near Spanggur.
23 A PSP demand for severing diplomatic relations with China is rejected in Lok Sabha.
29 Chinese Trade Agency at Kalimpong is closed

JUNE

2 The India-China Agreement of 1954, which had been violated both in letter and in spirit by China, lapses
28 India protests against the setting up of a new post six miles south south-east of the Chinese post illegally set up near the Chip Chap river

JULY

12 India protests against the setting up of new Chinese posts in Chip Chap, Chang Chenmo and Pangong regions.
14 Consequent on India's protest, withdrawal of the Chinese forces besieging the Indian post in Galwan valley is announced.
21 Chinese open fire on Indian border guards in Ladakh.

AUGUST

14 Lok Sabha endorses Government's China policy.

SEPTEMBER

8 Chinese make incursion into Indian territory in the eastern sector
13 Presence of Chinese soldiers south of the McMahon Line is confirmed
20 Chinese open fire near Dhola in NEFA
28 Indian and Chinese forces exchange fire near Dhola post.

OCTOBER

12 Heavy fighting on NEFA front is reported.
20 Chinese mount a massive attack in NEFA and Ladakh.
24 Chinese Government proposes that the two countries respect "line of actual control" (as defined by China) and withdraw 20 km from the line
25 Towang in NEFA falls to the Chinese.
26 The President proclaims state of Emergency
— Defence of India Ordinance is promulgated.
31 All provisions of Defence of India Ordinance come into force.
— Issue of Defence and other Bonds is announced.
— The President promulgates the Foreigners Law (Application and Amendment) Ordinance, 1962.

NOVEMBER

1 The National Council of the Communist Party of India condemns Chinese aggression and supports Union Government's stand

1 Jan Sangh demands severance of diplomatic relations with China.
3 The Union Finance Minister announces the Gold Bonds scheme.
— The first consignment of American arms arrives in India.
4 All-India Hindu Mahasabha assures Government of its wholehearted co-operation in driving out the Chinese
— The National Executive of the PSP opposes the proposal for negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of Chinese forces to the positions occupied by them prior to September 8, 1962.
5 Daulat Beg Oldi post in Ladakh falls to the Chinese.
6 National Defence Council is set up
— Swatantra Party Parliamentary Board urges that the issue of Chinese aggression be taken to the U.N.
14 Lok Sabha declares the firm resolve of the Indian people to drive the Chinese aggressor out from the Indian soil.
16 The All-India Panchayat Parishad calls upon village panchayats to organise a voluntary force in every village to look after village defence.
18 Representatives of various Muslim organisations in India pledge full support in the struggle against the Chinese aggression.
19 The fall of Se La Ridge besides to Walong in NEFA is announced
21 Prime Minister informs Lok Sabha that the position as it existed prior to September 8, 1962, should be restored before negotiations with China could commence
— China announces that her troops would cease-fire along the entire Sino-Indian border from midnight
22 American and British missions arrive in New Delhi to study India's defence needs
23 Censorship is imposed on postal communication to and from China
24 Government seek clarification on the Chinese statement on cease-fire

DECEMBER

2 Communist Party of India accuses China of a full-scale invasion
6 India decides to close her consulates in Lhasa and Shanghai
8 Prime Minister informs Rajya Sabha that the Chinese had clarified that they would withdraw their forces beyond the watershed in the eastern sector but wanted to keep civil posts at Dhola and Longju
9 China decides to close her consulates in Bombay and Calcutta
10 The six-nation conference of non-aligned countries to consider the Sino-Indian conflict begins in Colombo.
— Lok Sabha accords overwhelming support to Government's policy on the Sino-Indian conflict
16 First batch of NEFA Administration staff returns to Bomdi La
17 Special envoy of the six-nation Colombo Conference hands over Colombo Conference proposals to Prime Minister.
21 Prime Minister says that Russia had no objection to India receiving military and other aid from the US and Britain

JANUARY, 1963

1 Heavy concentration of Chinese troops reported along Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and NEFA borders
2 Chou En-lai's New Year message to Pakistani Foreign Minister implies recognition of Pakistan's sovereignty over areas occupied by her in Kashmir
3 An advance Indian civilian party moves up to Jang
6 Indian Communist leader Dange says the Soviet, British and Italian Communist Parties consider India's September 8 line logical
7 The joint Chou-Mrs Bandaranaike communique from Peking says

China has given positive response to Colombo proposals, without revealing China's actual reaction.

10 The Ceylon Prime Minister arrives in New Delhi to explain Colombo proposals.

13 Joint communique issued in New Delhi at the end of the conference on Colombo proposals sums up the outcome of the talks.

— China's National Defence Ministry announces that the Chinese forces would continue to withdraw along the "entire Sino-Indian border" on January 14 and 15 in the eastern sector north of the "actual control line of November 7, 1959", in the western sector 20 km behind line of "actual control of November 7, 1959" except at 70 posts to be retained as civil check posts

14 Principles underlying Colombo proposals accepted by India.

— It is announced that Felix Bandaranaike of Ceylon had informed Nehru on January 11 that China had rejected the Colombo proposals.

21 Colombo proposals and clarifications by Ceylon, UAR and Ghana placed before Parliament.

23 Nehru declares in Lok Sabha that China has not accepted in toto the Colombo proposals and clarifications

— All opposition parties except Communists urge rejection of Colombo proposals in Parliament

25 Lok Sabha approves Government policy on Colombo proposals.

28 Sikkim seals up border with Tibet

29 Official spokesman says the Soviet Union has agreed in principle to help India's defence production

30 Joint U S—Commonwealth air mission arrives in New Delhi.

FEBRUARY

18 High level Cabinet Committee set up for reorganising defence production programmes.

24 Pakistan Foreign Minister says that the Sino-Pakistan agreement would be provisional till Kashmir issue was settled

MARCH

2 Sino-Pakistan border agreement signed in Peking

— India protests to China against Sino-Pakistan agreement

— China informs India about completion of unilateral withdrawal along the entire Sino-Indian border

14 Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Yi says the Colombo proposals contain contradictions and fallacies in logic

16 Indian note of March 15, 1963 exposes hollowness of the Chinese charge of Indian intrusions in Spanggur lake area in Ladakh.

APRIL

22 Nehru says that India would go to the defence of Sikkim and Bhutan in the event of an attack

MAY

2 Prime Minister informs Chinese Prime Minister that negotiations can start only after China accepts Colombo proposals in toto

4 India describes as baseless Chinese allegation of Indian intrusion into Hot Spring area of Ladakh

6 Chinese reconnaissance plane penetrates deep into the Indian territory.

17 India protests to China on sending troops into the demilitarised zone in the Spanggur lake area in Ladakh

JUNE

7 India protests to China against Renzang La instrusion

15 Prime Minister says six of the 26 civilian posts set up by Chinese are in the Indian territory occupied by China.

17 India protests to China on the establishment of a checkpost near Daulat Beg Oldi in Ladakh.
19 Government confirms Chinese concentration on the central border.
27 Sikkim, Maharaja confirms Chinese concentration on Sikkim border.

JULY

5 International Red Cross Society finds Chinese charge of maltreatment of Chinese internees in Deoli Camp as false.
26 India informs Colombo powers of Chinese troops concentration on the Indian border.

AUGUST

11 Chinese enter the demilitarised zone in eastern sector.
16 Chinese withdraw their post from Depsang La on India's protest. Instructions issued to IAF to deal with Chinese air violations

SEPTEMBER

2 Defence Minister presents main conclusions of NEFA Reverses Enquiry Report to both Houses of Parliament.
4 India rejects Chinese allegation of the Indian intrusion into the central sector of border.
9 China turns down India's request for facilities to collect and cremate bodies of Indian military personnel killed in Ladakh area

OCTOBER

9 Prime Minister receives Ghana President's proposal for another Colombo Powers Conference
13 India rejects China's charge of intrusion into their territory.
— India rejects Chinese Premier's offer to visit Delhi for talks as "purely propagandist"
14 President of UAR and Ceylonese Premier urge that Colombo Powers should continue efforts to ease India-China border situation
17 India rejects Chinese charge of illegal crossing of Karakoram Pass.

DECEMBER

3 India grants permission for overflight for Chinese Premier's plane
10 Government reveals that an area of 14,500 square miles in Ladakh territory and no area in NEFA is under the control of China

FEBRUARY, 1964

3 Official spokesman says India has never given assurance of not moving troops to the McMahon Line
26 India protests to China against putting up of cairns in Ladakh area to mark the 'line of actual control' as defined by China

APRIL

10 Defence Minister says that Chinese build-up all along the border is now heavier than during 1962
13 Government announce that India would consider negotiations with China on the basis of the withdrawal of all Chinese posts from the demilitarised zone in Ladakh
25 Government rejects Chinese protest note on the Dalai Lama's activities in India
27 Government prepares a 5-Year Defence Development Plan.

UNION GOVERNMENT*

(as on June 20, 1964)

Following the passing away of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27, 1964, Gulzarilal Nanda functioned as the Prime Minister till June 9, 1964, when Lal Bahadur Shastri, who was earlier elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party, was sworn in as the new Prime Minister. The personnel of the new Union Government is as follows :

	President	S Radhakrishnan
	Vice-President	Zakir Husain
	Ministers of Cabinet	*Portfolios*
1	Lal Bahadur Shastri	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Atomic Energy
2.	Gulzarilal Nanda	Home Affairs
3	T. T. Krishnamachari	Finance
4	Smt. Indira Gandhi	Information & Broadcasting
5	Swaran Singh	Industry (including Heavy Engineering and Technical Development)
6	S. K Patil	Railways
7	Asoke Kumar Sen	Law and Social Security
8	Y B Chavan	Defence
9	Sanjiva Reddy	Steel and Mines
10	C. Subramaniam	Food and Agriculture
11	Humayun Kabir	Petroleum & Chemicals
12.	Satyanarayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs and Communications
13	H C Dasappa	Irrigation and Power
14	M C Chagla	Education
15	D Sanjivayya	Labour & Employment
16	Mahavir Tyagi	Rehabilitation
	Ministers of State	
17	Mehr Chand Khanna	Works and Housing
18	Manubhai Shah	Commerce (including Textiles and Jute)
19	Nityanand Kanungo	Civil Aviation
20	Raj Bahadur	Transport
21	S K Dey	Community Development and Co-operation
22	Kumari Sushila Nayar	Health
23	Jaisukh Lal Hathi	Home Affairs
24	Smt Lakshmi N Menon	Foreign Affairs
25	K Raghu Ramaiah	Supply
26	O V Alagesan	Petroleum & Chemicals
27	Ram Subhag Singh	Railways
28	R M Hajarnavis	Cultural Affairs
29	K L Rao	Irrigation and Power
30	B R Bhagat	Planning
31	A M Thomas	Defence Production
	Deputy Ministers	
32	Mono Mohan Das	Rehabilitation
33.	Shah Nawaz Khan	Food & Agriculture
34	S V Ramaswamy	Commerce
35	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Transport
36	B S Murthy	Community Development and Co-operation
37.	Lalit Narayan Mishra	Home Affairs
38	Smt Soundaram Ramachandran	Education
39	D R Chavan	Food and Agriculture
40	C R Pattabhi Raman	Information and Broadcasting
41	Smt Maragatham Chandrasekhar	Social Security
42	Jagannath Rao	Law
43	Sham Nath	Railways
44	D S Raju	Defence
45	Dinesh Singh	External Affairs
46	Bibudhendra Misra	Industry
47	B C Bhagavati	Communications
48	Shyam Dhar Misra	Irrigation and Power
49.	Prakash Chandra Sethi	Steel and Mines
50	Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya	Labour and Employment
51	Bhakt Darshan	Education

*Appendix to Chapter III.

BYE-ELECTIONS TO LOK SABHA*

Constituency, electorate and valid votes cast	Candidates	Party	Votes polled
1	2	3	4
	MADHYA PRADESH		
Bilaspur (438,230) (140,385)	1 CHANDRABHAN SINGH	Con.	86,229
	2 Madan Lal Shukla	JS	54,156
Mahasamund (86,920)	1 VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA	Con	46,671
	2 Purshottam Lal Kaushik	PSP	24,850
	3 Vishnoo Sharan	Ind	15,399
Aruppukkottai	**MADRAS**		
(4,88,274) (2,92,451)	1 KASINATH DURAI	Con	1,38,358
	2 Velayudha Nair	FB	1,31,281
	3 G Lakshmana Subbaraidu	Ind	9,348
	4 Karuppasamy	Ind	3,952
	MAHARASHTRA		
Nasik	Y B CHAVAN (Elected unopposed)	Con	
Burdwan	**WEST BENGAL**		
(538,987) (208,611)	1 NIRMAL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE	Ind	109,8[illegible]
	2 Narayan Chandra Choudhry	Con	98,734
Cooch-Behar (555,851) (226,692)	1 PARESH CHANDRA BARMAN	Con	1[illegible],208
	2 Dinesh Chandra Dakua	CPI	17,760
	3 Benoy Krishna Das Choudhury	FB	62,611
	4 Dharma Narayan Barua	Ind	23,248
	5 Ananda Kumar Barma onoh	Ind	868
	GOA DAMAN AND DIU		
Panjim (171,196) (127,400)	1 ALVARES PETER AUGUSTUS	MG	67,275
	2 Sirlakar Umacanta	UG	36,550
	3 Gaitonde Pandlik Dattatraya	Con	20,34[illegible]
	4 Shinkre Janardan Jagannath	Ind	3,226
Marmagao (178,843) (126,388)	1 SHINKRE MUKUNDA PADMANABA	MG	48,798
	2 Furtado Alvaro De Loyola	UG	45,947
	3 D souza Laura (W)	Con	23,253
	4 Fernandes Melicio	Ind	6,310
	5 Mendonca Aurel	Ind	2,080
Pondicherry	**PONDICHERRY**		
(2,05,084) (1,50,304)	1 SIVAPRAGHASSAN (KU)	Con	92,477
	2 Saraswathy (W)	PF	56,817
	3 S Ramalingam	Ind	1,010

NOTE—FB Forward Block
MG—Maharashtrawadi Gomantak
UG—United Goans
PF—Peoples Front
*Appendix to Chapter III

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

For Study Abroad

I *Government of India Schemes*

1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for the study of Asian problems with special reference to India, at St Anthony's College, Oxford
2. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Pushto, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages
3. Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes.
4. Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward classes
5. Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme
6. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories
7. Programmes for Exchange of Scholars between India and Ceylon, Rumania, UAR, USSR and Yugoslavia—Scholarships to Indian nationals for study in these countries.
8. Central (Modified) Overseas Scholarships Scheme
9. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme
10. Scholarships for West German nationals
11. Government of India French Fellowships Scheme
12. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme
13. Scheme of Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields

II *Fellowships/Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments, International Organisations/ Institutions/Bodies, etc*

1. Scholarships offered by the Governments of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Netherlands, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, UAR, UK and USSR
2. British Council London, Scholarships
3. Imperial Relations Trust (London University Institute of Education) London, Fellowships
4. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan—offers from Commonwealth Countries
   (*i*) Teacher Training Bursaries offered by UK Government,
   (*ii*) Scholarships for Short Duration Observation Tours to cover Sole Charge Schools and Multiple System by New Zealand Government,
   (*iii*) Administrative Awards for Educational Administrators offered by New Zealand Government,
   (*iv*) Bursaries for Writing, Production and Distribution of Text-books offered by UK Government;
   (*v*) Visiting Fellowship offered by the Australian Government,
   (*vi*) Bursaries for the Training of Youth Leaders offered by UK Government,
   (*vii*) Bursaries for the Training of Home Management and Family Affairs offered by UK Government
5. Federal Republic of Germany
   (*a*) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government and the Hamburg University Students' Union for post-graduate studies
   (*b*) Hamburg Chamber of Commerce Scholarships
   (*c*) Ad-hoc Scholarships by the Government for post-graduate studies
   (*d*) Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarships for post-graduate studies
   (*e*) Scholarships offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for advanced work and research
   (*f*) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government for post-graduate study/ research
   (*g*) Scholarships offered by the Government for practical training
   (*h*) Scholarships offered by M/s Demag Aktiengesellschaft, Duisburg, for practical training
   (*i*) Scholarships offered by M/s Deutsche Phillips, Hamburg, for training in Radio and television technique
   (*j*) Scholarships offered by M/s Farbwerke Hochst Aktiengesellschaft for post-graduate studies

*Appendix to Chapter V.

6. German Democratic Republic :
   (a) Scholarships offered by the Government for post-graduate studies/research.
   (b) Scholarships offered by the Government for
      (i) Polygraphy
      (ii) Post-graduate study/research
      (iii) Practical training
      (iv) Post-graduate studies in Agriculture
7. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship :

   Scholarships and Fellowships offered from time to time by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Malta, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Pakistan, Nigeria, Cyprus and Jamaica.
8. Institute for Social Studies, Hague Fellowships
9. German Academic Exchange Service, West German Scholarships.
10. Nuffield Foundation, U.K Fellowships
11. Peoples' Friendship University (Patrice Lumumba), Moscow Scholarships
12. St. Catherines College, Oxford Fellowships
13. Universitaire de Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva, Scholarships.
14. Thomas Waraker Post-Graduate Scholarships in Law at Trinity Hall, Cambridge
15. Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Fellowships.
16. Philippines Board of Scholarships for South-East Asia (University of Philippines), Scholarships.
17. Institute for the Study of Economic Development, Naples, Scholarships
18. Unesco—Thai Government Fellowships.
19. Unesco Fellowships
20. Colombo Plan Correspondence Courses
21. Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan
22. Federation of British Industries Scholarships
23. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships
24. Scholarships offered by M/s Polytechna for training in Czechoslovakia
25. Apprenticeships offered by M/s Rolls Royce, London
26. Scholarships offered by the Research Institute of Electrical Communication, Tokyo University, Japan

III *Exchange Programmes*

Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Yugoslavia, UAR, Ceylon, and Greece.

For Study in India

I *For Foreign Nationals*

1. Commonwealth Education Co-operation Plan
   (i) Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme for nationals of other Commonwealth countries
   (ii) Teacher Training Bursaries to nationals of certain Commonwealth countries.
   (iii) Administrative Award, for Educationists of other Commonwealth countries
   (iv) Scheme for the Training of Craft Instructors for nationals of certain Commonwealth countries.
2. Colombo Plan Scholarships, Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries
3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study research
4. General Scholarships Scheme for students from certain Asian, African and other countries and students of Indian origin domiciled in those countries.
5. Fellowships to West German Nationals
6. Programmes for exchange of scholars between India and Ceylon, Rumania, USSR, UAR and Yugoslavia—Scholarships to national of these countries for study in India
7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for post-graduate study/research
8. Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.
9. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school study and degree/dipolma courses.

II. *For Indian Nationals*

1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools
2. Post-graduate Scholarships in Science.
3. Post-graduate Scholarships in Humanities
4. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi-speaking States.

5 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes and other Economically Backward Classes Scholarships for Post-Matric Education (the Scheme is implemented by the Governments of the States and Union Territories themselves, the Central Government lays down the principles for the award of scholarships and places the relevant funds at the disposal of the authorities concerned)
6 Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers
7 National Loan Scholarships Scheme
8 National Scholarships Scheme for Post-Matric Education
9 Merit scholarships for children of primary and secondary school teachers for post-matric studies

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and Post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur
College of Engineering, Kakinada
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad
J V D College of Science and Technology, Waltair
Regional Engineering College, Warangal
College of Engineering, S V University, Tirupati

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati
Jorhat Engineering College, Jorhat

BIHAR

Bhagalpur Engineering College, Bhagalpur
Bihar College of Engineering, Patna
Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi
Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri
Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad
Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur
Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur

GUJARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, P O Vallabh Vidya Nagar, Distt Kaira
Faculty of Technology and Engineering M S University of Baroda, Baroda
L D College of Engineering, Ahmedabad
L M College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad
Lukhdirji College of Engineering, Morvi
Sardar Vallabhbhai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Regional Engineering College Srinagar

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum
Government Engineering College, Trichur
Mar Athanasius College of Engineering, Kothamangalam
Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat
Regional Engineering College, Kozhikode
Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar
Samrat Ashok Technological Institute Vidisha
Government Engineering College, Jabalpur
Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur.
Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior
Maulana Azad College of Engineering and Technology, Bhopal
Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technological Institute, Indore

*Appendix to Chapter V

MADRAS

A C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras
A C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore
College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar
Department of Chemical Technology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Department of Pharmacy, Madras Medical College, Madras
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
Madras Institute of Technology, Chrompet, Madras
P S G College of Technology, Coimbatore
School of Architecture, Madras University, Madras
Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai

MAHARASHTRA

College of Engineering, Poona
Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay
Engineering College, Karad
Government Engineering College, Aurangabad
Government Polytechnic, Nagpur (for course in Architecture)
Indian Institute of Technology, Powai, Bombay
J J College of Architecture, Bombay
Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur
Regional Engineering College, Nagpur
Sardar Patel College of Engineering, Bombay
Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay
Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli

MYSORE

B D T College of Engineering, Davangere
B M S College of Engineering, Bangalore
B V Bhoomreddi College of Engineering, Hubli
College of Engineering, Bangalore
Engineering College, Gulbarga
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
Karnatak Regional Engineering College, Surathakal (South Kanara)
Malnad Engineering College, Hassan
Manipal Engineering College, Manipal
M S Ramaiah College of Engineering, Bangalore
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore
P E S College of Engineering, Mandya
S K S J Technological Institute, Bangalore

ORISSA

Rourkela Regional Engineering College Rourkela
University College of Engineering, Burla P O Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur

PUNJAB

Chandigarh College of Architecture, Chandigarh
Department of Pharmacy Punjab University, Chandigarh
Department of Chemical Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh
Technological Institute of Textiles Bhiwani
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology Patiala

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani
Birla Science College, Pilani
M B M Engineering College Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad
College of Mining and Metallurgy Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh
Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra

Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
J K Institute of Applied Physics & Electronics, Allahabad University, Allahabad
Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad
Madan Mohan Malviya Engineering College, Gorakhpur
National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur
University of Roorkee, Roorkee

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah
College of Ceramic Technology, Calcutta
College of Textile Technology, Serampore
College of Textile Technology, Berhampur
College of Leather Technology, Calcutta
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University Calcutta
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur
Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta
Jalpaiguri Engineering College, Jalpaiguri
North Calcutta Engineering College, Dakshineswar (C/o B F College, Howrah).
Regional Engineering College, Durgapur
University College of Engineering and Technology Jadavpur University, Calcutta

DELHI

School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi
Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi
Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1964*

Painting	Sculpture	Graphic
1 Vasudev B Smart 'Bazar' (Water Colour)	1 P V Janakiram 'Two Figures' (Copper)	1 Manhar Makwana 'Under the Moon' (Wood-cut)
2 Madan Lal Nagar, 'An Old City' (Oil)	2 Balkrishan Guru 'A Form' (Cement)	
3 D G Sangwai 'Rema' (Oil)		
4 M S Joshi 'Grey Morning' (Water Colour)		
5 G R Santosh "Nearer to Thee my Lord" (Oil)		
6 Biren De 'Dying Ogre' (Oil)		
7 K C Aryan 'Portrait of God (Wire Mesh)		

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS FOR 1962-63*

AWARDS

Hindustani Music.

Vocal—Omkarnath Thakur
Instrumental—Ali Akbar Khan (Sarod)

Karnatak Music:

Vocal—B Devendrappa
Instrumental—T K Jayarama Iyer (Violin)

Dance:

Kathakali—Chengannur Raman Pillai
Manipuri—Late Atombapu Sharma
Satriya—Maniram Datta Mokter
Chhau—Suddhendra Narayan Singh Deo

* Appendix to Chapter VI

Drama:

Play-writing—Adya Rangachari
Acting in Telugu--Banda Kanakalingeswara Rao
Acting in Urdu--Zohra Segal.

PRIZES

BENGALI DRAMA COMPETITION

Script (Bengali)

(i) for adults—'Ferari Fauz' By Utpal Dutt, Calcutta
(ii) for children —'Bak Badh Pala' by Lila Majumdar, Calcutta

Prizes for Best Stage Production (Bengali)

(i) for adults—'Byapika Biday' by Sabitabrata Dutta of the 'Rupakar' Group, Calcutta.
(ii) for children—'Arun-Barun Kironmala' by Sailen Ghosh, Manimela Mahakendra of Calcutta

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS, 1963*

Language	Book	Author
1 Bengali	*Ghar Pherar Din* (Poems)	Amiya Chakravarty
2 English	*The Serpent and the Rope* (novel)	Raja Rao
3 Gujarati	*Shant Kolahal* (Poems)	Rajendra Shah
4 Hindi	*Premchand Kalam ka sipahi* (biography)	Amrit Rai
5 Malayalam	*Visvadarsanam* (Poems)	G Sankara Kurup
6 Marathi	*Ratha-Chakra* (novel)	Sri Na Pendse
7 Oriya	*Kabita* -1962 (Poems)	Sochi Raut Roy
8 Sanskrit (Research)	*A history of Dvaita School of Vedanta and its Literature*	B N Krishnamurti Sarma
9 Tamil	*Venkayin Maintan* (novel)	Akilan
10 Telugu	*Pandita Paramesvara Sastri Veelunama* (novel)	(late) T Gopichand
11 Urdu	*Aandhi men Chiragh* (Sketches)	K G Saiyidain

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES**

Andhra Pradesh. Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad, Venkateswara Ayurvedic College, Vijayawada Rammohana Ayurveda College, Guntur, Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal

Assam: Government Ayurvedic College, Shalukbari (Gauhati).

Bihar: Government Ayurvedic College Patna, Shivaganga Ayurveda College, Madhubani; Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai, Yatindra Narayan Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur

Gujarat: O H Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda, I S M G Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar, J P Ayurved Vidyalaya Bhavnagar, M L B Ayurvedic Medical College Uttarsanda. Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.

Kerala: Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; Ayurveda College, Trippunithura, Ayurvedic College, Shoranpur, Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranpur, Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Patasala, Kottakkal, Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College, Cannanore

* Appendix to Chapter VI
**Appendix to Chapter VIII

Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur, Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior, Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore, Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Ujjain, Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur, Awantika Ayurvedic College, Ujjain, Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Rewa, Maha Kaushal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur, Narayan Prasad Awasthi Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Raipur.

Madras: Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras

Maharashtra: R. A. Podar Medical College, Bombay, Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar, Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur, Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bombay, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik; Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati; Radhakrishna Tosniyal Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola, Marathawada Shudha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalna; Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara, Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona, Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay, Atreya Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangli; Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati.

Mysore: Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore, Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya Bijapur, Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli, Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeeth Belgaum, Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary, Sirdha Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Udipi; Rastreeya Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Kushtagi, Bangalore Ayurveda College, Bangalore, Acharya College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore; Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Mysore, College of Indian Medicine, Bedkehal; Shudha Ayurved Vidyalaya, Gadag, Mallikarjuna Ayurveda Vidyapeeth, Narega

Orissa: Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri

Punjab: Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala, Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur; Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Asthalbohar, Rohtak, Ayurvedic Vidyalaya, Barnala

Rajasthan: Government Ayurvedic College Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur Shri Sanatan Dharm Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner, Ayurveda Viswa Bharati Sardarshahr, Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pilani, Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh

Uttar Pradesh: State Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Arjun Darshananand Ayurvedic College Varanasi, Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi, Baldeo Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Gurukul Kangri Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi, Meerut Ayurvedic College, Meerut, Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun, Ayurvedic College, Banda, Ayurvedic College, Gurukul Viswavidyalaya, Mathura, Ayurvedic College, Uttarkhand Vidyapeeth, Chamoli, Uttarkhand, Mahila Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Dwivedi Ayurvedic College, Kanpur, Nagarjun Ayurvedic College Lucknow, Ayurvedic College, Bareilly, Kanya-Kubja Ayurvedic College, Lucknow

West Bengal Jamininbhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta, Shyamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha Parisad, Calcutta, Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, All-India Ayurvedic Vidya Peeth, Delhi

TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh : Government Unani College, Hyderabad
Bihar : Government Tibbia College, Patna
Delhi : Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, Jamia Tibbia, Delhi
Uttar Pradesh . Takmil-Ul-Tib College, Lucknow, Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Unani Tibbia College, Aligarh; Bharat Tibbia College, Saharanpur, Unani Medical College, Varanasi

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH	Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam, Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur, Medical College, Kurnool, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Medical College, Kakinada; Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal; Venkateswara Medical College, Tirupati
ASSAM	Medical College, Dibrugarh; Medical College, Gauhati; Medical College, Silchar

*Appendix to Chapter VIII

BIHAR	Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna, Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai, Medical College, Ranchi, Medical College, Sakchi.
GUJARAT	B J Medical College, Ahmedabad, Medical College, Baroda, M P. Shah Medical College, Jamnagar, Municipal Medical College, Ahmedabad
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Medical College, Srinagar
KERALA	Medical College, Trivandrum, Medical College, Kottayam, Medical College, Alleppey; Medical College, Calicut
MADHYA PRADESH	Medical College, Jabalpur, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore, Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior, Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal, Medical College, Rewa, Medical College, Raiwar
MADRAS	Medical College, Madras, Stanley Medical College, Madras, Christian Medical College, Vellore, Medical College, Madurai; Medical College, Tanjore, Kilpauk Medical College, Kilpauk, Madras
MAHARASHTRA	Grant Medical College, Bombay, Seth G S Medical College, Bombay, T N Medical College, Bombay, B J Medical College, Poona, Government Medical College, Aurangabad, Medical College, Nagpur, Armed Forces Medical College, Poona, Medical College, Miraj, Medical College, Sholapur
MYSORE	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore), Medical College, Mysore, Medical College, Bangalore, Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, Medical College, Bellary, St John's Medical College, Bangalore, Medical College, Gulbarga, Medical College, Belgaum
ORISSA	Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College Cuttack, Medical College, Burla (Sambalpur), Medical College, Berhampur
PUNJAB	Medical College, Amritsar, Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Government Medical College, Patiala, Medical College, Rohtak
RAJASTHAN	Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur, Medical College, Bikaner Medical College, Udaipur
UTTAR PRADESH	King George's Medical College, Lucknow, Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra, G S V M Medical College, Kanpur, College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Motilal Nehru Medical College, Allahabad, Medical College, Muslim University, Aligarh
WEST BENGAL	Medical College, Calcutta, R G Kar Medical College, Calcutta National Medical Institute, Calcutta, Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta
DELHI	Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi, All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi
GOA	Medical College, Goa
PONDICHERRY	Medical College, Pondicherry

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH
- Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College Hyderabad

BIHAR
- Dental College, Patna

GUJARAT
- Dental College, Ahmedabad

KERALA
- Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum

MADHYA PRADESH
- College of Dentistry, M G M. Medical College, Indore

MADRAS
- Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras

MAHARASHTRA
- Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay
- Government Dental College, Bombay

MYSORE
- Dental College, Bangalore

*Appendix to Chapter VIII

PUNJAB

Punjab Government Dental College, Amritsar
Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala

UTTAR PRADESH

Dental College, University of Lucknow, Lucknow

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta

OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS

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All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore
Post-graduate Medical Education & Research Institute, Chandigarh
Institute of Ophthalmology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education & Research, Calcutta
Chittaranjan Seva Sadan College of Obstetrics & Gynaecology & Child Health, Calcutta
School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta
All India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi

STATE AWARDS FOR FILMS*

(PRODUCED IN 1963)

Award	Title of the Film	Language	Producer
FEATURE FILMS			
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 25,000 for the best feature film	*Shehar Aur Sapna*	Hindi	Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, Bombay
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 12 500 for the second best feature film	*Narthanasala*	Telugu	Rajyam Pictures, Madras
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film	*Mahanagar*	Bengali	R D Bansal, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal	*Bandini*	Hindi	Bimal Roy Productions Bombay
Certificate of Merit	*Mere Mehboob*	Hindi	Famous Cine Productions, Bombay
Certificate of Merit	*Gumrah*	Hindi	B R Films, Bombay
President's Silver Medal	*Ha Maza Marg Ekala*	Marathi	Sudhir Vinayak Phadke, Bombay
Certificate of Merit	*Te Maze Ghar*	Marathi	Ravindra Bhat, Bombay
Certificate of Merit	*Jevi Chhun Tevi*	Gujarati	Bholanath D Trivedi, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal	*Uttar Falguni*	Bengali	Uttam Kumar, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit	*Sat Pake Bandha*	Bengali	R D Bansal, Calcutta
Certificate of Merit	*Jatu Griha*	Bengali	Uttam Kumar Calcutta
President's Silver Medal	*Jeevan Sathi*	Oriya	Srinibash Paikaroy, Orissa
President's Silver Medal	*Maniram Dewan*	Assamese	Chowdhury Chalachitra, Gauhati
Certificate of Merit	*Nari*	Oriya	Narendra Kumar Mitra, Calcutta
President's Silver Medal	*Nanum Oru Penn*	Tamil	Murugan Brothers, Madras
Certificate of Merit	*Karpagam*	Tamil	Amarjyoti Movies, Madras
Certificate of Merit	*Karnan*	Tamil	Padmini Pictures, Madras
President's Silver Medal	*Lava Kusa*	Telugu	Lalita Sivajyoti Films, Madras
Certificate of Merit	*Amar Silpi Jakkanna*	Telugu	Vikram Productions, Madras

*Appendix to Chapter XI

Award	Title of the Film	Language	Producer
Certificate of Merit	*Moogamanasulu*	Telugu	C Sundaram, Madras.
President's Silver Medal	*Sant Tukaram*	Kannada	Ganesh Prasad, Movies, Madras
Certificate of Merit	*Mangala Mahurtha*	Kannada	U Subba Rao, Madras.
President's Silver Medal	*Ninamaninia Kalpadukal*	Malayalam	Navarathna Productions, Madras
Certificate of Merit	*Doctor*	Malayalam	H H Ebrahim, Cochin
Certificate of Merit	*Kalayum Kaminiyum*	Malayalam	Neela Productions, Trivandrum
DOCUMENTARY FILMS			
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs 5,000	*Song of the Snow*	English	Films Division, Government of India, Bombay
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs 2,500	*Malwa*	English	Films Division, Government of India Bombay.
Certificate of Merit	*Jain Temples of India*	English	Films Division, Government of India, Bombay
CHILDREN'S FILMS			
Certificate of Merit	*Panch Puthran*	Hindi	Children's Film Society.
EDUCATIONAL FILMS			
Certificate of Merit	*Indian Ocean Expedition*	English	Films Division, Government of India, Bombay
FILM STRIPS			
Certificate of Merit	*Historical Monuments of Delhi*	English	National Institute of Audio Visual Education, New Delhi

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weight

1 kg	=	2.2046 lb
0.4536 kg	=	1 lb
1016.05 kg	=	1 ton
37.3242 kg	=	1 maund or 82.2858 lb
1 tonne	=	0.9842 ton
1 quintal	=	1.968 cwt or 220.46 lb

Lineal

0.9144 metre	=	1 yard
1 km	=	1093.61 yds or
	=	0.62137 mile
1.6093 km	=	1 mile

Area

0.8361 sq metre	=	1 sq yd
1 sq km	=	0.3861 sq mile
1 hectare	=	2.471 acres
0.40469 hectare	=	1 acre or 4840 sq. yd

Liquid

1 litre	=	1.759 pints
4.546 litres	=	1 gallon
0.29 kilolitres	=	1 quarter

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1 lakh	=	100,000
10 lakhs	=	1 million
1 crore	=	100 lakhs or 10 millions

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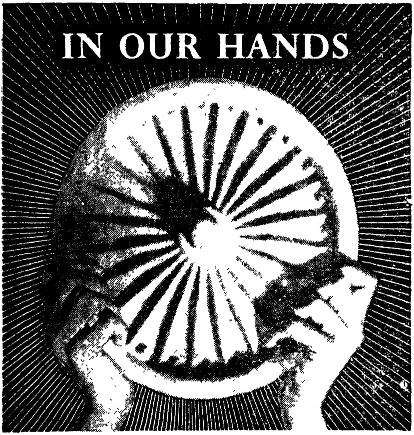
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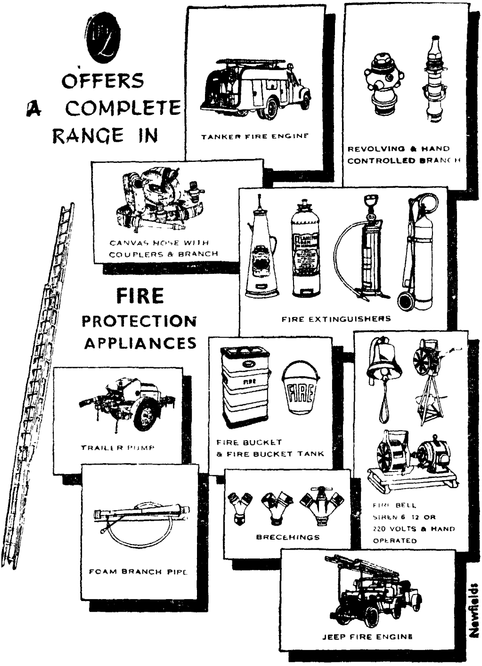


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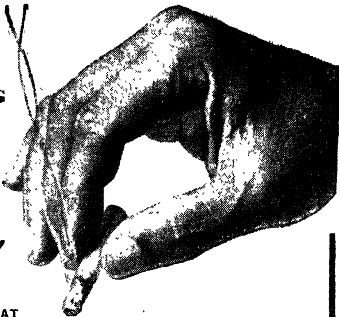
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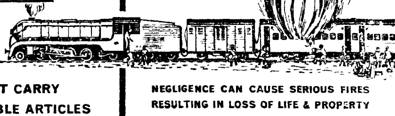


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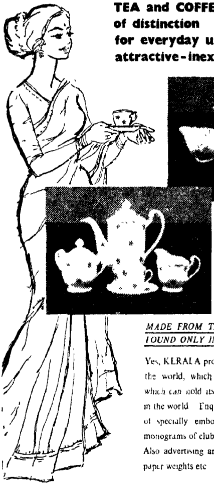
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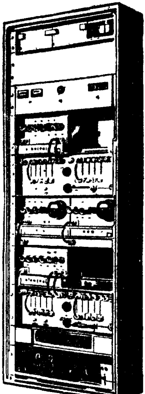
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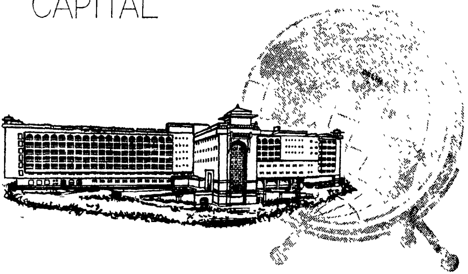
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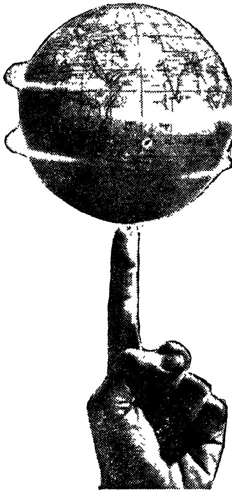
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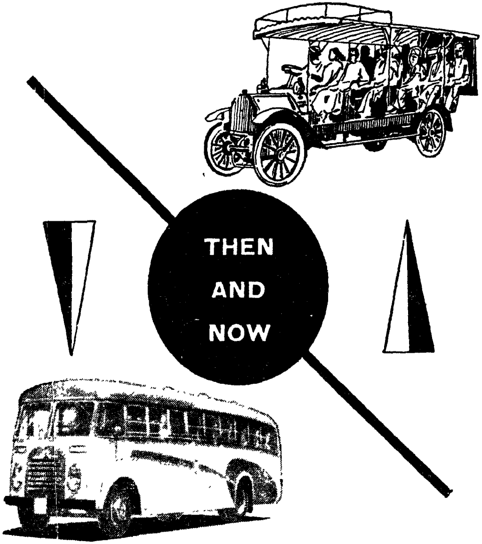
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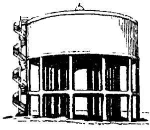
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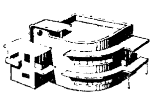
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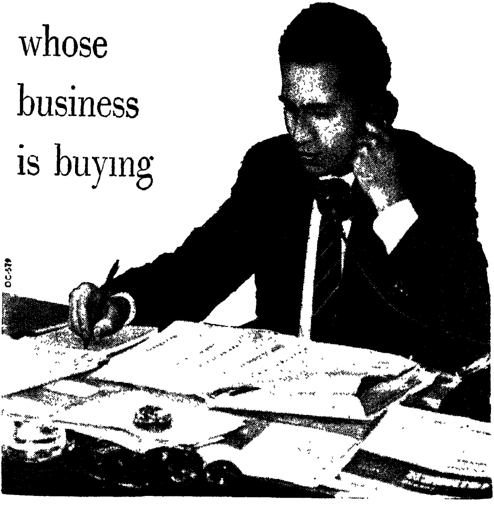
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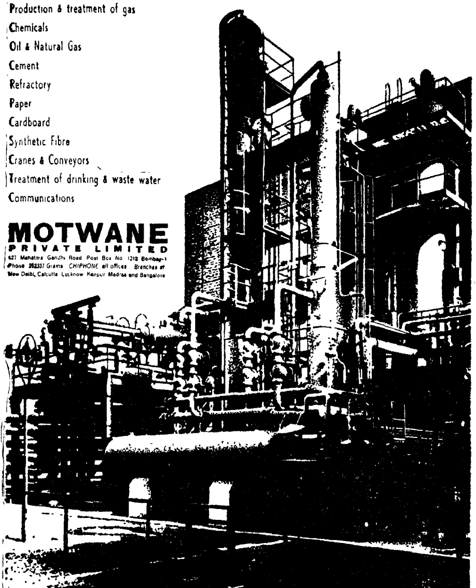
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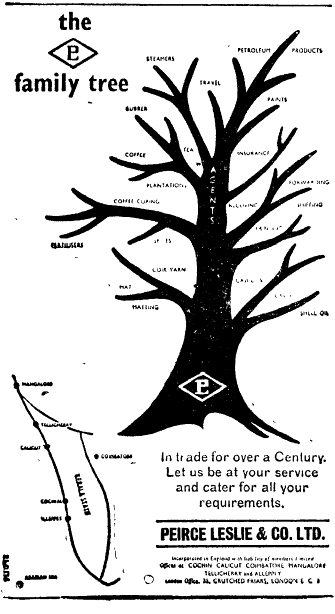
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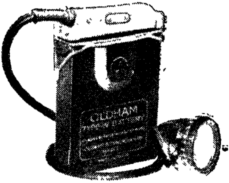
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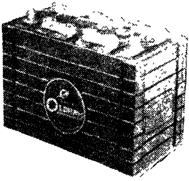


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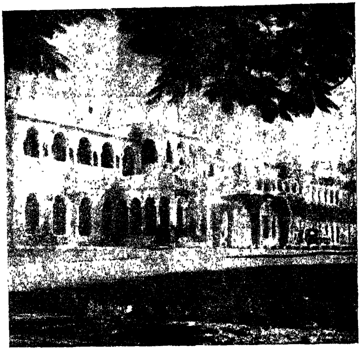
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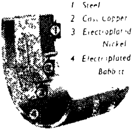
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As a result of the implementation of these schemes a significant change has come over the life of the people of the State which is reflected in better living condition, improved health services, greater educational facilities and expanded opportunities for employment.

INDUSTRIES

With the industrialization of the rich mineral belt of Chotanagpur, the area is likely to be the Ruhr of India.

The High Tension Insulator Factory at Ranchi and Super phosphate factory at Sindri have gone in production.

Apart from big industries that are coming up at Hatia and Bokaro efforts are being made to develop industrial areas like Adityapur, Ramgarh, Patratu in belt for ancilliary industries.

POWER

There has been steady progress in the generation and distribution of power in the State.

The three units of 125 M.W. at Chandrapura will be able to supply 454 M W. to this State. The Patratu Power station will generate 400 M W. at the initial stage. The Barauni and the Kosi East Canal power station will meet the requirements of North Bihar.

The power rates are to be reduced to accelerate industries and the rural electrification programme.

COMMUNICATION

Improved communication is a pre-requisite of industrial development. During the Third Plan the metal road mileage has gone up from 5,300 miles to 6,160. The National Highway construction programme has opened a new chapter in this direction. It is proposed to construct a road bridge over Ganga at Patna.

COOPERATION

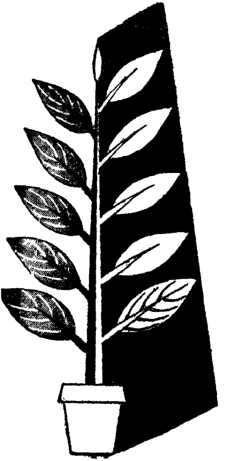
To check the rising prices a net work of consumers cooperative societies are being organised. 14 Central stores and 180 primary stores have been organised.

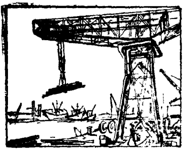
IRRIGATION

The Kosi barrage and the embankment have been completed. Sone and Gandak Projects are under execution. 32.58 lakh acre land is to be brought under assured irrigation during Third Plan.

Issued by THE PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, BIHAR.

Ad 40



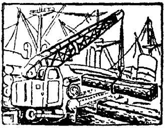


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As the life-line of Eastern India's trade and commerce, the Calcutta Port faces recurring problems every year. The emphasis on industrial progress in the Second Five-Year Plan period has considerably changed the type of cargo to be handled. Steel and mechanical equipment, heavy machinery and huge plant form a considerable bulk of the import. On the export front it is coal or ore.

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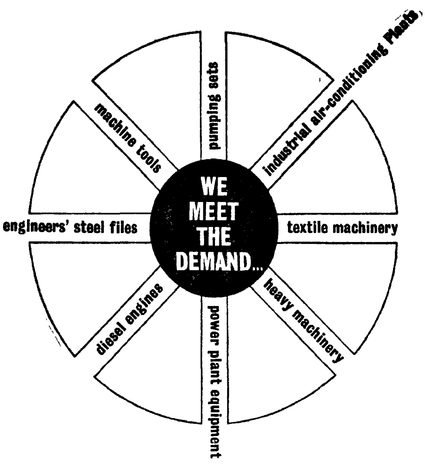
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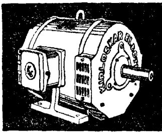
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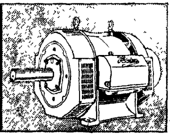
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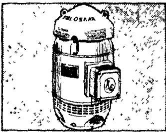
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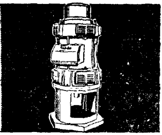
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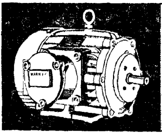
T TYPE FRAMES



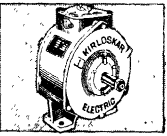
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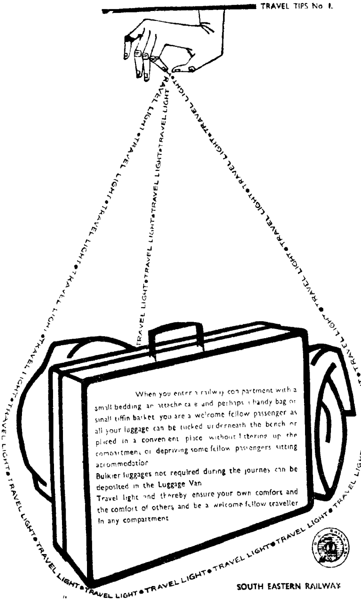
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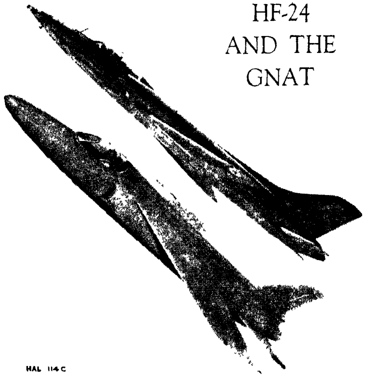
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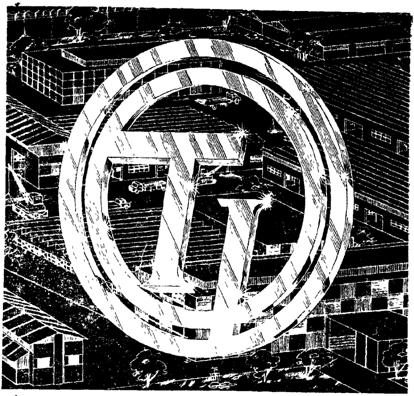
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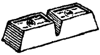
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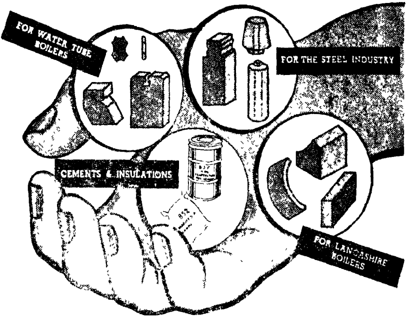
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2. Reserves	75,25,000
3. Deposits	45,49,17,001
4. Due to Bankers	1,91,08,058
5. Bills for collection Acceptances etc.	5,60,46,280
6. Other Liabilities	2,75,74,260
	57,32,29,066
ASSETS	
1. Cash in hand with Bankers and Money at call	4,95,58,280
2. Investments in G. P. Notes, Shares, Debentures etc.	16,47,06,697
3. Advances	27,82,93,063
4. Premises Furniture & Fittings	54,96,000
5. Bills for Collection Acceptances etc.	5,60, 46,280
6. Other Assets	1,91,28,746
	57,32,29,066

***Branches* : 190**

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Ad 56

DEFENCE and



DEVELOPMENT



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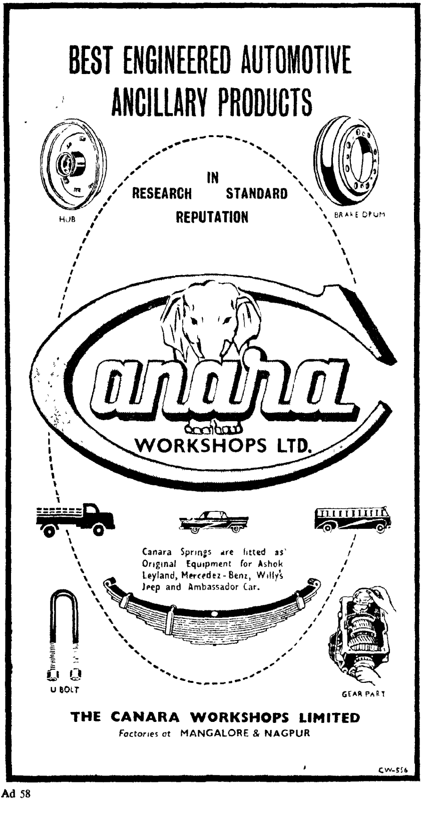
New priorities are building up the bedrock of the nation's defence power.

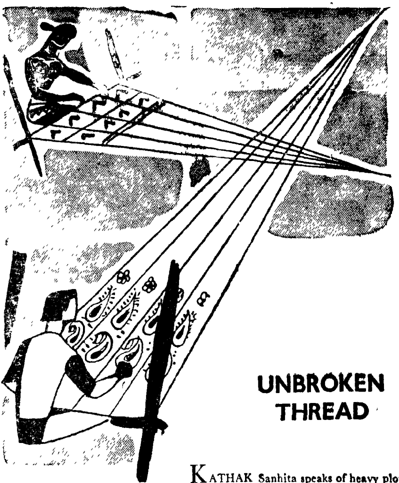
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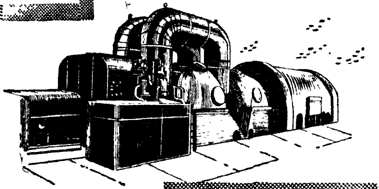
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- DECORATIVE
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INDIA'S PRIDE

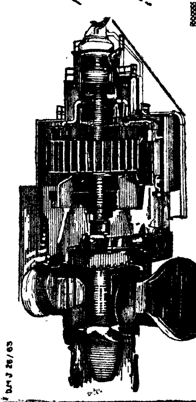
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Branches :	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras
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Reserves :	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Assistance sanctioned up to 30-6-63 :	Rs 1,64,30,00,000
Assistance disbursed :	Rs 1,02,60,00,000
Total Assistance outstanding on 30-6-63 :	Rs 78,90,00,000

IFC specialises in supplying Indian Industries with medium and long-term capital Its activities include—

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*Granting of loans in foreign currency;

*Underwriting of equity, preference or debenture issues;

*Subscribing to equity or preference capital;

*Guaranteeing deferred payments in respect of machinery imported from abroad or purchased in India;

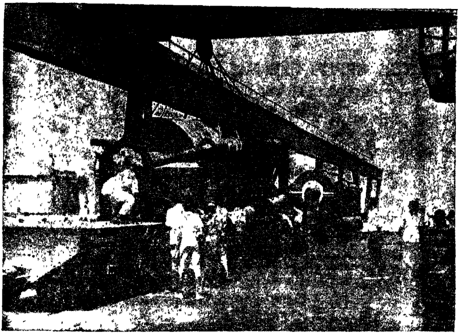
*Guaranteeing loans raised from foreign Banks or Financial Institutions in foreign currency

Detailed terms and conditions of IFC loans and other literature about its working are available on request from its Head Office at New Delhi and its Branch Offices.

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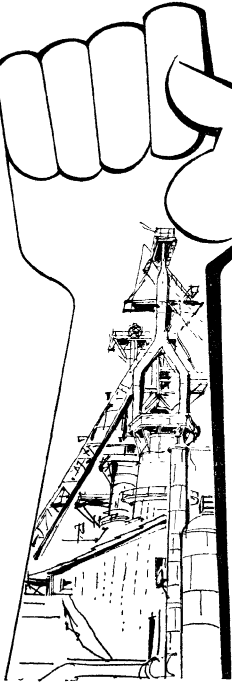
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These plants are now being expanded to double their output from 3 million tons to 6 million tons Besides, an Alloy Steels Project at Durgapur with an ultimate capacity of 3 lakh tons is coming into being.

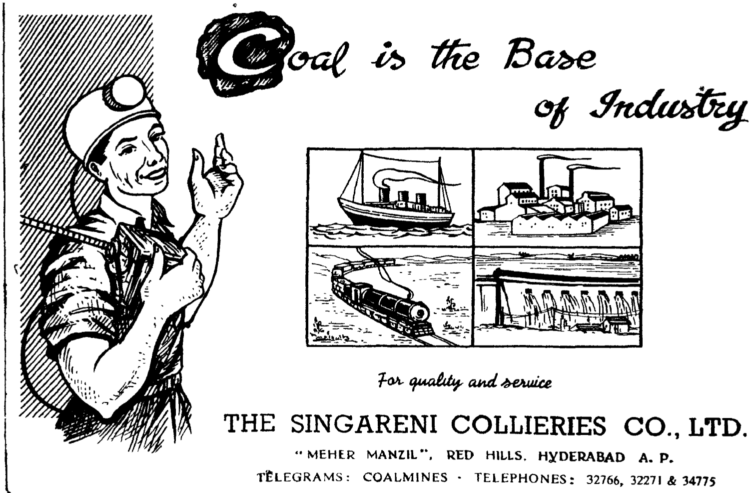
Hindustan Steel is forging ahead, it is playing its part in continually strengthening the nation's economy In the Fourth Five-Year Plan it plans to expand its capacity to 9 million tons

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